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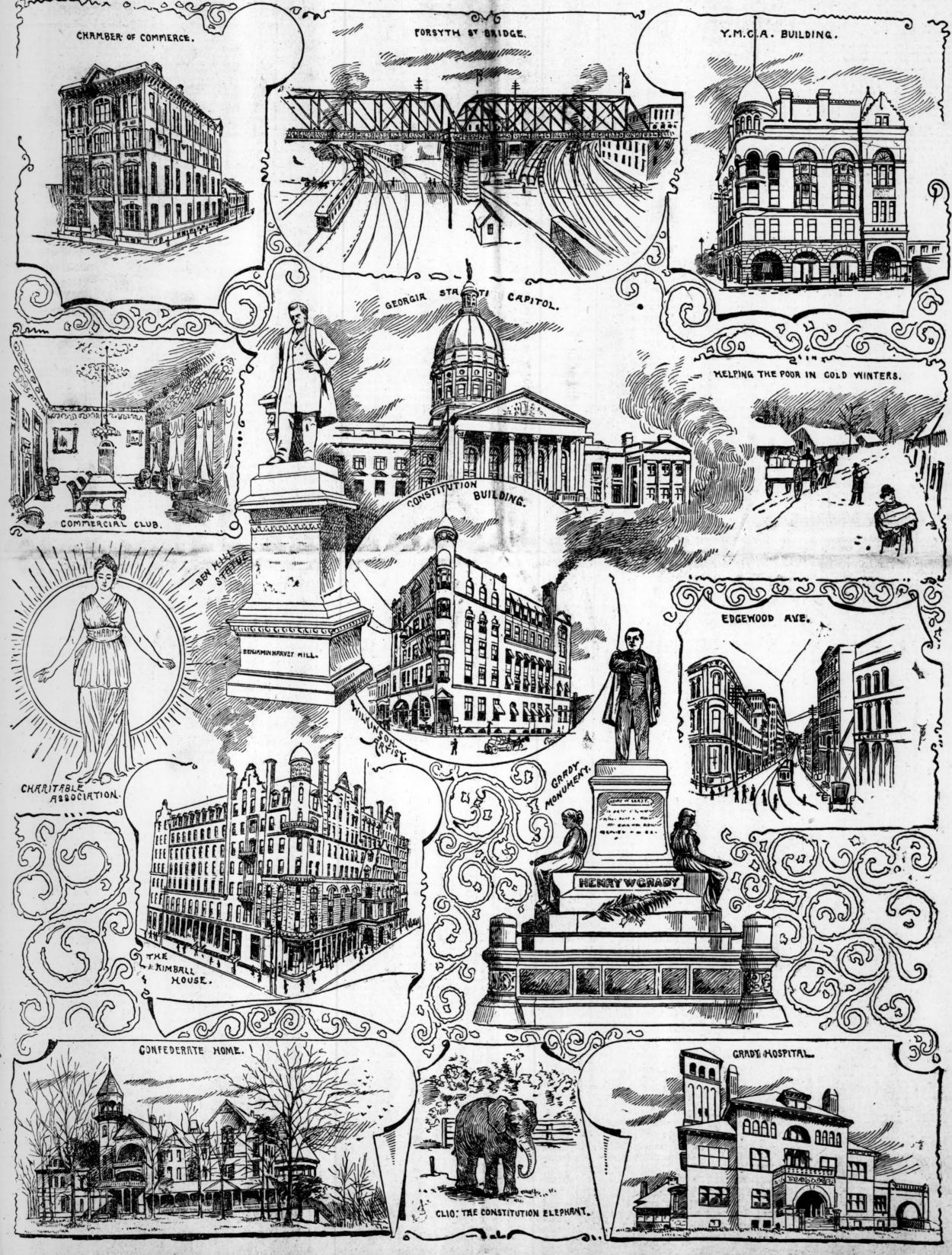
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THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE CELEBRATES ITS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.



Some Monuments to Atlanta Enterprise Built Through the Columns of, and By the Aid of The Constitution

HE WILL SOON VISIT THIS COUNTRY,

But Not as an Artist-His Great Love of Americans-The Great Actor as a Lecturer.

Florence, June 10 .- A visit to Tommaso Balvini and to his house is a pleasure not easily forgotten. The great Italian tragedian lives during the winer months in Florence, while the spring and summer is passed by while the spring and summer is passed by han at his little country estate on the Bologna road, about three-quarters of an hour from the Tuscan city. The Florentine house, situated in the modern and more fashionable end of the town, No. 17 Via Gino fashionable end of the town, No. 17 Via Gino Capponi, is an elegant little one-storied villa of modern construction. Large glass folding doors bear upon their faces the initials of the owner. After we have passed through these we find ourselves in a little courtyard whence we obtain a peep into a small but well-kept garden, behind which is situated the stables. In this villa, surrounded by an elegant simplicity, that reveals Salvid's trace elegant simplicity that reveals Salvini's artistic feeling, are to be found all the records of this actor's glorious life, and it is in the midst of them that he reposes from his artistic travels.

his artistic travels.

As a glance cast at the portrait that appears with this article will show, Tommaso Salvini has still a handsome presence. His voice preserves unimpaired its youthful freshness, its rich, parmonious timbre; years have passed respectfully over his head, a matter that is not the rule with dramatic actors and singers, whose adventurous and stirring lives are too often shortened by pain



and excesses. The great tragedian has de clared repeatedly that he has retired from the stage, but no one believes this. His fascinating manners, his vivacity, his excellent

all serve to contradict his although of late years it is true he has appeared upon the boards but rarely. Still he loves his art, and if occasion arises is always ready to fight new battles on its behalf, although his life-work has brought him every comfort, and he is now no longer obliged to go touring month after month all around the civilized globe and can take his ease and can study his tastes. Hence, al-though he protests that though he will go to Chicago he will not act when there, who can prophesy that he will not change his mind:

The usual greetings exchanged, it was one of the first things I asked him, when I went on this occasion to interview him for you. saivini's Love of America:

"Yes," he replied, "I, too, mean to go to Chicago, but I go as a mere tourist. It will not be an artistic tour, but a visit I shall pay to my kind American friends. I have so many dear remembrances in the United States that I cannot lef this occasion pass without going personally to recall them. America has always been most kind to me. It was there that besides being crowned with giory. I gained the means that now in my old age allow me to lead a comfortable life. Really, if it had not been for America I could not live as I do now. Look around you; whatever I have here of comfort or of decency I owe to the United States. Do you wonder I love the Americans, and would do them every honor in my power?"

He then went on to speak of the nation in general. "I know" he said, "they are not lacking in

He then went but to be a find the same and lacking in general.

"I know," he said, "they are not lacking in defects, but they are the faults of a young nation, and of young people, and these are quite cast in the shade by their excellent qualities. They are sincere, intelligent and qualities. They are sincere, intelligent and laborious, and deserve the grand future which must be theirs, and which can easily be fore-told. They try most earnestly to make up for the lack of artistic instinct imnosed by lack of historic background, and they will succeed in gaining it by sheer hard work. I feel as pleased as a boy at the thought of a fourney to refolm my devoted and sincere friends, only I shan't go as early as you do. I shall wait till the great heat is over. I don't care to be roasted. Besides there is too much of me," and he looked down smiling at his portly form as he snoke these words. This conversation took place in the little ground floor sitting room of Salvini's villa. This is entered immediately from the left-hand side of the courtyard, and is his most



TOMMASO SALVINI.

private sanctum. The rooms on the upper noors are those devoted to receptions and great occasions. On entering Salvini's house one is struck by the refined taste with which it is arranged. Here we do not find a mass of more or less authentic antique objects. On the contrary, antiquites are rather the exception in these rooms. Salvini's sanctum is not like so many studies of this kind, choked up with quantities of works of all styles and times, and reduced to an archaeological museum. The room is small, but a large looking glass behind the writing table serves to reflect the walls and seems to make it larger. All the furniture is of ebony. Opposite the two windows that look into the little garden there is arranged a large trophy or armor. This contains all the weapons Salvini used on the stage when he neted such parts as Coriolanus, Macbeth and Charles V. Many of them are gifts to the great tragedian, and are of costly workmanship, and great intrinsic value, hence anything but stage furniture. Here, too, hangs the suits of armor he has worn in various plays. "Some of them are much too small for me now," he said with a smile. Mixed up with these purely personal effects are other weapons he has collected, such as some Indian arrows for as some Indian arrows for Salviai, which he points out with much amusement and a merry twinkle in his expressive eyes. Two are by "Ape" of Vanity Fair. Here, too, hang several portraits of friends. In a corner stands a bust of the master of the house. Adjoining this work-room is the actor's bedroom. It is hung with light blue saith. The bed is large, and on the wall behind it is a frame which contains a large, number of family portraits, for Salvini has a large, warm, affectionate heart for all who beloug to him. A large safe of varnished iron in the corner of the room gives a characteristic tone to the abartment. A small, cognitivate quarters on the ground floor. Here also are the bedfrooms of his fimily. To reach the first floor the courtyard must be repassed. Here are four drawin

suite, all used as reception rooms. One is a large room with two windows, the other two are smaller. All are furnished in modern style, and contain modern artistic works. On the walls are pictures by living Florentine artists, such as Ceconi, Gioli and Cannicci. A splendid collection of photographs of dramatic artists of every country with affectionate inscriptions to their great master, is worthy of close attention. Salvini showed them to me with bride and pleasure, and as he manded each actor or singer, he generally



MADAME SALVINI.

added some word as to their especial merits or talents which characterized them in a tash, revealing what excellent edited faculty Salvini possesses with regard to his own art. Among these was a beautiful join and ink portrait of Verdi, with an autograph inscription by the great musician, a souvenir which was sent by Verdi nimself to Salvini after the first representation of the composer's "Otelio" at the Scala at Milan. This portrait, by Salvini's kind permission, I am allowed to reproduce for this article. There was something specially graceful in this gift, the composer of "Otelio" remembering, in the moment of his triumph, the great actor who had made the part of the jectious Moor so peculiarly his own. Salvini spoke with just pride and pleasure of the significant of the thought that had inspired it. The last sitting room, to the right of the big drawing room, is entirely reserved to the souvenirs of Salvini's artistic career. It might be called a museum, indeed it is one, and one of a special and unique kind. The walls are clothed all round with glass cases which contain wreaths unumerable, preclous gifts offered to Salvini for all portions of the globe; china and percelain tea and coffee sets, clocks, watches, card cases, cigar and cogarette cases, hade of all manner of materials, in stort everything possible and impossible, useful and uscless.

"It is so difficult to know what to present to a man," said Salvini solidar, as he pointed out object after object ome.

In a large frame, under glass, hangs the menu of a dinner given to him on one coasion at Delmonico's, around, over raid under which have been written the Lames of all the guests present; names that include some of the leading American authors, thinkers and staesmen, such as Henry James, Charles Dudley Warner, Horsee White, J. D. Millet, Adrain H. Blashfield, R. Percy Atden, Riehard Gilder, Emma Lazarus, E. T. Rice, Bayard Tuckerman, etc.

"It care more for that," he said, "than for many relate presents. Yes, yes," he added, "this is my little mu added some word as to their especial merits

photographs we here produce.
"It was not 1, but my poor wife who put all these things together," said Salvibi. "I used to keep them scattered here and there,



In the cupboards and in trunks, as I did not like to make a vain parade of myserf. Fair once, when I returned home, after acting far away, \$\infty\$ good wife had prepared this surprise for me, and as she arringed them so have they remained, and I now add whatever comes to me in memory of her." He spoke the last words with a choice in his voice. He then showed me the oll portialt of his fair, young English wife, and a bestellef he had bought because it was so like her.
"And here," he said, pointing to a glass.

her.

"And here," he said, pointing to a glass casket mounted in gold and preclous stones, "I keep her hair, which we cut on after her death"

Tkeep her half, which we cut off after her death."

It was a thick mass of rich augurn tresses. In the small drawing room are to be seen several busts of great foreign and Felian actors, and also a good statue of Madame Cazzolla, the love of Salvini's early life, herself an actress. In another such gold and glass casket he preserves the tet that bound her hair on her dying bed, the handkerchief that wheel the death sweat from her brow, of her, too, he always speaks in a voice corred with emotion.

of her, too, he always speaks in a pred with emotion.

The bust of Salvini that we reproduce, which always stands surrounded by American and English flags, was destined for the family mausoleum in the cemetery of San Miniato. mansoleum in the cometery of San Minia In fact it was put there for some time, a Salvin's friends advised him to take it aw and he did so. They did not like the in that he should stand there before his time

Gossio About Himself of a Great Man.

It is difficult to tear one's self away from Salvini's museum of records. There is enough here to look at for hours. Bestids every object has its history, and recalis to Salvini some memory which he generously narrates to his visitor. Tommaso Salvini talks of himself with great simplicity and modesty, and tells the episodes of his life in a most fascinating way. His beautiful voice has a ring and a rhythm in private talk that has in it nothing of the tragic. Off the stage Salvini's voice is quiet and solemn at the same time. He told me had been in America seven times, five times in the north and twice in the south. But during the five times he toured through the United States he only acted once with Italian actors; the other times he acted with English-speaking actors, though he himself recited in Italian. Nevertheless, he says, every word he spoke was understood in America. This he owes to his own ability, to his sepressive gestures, the mobile play of his face, qualities which, according to Solvini, are the essential gifts of a dramatic artist. He judges an actor according to how he mates himself understood by gestures, not by the way he pronounces his words. "Thave acted in English," he said, "without Gossip About Himself of a Great Man.

ing to how he makes himself understood by gestures, not by the way he pronounces his words.

"I have acted in English," he said, "without understanding a word of English, and have had the satisfaction of attracting the common people to applaud me. This I regard as my greatest triumph. To make educated people understand, is an ensier matter; besties, even if they did not understand, they would set mout. If only because it was the fashion to go and see me; but the common people have no such patience, and no such reasons."

It be very amusing to hear Salvini tell how he acted for the first time with English-speaking actors. It was when he was going to America for the second time that a certain Stetson, the proprietor of the Globe theater in Boston, who was, according to Salvini, an ignorant man, but a very practical speculator, sent a mediator to Salvini in Italy to propose to him that he should this time perform the tragedies of his repertoire in Italian, while the other actors should act in English. The impressario pointed out to Salvini how he could not afford to run the risk of naif-empty houses filled only with an educated public, and how Salvini himself would be pecuniarily the gainer by drawing larger houses. The public, the manneer said, when Salvini was not on the statze, were bored by the other actors, because they understood nothing of what they said, and Stetson bad a strict eye to business. Salvini was borrified when he first heard the noposal. If seemed to him so utterly inartistic. He thought it well over, however, and then accepted, although all his friende wrote to dissuade him from making such a

bold experiment, fearing he would make a flasco. The tragedian, nowever, was decided and nobody could move him, "I can but try," he said, "ho harm can come of it." Stetson must know his public best, and I have no right to hurt his interest." When Salvini arrived in New York there was no inflater in which he could carry on als reagarsais. The manager hired a concert room, with a raised space as a stage. Salvini went to the rehearsal perfectly sure of his pert, which he knew well by heart and had performed many times. The play was "Othello."

Play Acting in Two Languages.

"When I began to speak," he said, "I con-

ter flows out into one of the great ousiness

knew well by heart and had performed many times. The play was "Othello."

Play Acting in Two Languages.

"When I began to speak," he said, "I confess it made a great impression on me to hear myself answered in a language I did not understand. The first scene between Othello and Barbantio went weil enough, but in the second act, before the council I hesitated ant jumped a finitence—a thing I do not think I nave done in all my life. When told of my error I asked for nive minutes to concentrate my thoughts. I walked to the end of the little stage and put my head between the two columns that supported the celling of the room, and this is what I said to myself: 'Sailvini, my friend,' I said, 'what did yea come here for? Why, just to do this very thing which now it seems you cannot do. Courage, you must overcome this difficulty, for the honor of your art. Norning has ever daunted you; you must not be daunted now.' After this short talk with myself I returned to the actors and told them to continue."

"The rehearsal began again and went so well that when the act was finished the actors, overcome and fascinated by the power of the great artist, applauded him to the roof. Such enthusiasin among fellow-actors is as rare as it was honorable to all concerned. This victory augered the triumphs of the future. Those friends who had doubted the possible success of the experiment were obliged to change their minds. Salvini in this manner was able to present himself before the American public with more confidence, feeling they would now better understand the plays in which he acted. In fact, when he went from New York to Philadelphia, on the first act, went on to the stage to congratulate bim. "and, an unheard of thing among Americans," added Salvini with a smile. "they actually kissed me."

A curlous feature in these performances was that the two prompters—one Italian and one American—did not understand each other. It needed all Salvini's presence of mind, and his great knowledge of the stage, to avoid mistakes.

"In these perf

adopted a method quite my own. I took advantage of the good musical ear I am so for-



THESALVINI TOMB.

notice every smallest inflection of voice in others, and thus guides me to modulate nine, which is very fiexible, to the same tone. Thus the contrast of the two languages, which otherwise would have been apparent, was avoided, and I am convinced that that is the real the real secret reason why I succeeded in this curious experiment of playing with actors speaking another language, while others of my compatriots, like Rossi and Ristori, have failed."

speaking another language, while others of my comparious, like Rossi and Ristori, nave failed.

Since that first time Salvini has always acted in this way in the United States, and while other foreign actors who have gone with native companies have had but moderate successes, he has brought back honors and fortune. The great tragedian Ernesto Rossi, that charming actress Eleanora Duse, that skillful performer Glovanni Emanuel, all among the best living Italian actors, have not been able to do as much; the reason being that the Italian colony in the United States is not numerous enough to fill a theater and pay all its expenses, and Americans are not all familiar enough with Italian to understand every phrase. There is another thing, too, the Italian companies who go abroad are rarely composed of first-class actors, who are able by gesture and play of feature to express the thought of the piaywright better even than by words, as Salvini can. These observations were made by Salvini, and we cannot do otherwise than agree with them.

Salvini does not care to talk of his triumphs, and he does not like to declaim pleese of tragedies in drawing rooms. "I need," he said, "costumes, the stage and an applauding public to inspire me." There was an evening in 1892, at the house of Vitorio Corcos, a Fiorentine artist, when Salvini, after repeated requests, at last consented to recite some lines of Samson, but before he became himself he broke off several times and had to begin again. It is trusthat afterwards his acting and delivery were so powerful that the little audience were in eestacy at the transformation his face underwent when he threw himself into the part, and said the lines.

"As to my life," he said, "what can I tell you about it that everybody does not know? It has been an artist's life devoid in one sense, of adventures, and full of hard work. Eesides, it would be arrying call to Newcastle. All there is to tell I have told in my autobiography, now publishing in the Century Magazine."

"And now, a last question

As a Visitor Not as Artist.

"And now, a last question," I said, "thanking you for your kind and courteous reception, and the patience with which you have answered me; must I tell our American friends swered me; must I tell our American friends that absolutely and positively you will not play to them when you come over this time?"
"Well." he said, with his open, sweet smile, and that bright, quick twinkle of his eye.
"well, I confess if they press me much, I will recite for them some bits of Christopher Columbus by Gazzoletti, but I will not foin any dramatic company, for I am only paying a visit to America, not making a tournee."

The same curious hesitation that I spoke of above assails Salvini when he is lecturing. A few days ago he held, in accordance with refew days ago he held, in accordance with re-peatedly refterated requests, a lecture at the Palazzo Ginori on the dramatic art of the renaissance. He began his lecture with exenaissance. He began his lecture with ex-pressing his sense of nervousness at finding himself before an audience, and this, strange

himself before an audience, and this, strange to tell. was quite true.

"It is one thing." he said. "for me to deliver the thoughts of others. I try to do so in the best manner in my power. It is quite another thing when I must express my own poor thoughts."

Certainly on this occasion the audience witnessed the curious spectacle of a great actor, accustomed to all manner of audiences, so overcome with tremor that his voice failed him and they could hardly hear his speech. He only recovered himself whenever he quoted pieces from the older dramatists to illustrate his criticisms.

HELEN ZIMMERN.

A HAPPY RELEASE.

A Prominent Lady of the Capital City Tells Her Story. Dr. S. B.Hartman-Dear Sir: I suffered from nervous prostration and general debil-ity for years. I tried the best physicians and many medicines, but all failed. Pe-ru-

na cured me perfectly.

MRS. C. C. FILLER, 174 E. Rich Street, Columbus, O. TIRED HOUSEWIVES.

If all the sick mothers, invalid daughters and diseased sisters in this broad land would take the above lady's simple and direct testimony to heart and do as she has done, no pen could describe the benefit that would follow. There are so many women, especially married women, who drag themtelves wearily around from year to year without any particular disease, and yet without any particular disease, and yet miserable beyond description. They ache and tremble and throb, growing more nerv-ous, tired, and debilitated every day. For this class of sufferers Pe-ru-na is the most perfect remedy in existence. It relieves, it soothes, it quiets, it strengthens, and no tired, overworked woman in the land should be without Pe-ru-na in the house for a sin-

But the Other Fellows Weren't

From Life.

Mrs. Unsophist—They must fit those men's clubs up very gorgeously inside.

Mrs. Worldly—Why?

Mrs. Unsophist—I heard your husband tell mine that he was playing the whole evening on velvet.

"BULOW'S MARIE."

An Interesting Sketch of the Famous Newswoman of Berlin.

HER FIRST MEETING WITH VON BULOW

And the Parting at the Depot-How She Came by Her Name-Her Booth and Its Patrons.

One of the most popular and most interest-

ing women in Berlin keeps a news booth and a soda fountain.

There are hundreds of such news booths throughout Berlin, presided over by women of varying ages, but this particular one is close to the Pottsdamer bridge, just at a point where the life of the residence quar-

Marie's Booth and Its Patrons.

A stranger at a distance might remark business seemed unusually brisk at this booth, and that the customers lingered; but if this same uninitiated stranger were to ap-



proach he would be served with mest business-like alacrity by the plump, resy-faced young woman within, and she would make no attempt to engage his attention further and he would turn away without knowing that he had been waited upon by one of the cocorities of Berlin—"Bullow's Miric," as she is called in art circles.

This news seller is the girl with whom the

famous composer Hans von Bulow keeps up a correspondence of such interest to musicians and reporters that they besiege her

famous composer Hans von Bubw keeps up a correspondence of such interest to musicians and reporters that they besiege her constantly for a glimpse of the letters and news of his intentions. Marie has been a well-known personage for years, but it was her acquaintance with Bulow which brought her into general notice.

Fraulein Marie Rudolph, to give her full name, has kept the newspaper stand by the Pottsdamer bridge for eight years. She selected her booth with a shrewd eye to business, and also consuited ner own personal tastes. Here, by the bridge, is the center of the flusical life of Berlin; here, within a radius of half a mile, are the great conservatortes, the concert agencies, the nasic publishers, the boarding houses full of music students; it is the musical quarter par excellence. Every musician of importance in town passes the booth constantly, and generally stops to buy the journals the merning after his concert.

She built up her business by giving her whole mind to it. When any well-known singer stopped for his papers he found aff of those of any interest to him laid to one side, ready for his perusal. During the winter there are often four concerts an evening, some with several performers. Each of these artists find the journals with criticism sorted ready to his hand next morning when he visits Marle's booth. Also she gives him a swift resume of their contents which enables him to send fin an order for more copies of the most favorable notices at once. In fact she has an enormous patronage.

In return for this friendly, intelligent service tickets are showered upon her from all sides. Every evening a substitute takes possession of the booth, and Marie goes to opera, theater, concert, where she is the center of an animated group who listen to her indescribably entertaining talk with great enjoyment. Artists of renown like to hear Marie's criticism on their work; her naturally musical nature, sound common sense and clear judgment, combined with an opportunity to hear the best through many years, have

the best through many years, have made her a critic whose opinion is worth hearing.

How she Came by Her Name.

Several years ago news of this original artenthusiast came to the ears of Von Bulow. Marie admired "Hausi!" as she called him, (she calls all her artist friends by some pet name) and knowing that, he resolved to make her acquainance. He came to her booth one day, when next in Berlin for some paper, and asked if she knew who he was.

"Of course I know Hansi!" replied Marie briskly, blushing with delight. Bulow laughed at his new name, and remained, charmed with the girl's originality. She receives fickets for every one of his concerts, and he never fails to visit the stand, during a stay in the city. Last year, during the exciting times of his leadership of the popular concerts, his wife was with him, and he brought her to Marie's stand the first day to make her acquaintance. The evening of the last concert Marie sat in the box with Madame von Bulow, and was among the first to congratulate the master when the performance was over. With many more Bulow enthusiasts, followed by nearly the entire audience and a curious crowd of outside idlers, she repaired to the hotel to take a prominent part in the public ovation, which kept that quarter of the city in a whirl of excitement all night. When at midnight the crowd invaded the depot to bid the Bulow party farewell, Marie's bouquet was the one Frau von Bulow fastened on her gown. The moment of parting came. Bulow disappeared in the arms of one after another of his friends, who smothered him with kisses, until Marie softly remarked: "If he keeps that up I shall join in myself." Her words were heard and there was a general laugh. The door of the compartment was shut, and the train was preparing to move out when some one told the singer of Marie's remark. Bending out of the window, he called her to him, and taking her ow.

dow, he called her to him, and taking her face in both his hands, he gave her a hearty kiss under the roof-raising cheers of the crowd.

There was wild excitement in the station as the train drew out; those who did not know Marie inquired who she was, begged for introductions, and had she not slipped out at a side door she would have been the object of an ovation scarcely less vehement than that offered Bulow himself.

Next day several of the dailles mentioned the incident, and the story of the "Bulow kiss" went the rounds, not only in musical but in general circles all over the city. Some of the magazines brought out articles about Marie, and she soon became a celebrity of the first importance, and acquired her new name. A week or so later came a friendly letter from Yon Bulow enclosing his photograph, with the dedication:

"To the Citizens of Berlin. Frl. Marie Rudolph, 'Han's' Patroness."

Marie is somewhere between twenty-five and forty, of short, decidedly rounded figure, with a face reddened by exposure to wind and weather, but with well-cut features and eyes sparkling with intelligence and fun. Her manner is limitable. Her naturally sound mind, untrammeled by book training beyond the limits of the public school, is receptive to a degree, and her wide lournalistic reading keeps her informed on all matters of the day. Not only upon art and literature can Marie talk; she is up on politics as well, and is the most reliable source of information for the latest bon mot, the newest Rerlin witticism. There is always a merry throng about her in the boxes of the theaters. In her booth during working hours, Marie wears a plain dark dress, a lace scarf over her head, and a black woolen shawl pinned close about her neck complete her business attire during the winter months. But at night in a well-fitted loth governed to me scarcely knows her acain, No one seems to know where Marie lives; she is only to be seen at her booth, or in the most prisocratic places of entertainment. The good home which she has made for her a

penetrate.

Marie says she will publish her reminis

Mr. A. D. Leonard

Tired Feeling and makes the weak atrong.

ces if she ever gets time to straighten out mass of material at her disposal, and if carries out her intention she will make a k worth reading.

GRACE ISABEL COLBRON.

A DISREPUTABLE NOSE.

When the colonel told his friends that he had quit drinking his announcement was received in a way that disappointed him. At that time, a dozen years or so ago, the colonel was rather thin and his pale face never showed the slightest flush. His black eyes never betrayed him when he was twothirds full and as he was always quiet in speech and manner and kept out of saloons, most of his acquaintances regarded him as a teetotaler.

But he scorned deception, and when he

urned over a new leaf he made no secret

"Nobody knew that you drank a drop," protested his friends, when he told them that he had given up the wine cup forever. This made no difference with the colonel. He had become a total abstenance man and whenever it came in his way he talked

temperance.

In the course of a year or two this modest reformer's health improved wonderfully. He gained flesh, his face took on a ruddy hue and his nose-well, it was the most picturesque nose in town!

"A temperance man, indeed! Look at that nose!" said an old lady to me one day when we were discussing my friend. I had every reason to believe that the olonel's reform was genuine and I always spoke up for him, but I was pained to see

that his nose grew more outrageous every Finally the matter assumed such a serious shape that the colonel and I had many a confidential talk over it. I gave my friend

all sorts of blood purifiers. He consulted physicians and changed his diet, but his nose continued to grow more disreputable. "It is a great cross to me," he said one evening. "I admit that it looks suspicious and it worries me to think that in my drinking days my complexion was without a blemish, while since I have confined myself to

old water it looks like an old toper's." Perhaps the colonel would have escaped a good deal of criticism if he had kept out of the temperance movement. But he was conscious of his innocence and good intentions and so he went right ahead in defiance of public opinion.

Sometimes when a prohibition meeting

developed a good deal of enthusiasm the unfortunate colonel would ruin everything by coming on the platform with his nose glowing like a locomotive headlight. He was a good man and we did not like

to hurt his feelings, but we soon came to the conclusion that we could do nothing for the temperance cause so long as his rosy nose was mixed up with the movement.

As the years rolled on we gave up in despair. We could accomplish nothing with the populace guying the colonel every time he made a speech and calling on him to take his sign in. The colonel knew that his nose was a wicked falsifier. He knew that it caused

strangers to set him down as a secret hard frinker, but he felt satisfied that his fellow townsmen had too much respect for him to suppose that he would play the sneak. And just here he made a mistake. His neighbors tried for years to have con-

fidence in him, but that nose spoke for itself It was a flaming, conspicuous, aggressive which it made its appearance.
"Don't tell me," people would say, "that

the colonel never drinks; just look at his At first we could make some sort of an

"Why, his face used to be as as a sheet of paper," said one man.
"Yes, he drank then," was the reply.

'Liquor made him thin and white. When he quit it he became more robust and something in his blood affected his nose." This explanation wasn't worth a cent

A few persons who were familiar with all the facts stood by the colonel, but the great majority were under the impression that he averaged a quart of whisky a day. Naturally this idea injured the colonel's

influence as a temperance man. People began to call him an old fraud and a pious preacher refused to talk with him about his soul's welfare, because when he called at colonel's office with that object in view the colonel's nose took on the aspect of an

the colonel's nose took on the aspect of an illumination.
"No, I can't talk religion to a man who is chock full of liquor," said the preacher to me. "Get your friend to quit drinking and I will go to see him."

After a while society dropped the colonel. Then his business began to fall off. Things were in a bad way with him when I went to the west on a visit that lasted three

when I returned I hardly knew my old friend. Disappointment and misfortune had aged him and his nose was redder than ever. He was positively shabby in his attire and everybody seemed to give him the cold shoulder.

The old follow bore it all with his usual.

old shoulder.

The old fellow bore it all with his usual

The old fellow bore it all with his usual sweet temper and sometimes he made a jest of his affliction.

"It is pretty tough," he said to me, "to have to give up temperance work and lose all my business on account of this lying nose of mine. Do I need to tell you that I have not touched a drop since I swore off, you know when?"

I replied that I fully believed him and

you know when?"
I replied that I fully believed him and then I gazed meditatively upon that nose.
"I see there is no hope for me," groaned the colonel. "Well, I must make the best of it. My nose will be all right some day."

I stood gazing down upon the dead man's face as the colonel lay in his coffin. In that white countenance one could see intellect, nobility and gentleness. Death had been kind, and my poor friend's nose vindicated him at last. There was no trace of intemperance visible about the eyes, nose or cheeks. In his last sleep the reformer's face sileneed and referted all that had been

face silenced and refuted all that had been said against him.
"I wonder what was the matter with his nose?" Those were the last no.

I left the room.

WALLACE P. REED. ose were the last words I heard as



Of Utica, N. Y., suffered severely from Liver and Kidney troubles, causing great pain and That Tired Feeling Other medicines any good, but so successful and satisfactory was Hood's Sarsaparilia that he has taken no other medicine and is now well. The best happily combined with tonics and alteratives in

Hood's Sarsaparilla that it is an unequalled remedy for all troubles with these important organs, overcomes That

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipantoring peristaltic action of the alimentary

IN CHILDREN

r'or over two years my little girl's me was made miserable by a case of Catarrh. The discharge from the nose was large, constant and very offensive. Her eyes became inflamed, the lids swollen and became inflamed, the fids swollen and very painful. After trying various remedies, I gave her the seemed to disease, but the symptoms soon abated, and in a short time she was cured.

DR. L. B. RITCHEY, Mackey, Ind.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed rec. SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF ORDER
NANCE FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER-Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of
the mayor and general council of the city of
Atlanta held on the 5th day of June, ISR,
an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer along from
Wheat street, now Auburn avenue, along and
in Pryor street to alley in rear of First Methoddist Episcopal church, south.

The general character, material and size of
said sewer are as follows: From alley in
rear of First Methodist Episcopal church,
south, to Wheat street, of ten-inch vitrided
pipe, with brick manholes, etc.

Said sewer is to be built at an estimated
cost of five hundred and eight dellars.

Said sewer is to be built in accordance with
the act amending the charter of said city,
assessing 90 cents per lineal foot upon the
property and estates respectively abutting of
said sewer, on each side of said sewer. Said
ordinance will come up for final action at
the aext regular meeting of the council.

A. P. WOODWARD, City Clerk,
June 8-10 t.

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER

ORDINANCE FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER—Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 5th day of June, 1886, an ordinance was introduced and read, provib, ing for the construction of a sewer from Fair street along and in Pryor street to Garnett street.

The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: From Fair street to Garnett street of twelve-inch vitrified pipe, with brick manholes and catch basins.

Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of five hundred and thirty-six dollars.

Said sewer is to be built in accordance with

Said sewer is to be built in accordance with Said sewer is to be built in accordance with the act amending the charter of said city, assessing 90 cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting of said sewer on each side of said sewer. This ordinance will come up for final action at the next regular meeting of the council.

A. P. WOODWARD, City Clerk, june 8-10t.

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER

ORDINANCE FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER

Notice is hereby given that at the meeting
of the mayor and general council of the city
of Atlanta, held on the 5th day of June, 18x3,
an ordinance was introduced and read, paydd
lng for the construction of a sewer along
and in Woodward avenue from Connally
street, to near Hardin street.

The general character, material and size
of said sewer are as follows: From Connally
street to sewer of ten-lneh vitrified pine; from
sewer to Kelly street, of fifteen-inch vitrified
pipe; from Kelly street to Hill street, of
twelve-inch vitrified pipe; from Hill street is
near Hardin street of eight-inch vitrified pipe,
with brick manholes and catch basins.
Said sewer is to be built at an estimated
cost of twelve hundred dollars.
Said sewer is to be built in accordance with
the act amending the charter of said city.

Said sewer is to be built in accordance we the act amending the charter of said classessing 90 cents per lineal foot upon property and estates respectively abutting said sewer on each side of said sewer. Sordinance will come up for second reading a final action at the next regular meeting the council.

A. P. WOODWARD, City Clerk A. P. WOODWARD, City Clerk.

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER -Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the mayor and general council of the civ of Atlanta, held on the 5th day of June, 1805, an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer along and in East avenue from sewer cast of Boulevard to Boulevard.

The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows; From sewer to Howell street of twenty-form-linch vitrified pipe; from alley to itemberard, of eight-linch vitrified pipe; from alley to itemberard, of eight-linch vitrified pipe; with brick manholes and catch basins.

Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of one thousand dollars.

Said sewer is to be built in accordance win the act amending the charter of said city, assessing 90 cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting on said sewer on each side of said sewer. This ordinance will be read second time and passed on finally at the next regular meeting of the council.

A. P. V-ODWARD, City Clerk.

June 8-10t.

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF AN ORDINANCE FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWEZ—Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 5th day of June, 1866. an ordinance was introduced and read, pring for the construction of a sewer Jackson street, along and in Auburn ave formerly Wheat street, to near Rand

street.
The general character, material and of said sewer are as follows: From Ja The general character, material and of said sewer are as follows: From Jack street to Boulevard, of twenty-four-inch vied pipe; from Boulevard to Hoge street eighteen-inch vitrified pipe; from Hoge st to Howell street, of eighteen-inch vitrified pipe; from Bradley street ifteen-inch vitrified vipe; from Bradley st to near Randolph street, of eight-inch vied pipe, with brick manholes and catch sins.

fied pipe, with brick manholes and catch as sus.

Said sewer is to be built at an estimate cost of twenty-five hundred dollars.

Said sewer is to be built in accordance with the act amenoung the charter of said city assessing 90 cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting a said sewer on each side of said sewer. Said ordinance will come up for second reading and be finally passed upon by the council at its next regular meeting.

A. P. WOODWARD, City Clerk june 8—10t.

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IS FROM

THE STANDARD PRINTING INK CO

NO. 108 CANAL STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Save 2 per cent on your city taxes. A discount of 2 per cent is allowed on all city taxes paid in June up to \$150,000. C. K. MADDOX,

City Tax Collector.

SPECIAL SALE OF

We have five carloards of Furniture t will arrive this week. Our store is We want room. Low prices do the

Chamber Suits that cost at factory SM our price is \$35.

A fine solid oak Suit, worth \$25.62

price, \$15.

Solid Oak Wardrobes only \$10.

Chiffonieres from \$10 to \$50.

We can give you lower prices than any house south, as we have bought out spek of a manufacturer who was closing out at

of a manufacturer who was closing of 30c on the dollar. Call on us if you bargains.

MURPHY BROS LEADERS OF LOW PRICES
D Peachtree and 67 Broad Streets
ATLANTA, GA.

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subject Ben bust co a short his pred Germa carpen contest little ci his ad The by the from t spectal

people place. the other keeping "Well plied stopped and kniv

without lively in a fight

intimate modated.

The podays wa and the the Jack

IN CHILDREN r two years my little girl's ne-miserable by a case of Catarrh. arge from the nose was large, and very offensive. Her eyes adamed, the lids swollen and

d. After trying various reme-ther S.S.S. The first bot-d to S.S.S. aggravate the it the symptoms soon abated, hort time she was cured. L. B. RITCHEY, Mackey, Ind.

on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

it CONSTRUCTING SEWER.—No-thy given that at the meeting of and general council of the city of d on the 5th day of June, ISSR, e was introduced and read, provid-construction of a sewer along from t, now Auburn avenue, along and eet to alley in rear of First Meth-ppal church, south. all character, material and size of are as follows: From alley in rest Methodist Episcopal church, Vheat street, of ten-lach vitrified beick manholes, etc.

OF INTRODUCTION OF

r is to be built in accordance with building the charter of said city, 0 cents per lineal foot upon the d estates respectively abutting on on each side of said sewer. This cill come up for final action at the s meeting of the council. A. P. WOODWARD, City Clerk.

OF INTRODUCTION OF The FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER hereby given that at the meeting or and general council of the city neid on the 5th day of June, 1836, he was introduced and read, provide construction of a sewer along roodward avenue from Connally ear Hardin street. See are as follows: From Connally ever of ten-inch vitrified pipe: from celly street, of affection with the first street to Hill street, of vitrified pipe: from Hill street to estreet of eight-inch vitrified pipe, manholes and catch basins.

to be built at an estimated indred dollars.

A. P. WOODWARD, City Clerk,

OF INTRODUTION OF CE FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER hereby given that at the meeting for and general council of the city held on the 5th day of June, 1800, ce was introduced and read, provide a construction of a sewer along a seene from sewer east of Boulouleyard.

st avenue from sewer east of Boulionievard. era are as follows; From sewer to
rect of twenty-four-inch vitrified.
Howell street to alley, of twelveded pipe; from alley to Boulevard, of
vitrified pipe; with brick manholes
basins.
For is to be built at an estimated
to thousand doltars.
For is to be built in accordance with
mending the charter of said city,
sor cents per lineal foot upon the
lad estates respectively abutting on
r on each side of said sewer. This
will be read second time and passed
at the next regular meeting of the

A. P. WOODWARD, City Clerk.

OF INTRODUCTION OF AN CE FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER thereby given that at the meeting or and reneral council of the city heid on the 5th day of June, 1893, nee was introduced and read, providhe construction of a sewer from
treet, slong and in Auburn avenue,
Wheat street, to near Randolph

eral character, material and size cer are as follows: From Jackson onlevard, of twenty-four-inch vitri-from Boulevard-to Hoge street, of the vitrified pipe; from Hoge street street, of eighteen-inch vitrified Howell street to Bradley street, of vitrified pipe; from Bradley street, of vitrified vipe; from Bradley street, of undolph street, of eight-inch vitri-cith brick manholes and catch ba-

ver is to be built at an estimated enty-five hundred dollars, er is to be built in accordance with memoring the charter of said city, for cents per lineal foot upon the ind estates respectively abutting on on each side of said sewer. Said will come up for second reading nally passed upon by the council at each of the second reading persons. A. P. WOODWARD, City Clerk.

NK USED ON THIS PAPER

IS FROM ANDARD PRINTING INK CO

NO. 108 CANAL STREET,

CINNATI, OHIO. ve 2 per cent on your

axes. A discount of cent is allowed on ty taxes paid in June \$150,000. C. K. MADDOX,

City Tax Collector.

ECIAL SALE OF

ave five carloards of Furniture that five this week. Our store is small, at room. Low prices do the work.

nt room. Low prices do the solve goes:
ber Suits that cost at factory \$50;
e is \$55.
e solid oak Suit, worth \$25; our 15.
Oak Wardrobes only \$10.
nieres from \$10 to \$50.
an give you lower prices than any outh, as we have bought out stock unfacturer who was closing out at the dollar. Call on us if you want 5.

HY BROS ADERS OF LOW PRICES.
eachtree and 67 Broad Streets,
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA'S FINEST.

Her Porce Has Always Been of the Highest Character.

GOOD MEN WERE AT THE HEAD.

From Williford to Connolly the Men Have Been Brave and Efficient-The City Is Sa e in Their Hands.

Rine coats and brass buttons have played a very important part in the history of

From the baby time of the city's history, when the big, six-foot marshal in his boots and dandy gray uniform and brass but-tons of dazzling brightness with his billie and I-run-this-town air, stopped no less than fifteen fights in a single day in the fresh young village of Marthasville, to the present time of rushing, bustling prosperity, when quiet, polite men in blue and brass modestly patrol their beats, the policemen have been a strong factor in the city devel-

The early days of Atlanta's history, when the town was called Marthasville, not because there were not other names, but out of compliment to some real nice lady, were not halcyon days. The rough stumps from which the trees had but lately been hewn stood about in the middle of the streets, and the rough and unconventional ways that characterize new towns were a notorious characteristic of this town in the woods. People who lived here spent their spare time chewing each other's ears and punching each other's eyes. That important and distinguished functionary, the town marshal, had a busy time of it.

Fighting was the chief amusement of a great many of Marthasville's earlier citizens and many of them fought for the patriotic purpose of making the marshal earn his salary. It may be written down to the credit of every marshal the young town ever had that he held his own with the rough element that tried to disturb his peace and serenity of life. Not only that, but the marshals, and those who afterwards became known by the more metropolitan but less dignified title of policemen, who followed them, made themselves famous for their readiness and ability to quell the slightest disturbance. From the first it was a distinguishing characteristic of the Atlanta marshals and policemen-their ability to preserve order. This characteristic has been preserved until now. Against great odds the police branch of the city's public service has struggled from a small insignificant organization to a magnificently disciplined organization to a magnificently disciplined force of metropolitan proportions. All of which proves, what I have been looking for an opportunity to say, that the police de-partment deserves to be preserved a histo-

ry, and that is the purpose of this sketch.

The compass of the police history of Atlanta does not extend farther back into the past than the memory of a few living Atlantians can go. There is yet living in Atlanta a man who was chief of police of Marthasville when less than 500 people lived in the town. This man is Benjamin Williford, who while chief of police, distinguished himself by arresting Jeff Davis for a pickpocket, and beyond the administration of this venerable ex-official the public records do not go. "Uncle Ben Willford" as he is now familiarly known throughout the city, recites as a matter of history, that a man named McConnell was marshal of the town before he was

elected. Williford was elected in 1851. In 1851 Atlanta was a very small village. There was not a house in it made of brick, and the business of the town was which general merchandise was kept. Mr. Williford came to Atlanta from his farm in Henry county in 1845. He first worked in the new city as a brick maker, and enjoys the distinction of having made the first brick ever used in the construction of a brick house in Atlanta. He was then in the employ of the father of ex-Governor McDaniel, for whom he afterwards worked for a year or two as cotton buyer. In the fall of 1850 an election for town marshal



shackle structure with a partition separating the interior into two rooms. It was insecure and unsightly. Chief of Police Wififord didn't like the old callaboose, and during his administration he erected a new one on the lot where the old No. 1 hook and ladder house stands. It was a two-room affair made of strong hewn logs. It was pointed to with pride by the citizens as an example of strength and security. The third police station was on Decatur was pointed to with pride by the citizens as an example of strength and security. The third police station was on Decatur street just opposite the young men's library building. It was like the others, small and of wood. It was moved to the corner of Line and Ivy streets in 1866 into a long wooden shanty, which served for a head-quarters until July, 1873, when the old headquarters on Pryor street were moved into.

headquarters on Fryor street were moved into.

Williford was chief of police eight years—from 1851 to 1859. When he was first elected one assistant was all that was needed, but before his term expired he had three or four men. The uniforms worn by the policemen in those early days were not blue. They were gray with buff-colored collars and cuffs. They were made with great pretentions to style and were regarded with admiration by that part of the city's population which did not envy the wearers.

the wearers.

The arrest of Harry Hill and his quick return to this state has but recently afforded Atlantians an illustration of the present police department, lorded Atlantians an illustration of the efficiency of the present police department, as well as showing the fine facilities for apprehending criminals. The administration of Chief Williford furnished an instance in which a criminal escaped from Atlanta and was finally located in Kentucky and brought back. To find a criminal who had passed the borders of the sate was a big undertaking in those days when telegraphs and detectives were not so plentiful as and detectives were not so plentiful as

John Humphries, a young white men whose father owned considerable property where the city of West End is now located, shot and killed Joe Tiller on Castleberry's hill. He was sent to jail, but afterwards released on a \$20,000 bond, several wealthy citizens signing the bond out of deference to the father of the murderer. to the father of the murderer. Shortly after he was released on bond,



EX-CHIEF TIGE ANDERSON.

Humphries and a crowd of young rowdies got into another shooting affray and in the nght a man was killed. Humparies became frightened after the second killing in which ne had figured, and wisely decided to skip When frumphries's bondsmen discovered that he had gone they determined to follow that he had gone they determined to follow him to the ends of the earth rather than pay the \$20,000. Two of them followed nim to Nashville, where they found him, but after promising to return with them, and gaining their confidence anew, Humphries evaded them and skipped. He was followed to Memphils by one of the bondsmen—Johnson—who contracted cholera there and died.

The bondsmen were unwilling to give up the chase, and they enlisted Chief of Police

the chase, and they enlisted Chief of Police Williford in the pursuit of the fugitive murderer. Not a telegram was sent, but by the slow mail coaches of those days, aided here and there by a mail train many letters were passed concerning Humphries. Fi-nally he was located at Wadesboro, Ky., and the bondsmen began negotiations with Williford to get him to bring Humphries back. Considering the fact that cholera was raging in Memphis and that the jourhey was one which would occupy many days, they agreed to pay Williford \$1,700 to bring Humphries back to the Atlanta jail. Williford accepted, and arming himself with a valise full of chains and irons,

seit with a value full of chains and irons, such as were used to secure prisoners, and buckling two Colt's revolvers about his waist he started on his journer.

Twenty-three days were consumed by the trip. Williford went by rail to Nashville, from which place the journey to Wadesboro was made by stage coach. When the wandering chief of police reached Wadesboro it was necessary to use considerable boro it was necessary to use considerable tact and shrewliness. Humphries had not been arrested, and Williford had to move autiously to prevent being discovered. Ten ninutes after alighting from the stage he minutes after alighting from the stage he found his man drinking in the saloon at the town inn, and covering him with both his revolvers he ordered him to surrender. Humphries surrendered and was soon placed in irons. For ten days he was fast in irons, being brought back to Atlanta. His experience was torture compared to that of Harry Hill, who had twice as far to travel, but who occupied only twenty-four hours in coming, and made the trip without handenffs even. Mr. Williford bears the distinction of

Mr. Williford bears the distinction of having arrested Jefferson Davis for stealing a bag of money while he was chief of police of Atlanta. The incident occurred in the fifties, long before the war was thought of. Mr. Davis was traveling through the south on governmental business. He reached Atlanta on the Georgia railroad train, and for miles before reaching here he sat on the same seat with Samuel Noble, the famous iron king, of Anniston, Ala. Noble had but recently arrived in America from England at that time, and was traveling through the south looking for a promising place to invest his money. In a satchel with him, Noble had \$1,000. When he reached Atlanta the satchel had disappeared.

It was part of Chief of Police Williford's routine duties to meet all the incoming

Connolly became a member of the force and Chief Jim Anderson. Colonel L. P. Thomas was Judge Anderson's successor, and he served from 1876 to 1879. General Tige Anderson then came in for a term, serving until October, 18, 1881. Captain Arthur B. Connolly was elected chief of police October 18, 1881, to succeed General Tige Anderson. His election was a surprise to him. He was one of the three captains, and was the youngest of the tric. He came on the force, in 1875, when a mere youth of twenty. Judge James A. Anderson was chief of police when young Connolly, beardless and slim, first donned the gray uniform and ugly cap, which were needed to complete the Atlanta policeman after he had been properly put through by the board of police commissioners. Young Connolly had been a quiet, attentive and obedient officer, and had succeeded in making a fine impression upon his superiors. He had first attracted upon his superiors. He had first attracted



Atlanta's First Chief of Police.

attention by his ability to keep his torque,

attention by his ability to Reep his torque, which is a very fine gift, and his firmness and conservatism. After a few years in the ranks, he was promoted to a captain's place. When General Anderson resigned the office of chief of police, young Connolly, then twenty-seven years old, was not an outspoken candidate for the place. Being young and ambitious, it is not unilkely that he half expected and greatly deserved to be elected.

It was a very high compliment to his faithfulness and ability as an officer that, when the final test came, he was elected over the two senior captains. The compliment was more emphatic because of the fact that the times were wicked, and called for a leader of both judgment and bravery. The morning after Captain Connolly was elected, he was sent for by Captain J. W. English, who was then mayor. The nature of the communication which Mayor English had to make was a surprise to the newly elected chief, and it was a rather extraordinary one.

"Cannolly" said Mayor English, after

"Connolly," said Mayor English, after his business-like fashion, "you are now the official head of the police department, and



COLONEL L. P. THOMAS.

the duties devolving upon you are very grave. They require, just at this time, courage and firmness. There are, as you well know, nearly a dozen gambling houses in this city. They are running openly, and, heretofore, the police have allowed them to exist without interference. Now, what you must do is to shut these places me and ston the gambling ovil 14 cre, but

tions of the undertaking. At that time, no less than a dozen gambling deas were running, night and day, in the very heart of the city. They were furnished in the most extravagant manner, with magnificent furniture and the costilest hangings. The places did a thriving business and had waxed fat during the time they had been allowed to proceed without interference from the police. Men prominent in politics and finances were interested in the gambling places.

nent in politics and finances were interested in the gambling places.

"I will do my best," said Chief Connolly, after a pause. And so the new chief left the mayor. His first work in office was to marshal his forces and prepare for the biggest fight the police department of Atlanta has ever made. Billie Crim, who was afterwards captain, and who is now one of the shrewdest detectives in the state, assisted the new chief in his big series of raids.

a hg of motors while he was chief of police of the policy of the policy

Of later years Chief Connolly has intro-Of later years Chief Connolly has intro-duged the Gamewell signal system. It consists of a system of boxes located through-out the city and connected by wire with a central station at police headquarters. From any box in the city patrolmen can talk to headquarters. The system is used for hourly reporting and wagon calls. It is the same as used in all of the larger cities of the country and is right up to date.

Hundreds of minor improvements have been added to the force during Chief Con-

been added to the force during Chief Con-nolly's term in office. Among other things he has had the patrolmen given thorough military training. They are drilled regular-ly twice a week. They turn out in a body on all public occasions and always present a

on all public occasions and always present a fine appearance.

The building of the present magnificent new police headquarters is of too recent completion to be regarded in the light of history. It is the finest building of the kind south of Cincinnati, All of its appointments are convenient, and the workmanship as well as the interior furnishings, is of the most modern style. The building was first occupied March 25th, and during the few months it has been used has given few months it has been used has given entire satisfaction.

The detective department is one of the

modern improvements in the force. It was first organized as a department two years



EX-CHIEF J. A. ANDERSON.

ago with Captain Couch as its head. Five ago with Captain Couch as its head. Five men were detailed to do detective work. Captain J. M. Wright, for years one of the most popular and capable men connected with the force, is the present chief, and he has six very good men under him. The department is under Captain Wright's direct instructions, but is subject to the general supervision of Chief Connolly. The police force proper consists of 125 patrolmen. They are divided into watches, each watch doing duty eight hours, and relieving each other at 8 o'clock a. m., 4 o'clock p. m. and 12 o'clock m. A captain and two sergeants have harge of each watch. The efforts to remove the police force

sergeants have harge of each watch.

The efforts to remove the police force from politics has nearly succeeded. The policemen have been elected by a board of commissioners since 1873. The first board consisted of the following names: G. T. Dodd, chairman: W. T. Goldsmith, secretary: M. Mahoney, Zach Smith and J. F. Morris. At that time there were but sixty men on the force. sixty men on the force. R. L. ADAMSON.

SIDNEY LANIER.

A review of the life of this true poet of nathe the was a synthetic worker. So much time is spent nowadays in analyzing and differentiating and secializing and the various what you must do is to shut these places up and stop the gambling evil. It can be done, if the right kind of grit is shown, and we look to you to do it. I shall expect you to have every gambling house in Atlanta shut up within the next week—I'll give you just a week to do it in. What do you say?"

The young chief was just a bit staggered at first. He realized the mammoth proportions of the undertaking. At that time, no less than a dozen gambling done were independent of a strength of the undertaking. At that time, no less than a dozen gambling done were independent of strength of the undertaking. At that time, no less than a dozen gambling done were independent of the strength of the undertaking. At the time is spent nowadays in analyzing and differentiating and secializing and the various appears of the various permitting and secializing and the various appears of the various permitting and secializing and the various appears of the various permitting and secializing and the various permitting and in harmonious combination with others. One of the greatest of such workers in art was Richard Wagner. He taught the essential contou of his theory in his wonderful music dramas. Lanier worked on a parallel line, and some features of his character and life were also similar to Wagner's. Lanier taught, and endeavored to embody his theory in his poems, that the laws governing the form of poetry were essentially the same as form of poetry were essentially the same as those of music, and that in a true poem the words themselves and the rhythm must be not only musical, but so appropriate to the meaning as to convey at least the spirit of the thought even to a hearer unacquainted with their significance. That this is true is

in order to remain with his younger brother, and took part in the famous seven days' battles around Richmond. He was then transferred to the sigual service, and, in 1864, while commanding a blockade runner, was captured and confined for three mouths at Point Lookont in Florida. This experience is described in his novel, "Tiger Lilies," a book written in the short space of three weeks and published in 1867. Some of our older readers may have read it, but it is now almost forgotten.

In 1863 came the first premonitions of the

readers may have read it, but it is now almost forgotten.

In 1863 came the first premonitions of the dread disease—consumption—against which the rest of his life was a continuous struggie. From 1895 to '67, he was a clerk in Montgomery, Ala., then principal of an academy in Prattville, and then, from 1868 to 1872, he practiced law with his father at Macon. In December, 1867, he married Miss Mary Day, of that city, whom he loved devotedly throughout his life. She was a true and perfect helpmeet, and made is life work possible—and his life itself, for many years.

Most of his time after 1872 was spent in the north, chiefly in Baltimore, to which city he finally moved in 1877. He made the acquaintance of Bayard Taylor, who became his true and loved friend, and through him was introduced to the literary world and won his first admirers. Through him, also, he was selected to write the words to the cantata, sang at the opening of the Centennial exposition, on which occasion Lowell furnished the ode. His choice for so important a work and its great merit, first brought him into public notice.

While living in Baltimore he was, for several years, first flute of the Peabody orchestra and the meager salary thus derived was a chief source of income. From manhood he was compelled to face a hard and grinding struggle with poverty, often occupying time which should have been spent in literary work, yet he never gave up the pursuit of his life work, and never lowered the standard of his compositions to suit the popular taste:

His first lectures in Baltimore were to a class of young ladies, on "Elizabethan Poets." The next series, on Shakespeare, were more ambitious and attracted much attention, but were a financial failure. However, they won for him one of the most highly prized snecesses of his life, his appointment, in 1870, as lecturer on "English Literature" at Johns Hopkins university. The first series of lectures there were afterwards published as the volume on "The Science of English Verse." The second series, delive

unfinished by his rapidly failing strength, were embodied in his book on "The English Novel."

In December, 1860, he wrote his last and greatest poem, the one called "Suurise," one of a projected series of "Hymns of the Marshes," which was destined never to be finished. When it was written the hand that penned it was so weak. To be unable to carry food to the lips, but it was written eagerly with a feverish anxiety lest the end should come and his great thoughts be unexpressed. Thus, his last poem, written at his life's sunset, was about "Sunrise"—which, to the true poet, it is after all.

The long and heroic struggle with the arch enemy had now become desperate. In the mountains of North Carolina, whither he had gone to try the virtues of camp life and mountain air as a last hope; on September 7, 1881, it was finally ended. This struggle against adverse circumstances and felt disease surpasses in its heroism, and its all but success in life and work, any of the similar ones which the history of literature furnishes.

Throughout his life, Lanier was devoted to music and found a solace for the ills that fiesh is helr to in his nure. All who heard his playing say it was something wonderful, far surpassing in beauty and impressiveness the merely mechanical skill of the unpoetic souls who usually play that instrument. The violin-like effects which he forced from the usually unresponsive flute were indeed remarkable. A flute concerto, which he played at a Penbody orcestra concernt, complement of the was always gentle and courteous, but successing the surpassive concernt, complement of the was always gentle and courteous, but successing the surpassive concernt, complement of the was always gentle and courteous, but successing the surpassive concernt, complement of the was always gentle and courteous, but successing the surpassive concernt, complement of the was always gentle and courteous, but successing the surpassive concernt. remembered.

He was always gentle and courteous, but

entranced the audience and is still especially remembered.

He was always gentle and courteous, but somewhat proud and reserved, and had, no doubt, other peculiarities of the poet's temperament, usually called faults.

Those who were under him while he was a tutor at college say that he was a skillful and successful teacher, impressing them with his learning and winning their regard in specific teacher, impressing them with his learning and winning their regard in specific teacher, impressing them with his learning and winning their regard in specific teacher, impressing them with his learning and winning their regard in specific teacher, impressing them with his learning and teacher of course, they never suspected in him the embryo genius that subsequent events proved him to be.

Lanier's scholarship was very broad. He was deeply versed in the history of poetry and literature, and widely read in all branches of philosophy and science. His was a mind fitted to appreciate and narmonize this wide learning, and the faculty co-existed with a fancy of truly poette exuberance. It was this wonderful and almost upprecedented combination in him of genius as a musician, philosopher and poet, which uttend him for his life-work of reuniting poetry to music. All his life he was deeply religious, and his works throughout are impressed with his recognition of the beauty of holiness, and, as he was accustomed to reverse the phrase, the holiness of beauty.

His wide learning is shown aside from his postis and his theory by several prose books, "The Science of Verse," and "The English Novels," already mentioned, and "The Boy's Percy," and other similar books, published They admirably accomplished the purpose indicated by their names, an abridgment and re-arrangement of these famous works to make them attractive to boys, and have won the highest encomlums.

"Florida, Its Scenery, Climate and History," was published in 1876. A volume of poems was published in 1876. A volume of his work was subsequent to this and did not appear in

his death, when his wife edited and published a complete edition of his poems.

His books are all at our Young Men's library, but do not seem to be very much read. That, however, is the case with the other volumes of poetry there, and may not be specially significant. Certain it is that his works, especially the poems, are rapidly winning fame. The most celebrated, and probably the best, are "The Sunrise," "The Marshes of Glynn," "The Symphony" and "The Song of the Chattathoochee." There are also numerous exquisite shorter poems, almost unknown, but perfect gems, Then there are several amusing, striking and well-known Galect pieces, the best of which are "There's More in the Man Than There Is in the Land," "How Jones Reasoned," and "The Power of Prayer, a Negro's First Sight of an Alabama River Steamboat."

In some of the poems it is evident that he did not carry out his theorys successfully, while beautiful and rythmic always, the meaning is some times not sufficiently clear, but in others this fault is avoided, and 2terythm, the words and their meaning, are in perfect harmony.

A study of the complete volume of his verse will be sure to delight. No long poem



LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT, Con-sumption comes. A slight cold, with your system in the scroful-ous condition that's caused by impure blood caused by impure blood is enough to fasten it upon you. That is the time when neglect and delay are full of danger.

delay are full of denger. Consumption is LungScrofula. You can prevent it, and you can cure it, if you haven't waited too long, with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That is the most potent blood-cleanser, strengthrestorer, and flesh-builder that's known to medical science. For every disease that has to be reached through the blood, like Consumption, for Scrofula in all its forms, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all severe, lingering Coughs, it is the only quaranteed remedy. If it deesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy know that their medicine perfectly and permanently cures Catarrh. To prove it to you, they make this offer: If they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter what your case is, they'll pay you \$500 in cash



THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES
Has been thoroughly tested by eminent physicians and the people for 40 years, and nover fails to cure quickly and permanently
SCROFULA, ULCERS, ECZEMA,
RHEUMATISM, PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS,
and all meaner of EATING, SPREADING and RUNNING SORES. Invariably cures the most loathsome blood diseases if directions are followed. Frice 81 per bottle, 6 bettles for \$2. For sale by druggists. SENT FREE WONDERFUL CURES.
BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga. can be given here, but the following bits in his characteristic styles will serve to illustrate the whole. The first is his celebrated poem on the mockingbird. This is one of the poems in which the meaning is not sufficiently clear, but a second or third perusal shows it to be true and striking and wortny of its beautiful setting. The concluding expression is justly famous:

The Mockingbird.

"Superb and sole, upon a plumed spray"

"Superb and sole, upon a plumed spray
That o'er the general leafage boldly grew.
He summed the woods in song; or typic
drew

drew the watch of hungry hawkes, the lone dismay Of languid doves when long their lovers stray.

And all bird's passion—plays that sprinkle

dew
At morn in brake or bosky avenue.
Whate'er birds did or dreamed, this bird could say.

In down he shot, bounced airily along
The sward, twitched in a grasshopper, made song, Mid plight, perched, pinked and to his art again. Sweet science, this large riddle read me

The next two bits of song are clear in meaning and perfect in form, and have a charm that is unsurpassed—at least by any

plain,
How may the death of that dull insect be
The life of you trim Shakespeare on th
tree?"

modern poet.

Evening Song.

"Look off, dear love, across the sallow sands,
And mark you meeting of the sun and sea,
How long they kiss in sight of all the lands;
Ah! longer, longer, we.

"Now in the sea's red vintage melts the sun, As Egypt's pearl dissolved in rosy wine, And Cleopatra night drinks all, 'tis done; Love, lay thy hand in mise.

"Come forth sweet stars and comfort heaven's heart; Glimmer, ye waves, round else unlighted sands.
O, night! divorce our sun and sky apart
Never our lips, our hands."

What an interesting light the following throws on his early love for the woman who afterwards became his devoted wife:

Song. "May, the maiden, Violet laden,
Out of the violet sea,
Comes and hovers
Over lovers,
Over thee, Marie, and me,

"Day, the stately, Sunken lately Into the violet sea, Backward hovers Over lovers, Over thee, Marle, and me,

"Night, the holy, Salling slowly
Over the violet sea,
Stars uncovers
Over lovers,
Stars for thee, Marie, and me,
Gars for me and thee."

that in Sidney Lanier the south has given to this country its greatest poet, if not its only true poet, since Edgar Alien Poe. W. P. W.

Q0000000000 Worth a Guinea a Box. A trifling dose from a 25-cent box of Beecham's Pills

will frequently prove as effective as a docotor's prescription.

DR. SCHENCK'S

Mandrake Pills have a value as a houseguage to describe. The family can hardly be true to itself that does not keep them on hand for use in emergencies.

* MANDRAKE *

Is the only vegetable substitute for that dangerous mineral, MERCURY, and while its action as a curative is fully equal, it

possesses none of the perilous effects. In Constipation, Mandrake acts upon the bowels without disposing them to subsequent Costiveness.

"No remedy acts so directly on the liver,

nothing so speedily cures Sick Headache, Sour Stomach and Biliousness as these PILLS.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 3 boxes for 65 cts.; or sent by mail, portage free, on "weipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philad's. sun-wed-wky N 11 M

FOR SALE. Furniture Factory!

Plant, Machinery, Furniture Finished, Unfinished Etc.

By virtue of an order of the superior By virtue of an order of the superior court of Samter county, Georgia, granted in the case of J. W. Harris and others vs. the Americus Furniture Company, I will sell at public outcry for cash, to the highest and best bidder, before the courthouse door, in Americus, Ga., Sumter county, during the usual hours off July, 1893, subject toconfirmation by the said court or the chancellor thereof, as the property of said defendant, the following discribed realty and personalty: One block of land containing three and a half acres, more or less, near the Sa-

One block of land containing three and a half acres, more or less, near the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railway, in the city of Americus, and having thereon a furniture factory plant and buildings, the plant being reached by side track of said railway. One other block of land of like size on line of street railway not now in operation. Also lot of furniture, finished and unfinished office furniture and fatures. Also stock of varnishes points. natisted and diministed once furniture and fixtures. Also stock of varnishes, paints, marble, glass. hardware and other material on hand. Also wagon and harness, and pair of mules. For further information correspond with the undersigned.

C. C. HAWKINS, Receiver.
june 11, 21, 28, 30

Save 2 per cent on your city taxes. A discount of 2 per cent is allowed on all city taxes paid in June up to \$150,000.

C. K. MADDOX, City Tax Collector.

BORN WITH THE CONSTITUTION,

They Have Traveled the Road from Gloom to Triumph.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SCHOOLS.

Traced from Their Inception Down to the Present Time-Something to Be Proud Of.

BY P. J. MORAN.

Perhaps no feature of Atlanta's growth has attracted wider attention than that of her public schools. They have been, in fact, the advance guards of public educa-tion in Georgia, and upon the success of system in this city depended its rise or fall thoughout the state.

Like every other southern state, the private academy or local corporation had control of educational matters in Georgia. The University of Georgia, owing to a contract of old standing, was in receipt of



COUNCILMAN DAVID A. BEATIE.

President of the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta.

a small annuity. The work performed by that institution would require the writing of a history of the state. The leading denominations of the state had ably seconded the effort of the university. Emory college, as the leading educational institution of the Methodists; Mercer university, which had mastered a hard fight with pioneer adversity, on behalf of the Bap-tists, and Oglethorpe university, which the Presbyterians had made famous, all gave character and direction to the educational movements of the state. The feeders of these institutions were hundreds of academies, secular and denominational, scatter-



ed throughout the state, so numerous as to successfully contradict the statement that Georgia was ever amiss in her efforts to keep in the front van. The men she produced during that era to meet every emergency of state, church or material progress will compare, both in proportion to population and in equipment for their work, with those of any other community that ever existed.

The Day of State Control.

But there came a day when individual effort had to give way to state control. The constitution of the state of Georgia, adopted in 1868, provided for the establishment of a system of public schools, free to all, to be operated through state agencies. The block in the way of carrylng out this provision was the great negro population, now in full-fledged citizenship. How to provide for them, or how to establish separate schools while the government of the state was in the hands of men who did not possess popular confidence, was a problem which time alone could solve. The fact that the men in charge of state affairs were regarded as anxious to establish social equality between the races created a popular prejudice almost insurmountable. Added to this was the opposition of men whose property consisted in the ownership of hitherto prosperous private schools. It may well be said that for at least ten years this proposed public school system was an utter failure, without a single achievement to give it char-

The only bright spots were in the cities, some of which applied to the legislature for the chartered right to take charge and build up systems of their own. One of the first of these cities was Atlanta, and the earnestness with which she went work entitled her to the palm of leader-

A complete history of that movement would be tedious in this article, but it may be stated in brief that directly after the adoption of the constitution of 1868, the people of Atlanta found themselves face to face with a grave problem. Here was the most prosperous city of the south, with a treasury which the adventurers of that day were anxious to loot. If the initiative of establishing public schools here were left to state agencies, the republican treas ury-emptyers would have taken control, and Fulton county would have been ruined with a heavy debt. Besides that, the public men of the city recognized the benefits which a free-school system, well managed, would be, so they conceived the ideas of having the system exclusively under municipal control. The leadership in this work is generally conceded to Dr. D. C. O'Keefe, but it was a work which had so many warm adherents that, perhaps, it would be unfair to individualize. Caucuses were followed by gatherings of larger character until, at last, the public mind

was prepared for action. The First Movement. The ball was set to rolling in an official

The ball was set to rolling in an official manner at a meeting of the city council of September 24, 1869, at which Dr. D. C. O'Keefe offered the preamble and resolution following, which were adopted: Whereas, The success and prosperity of free institutions depend upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and Whereas, The system of education knowns the public school system has been proved by all experience to be best calculated to promote these objects, and Whereas, The growth and prosperity ampopulation of our city urgently demand the establishment of a cheap and efficient system of education, be it therefore Resolved, That his honor, the mayor, and

two members of the council be appointed a committee to act in concert with seven citizens, friends of education, to be selected by said committee, to investigate the subject of public schools for the city of Atlanta, and obtain all necessary information on the subject and to report the resuits of their investigation to the council by the 1st, of December next. From the record it would appear that this committee proceeded with greater diligence than is usual with public bodies, as their work was reported one month earlier than it was called for. On the 22d of November, 1869, the committee presented an elaborate report in favor of the pending scheme. This was discussed by the council and in the columns of The Constitution, which had heartily espoused the adoption of pub-



lic schools, and whose proprietor, Colone W. A. Hemphill, had taken a close interest in promoting. It was with a smiling face, therefore, that in the session of the ncil held November 26, 1869, that Dr. O'Keefe arose and offered this resolu-

tion:
Resolved, That the city council will estab-lish a liberal system of public instruction, free for all the children in the city on the



COLONEL W. M. BRAY.

basis recommended by the committee on public schools in their report presented to council the 22d of November, 1869.

The work, thus happily begun, was given official existence at the meeting of the city council held two weeks later, at which the following board of education was elected:

To Serve Six Years—Joseph P. Logan, E. E. Rawson, Joseph E. Brown, Logan E. Bleckley.

To Serve Four Years—John H. Flynn, L. P. Grant, D. Mayer, H. T. Phillips.

To Serve Two Years—S. H. Stout, W. A. Hemphill, M. C. Blanchard, D. C. O'Keefe.

Fighting for Recognition.

In view of the prejudices which had to be overcome, of the difficulties which had to be met and of the importance of the vietory which had to be won the personnel of the board thus selected was an inspiration. The subsequent election of ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown to the presidency was a master stroke. Locally considered, he was one of the Fighting for Recognition.



HON. J. W. ENGLISH.

heaviest tax payers in the city, and his presence was an assurance to property owners that the burden imposed through the tax collector would not be excessive the tax collector would not be excessive. He was a man of tried wisdom, who would not be a party to any mistake which would cripple the system. The larger field of state politics considered, the presidency of Joseph E. Brown meant that the system was on trial in Atlanta, and that upon its success there depended its fate throughout the state. For a whole decade following, then, the public schools of Atlanta were object lessons, viewed by legislators, lawyers who came up to attend the supreme court, and other public men, who returned to their homes often to make unwilling admission of the success which had been unfolded before their eyes.

A glance at the situation then and now will best show the progress which has been made. To begin with, there was neither organization, buildings nor money. Large

will best show the progress which has been made. To begin with, there was neither organization, buildings nor money. Large tax payers, in some instances, fought the schools right through. The selection of Professor Bernard Mallon as superintendent brought into the field an organizer of consummate skill. It cannot be said that all the teachers at first selected were judicious, from a professional point of view. Often the selections had to be made from other motives, in order to remove fighting. other motives, in order to remove fighting obstacles. But gradually the way was cleared, until the time came when all the schools were well officered.

The Growth of the Schools.

Four grammar schools were built, on Walker, Ivy, Fair and Marietta streets. They were followed by the assignment of the building, just vacated by the collapse of Oglethorpe university, for use as a girl's high school, while the boys high school, to use a common expression, often found it cheaper to move than to pay rent. Now the picture is reversed. There are 150 female teachers and six male teachers. These are employed in twenty schools, which covers the territory completely, besides two more elegant buildings which are under course of construction this summer. The total seating capacity of these schools are: White

Colored 5.791

Colored 5.791

Colored 641

The total enrollment for the past year

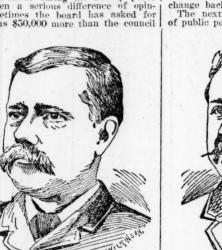
High schools. 641
The total enrollment for the past year was 10.410, with an average attendance of 94.3. The estimated value of school property is \$334.020

erty is \$384.030.	brob.
Enrollment for the year for gram-	
	0 -0-
LVY Street School	9,597
	7
Walker Street school	A 1
	16
	× 1,
dinoun Aireet school	10
	1
	3
Fraser street school	10000
	ST - 5 3
VIENT SCHOOL	Party.
rotal waltes	
	7,241
Houston street school	180 18.1
Mitchell street school	
ray street school	200
Roach street school 225	
Cotal colored	0.250
To carry on this magnificent system	2,356
av carry ou cans magnincent system	costs



JUDGE W. R. HAMMOND.

money, and lots of it, until now the average appropriation being over \$100,000 per annum. A curious feature of the history of public schools in Atlanta, is that though its headship is divided, the city council retains the right to fix the annual appropriation while the board of education speads it. There has never during the twenty years past, arisen a serious difference of opinion. Sometimes the board has asked for as much as \$50,000 more than the council



MAYOR J. B. GOODWIN.



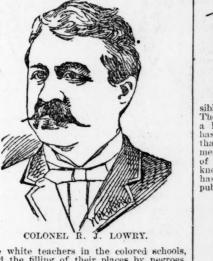
HON. J. C. HENDRIX.

tions until it became full eight-grade. Then it was proposed, in accordance with tradi-It was proposed, in accordance with tradition, to place a lordly man over her. The
battle was a memorable one, but it ended
in triumph for Mrs. Echols. So successful
was the result, that one by one ladies were
elected to the other schools as principals.
Neither board nor patrons would now
change back.

The next question, which had a tinge

The next question, which had a tinge of public policy in it, was the dismissal of





felt that it could give, but the matter has always ended by the council finally discovering a way to raise the money. The annual pay roll of the teachers, last year was \$108,994.10. To this must be added \$12.000 for salaries for the two new schools this year.

It is a mark of the growth of the city's population that the board finds it necessary to provide for the increase of 900 pupils annually. The total appropriations, including new buildings, last year, was





EX-MAYOR W. A. HEMPHILL. Second President of the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta.

\$152,778.28. In connection with this fact, a statement in justice to two gentlement should here be made. Up to the present year, Hon. D. A. Beatie has been chairman of the building committee. As such, he has for years, been in charge of the annual expenditure of about \$60,000. Yet, with no other reward than that of a sense of duty well performed, he has looked after every minute detail of building and repair-



SECRETARY HOKE SMITH.
Third President of the Board of Educ

do good work in the schoolroom, but in the social circle, and in church they follow their pupils and keep them under constant control. It may be stated here, as showing the liberal policy of Atlanta, that the col-ored school teachers receive more in salaries ored school teachers receive more in salaries than is furnished in taxes to the public treasury by the negroes for all purposes. The introduction of music as part of the course of study required several years of de-



COLONEL J. T. GLENN.

ing, giving it the same attention that he would to his private business. Colonel W. S. Thomson, who, as chairman of the finance committee, has to audit claims from the purchase of a lead pencil to the payment of a complicated salary list, has done a work the detail of attenencil to the payment of a complicated list, has done a work the detail of salary list, has done a work the detail of which his associates cannot well appreciate unless they should once undertake it. Some Inside Politics.

The history of Atlanta's schools is not without its inside politics. One of the first decided breaks from tradition was the employment of women as principals. The theory was firmly held that only men were born to rule, but there came a time when this was disputed by a woman, and that woman had friends on the board. Mrs. Hafriet Russell Echols had guided Calhoun street school through all gradua-

bate. It was once adopted, then abandoned and again adopted. It is now supposed to have a firm place, and is not likely to be again disturbed.

again disturbed.

As important an innovation as was ever made was that adding an industrial feature to the Girls' High school. Possibly there were members of the board who thought it looked too much like the workshop. Several industrial studies were added, however, and in time, it is hoped, that the industrial department of the Girls' High school will rival in standing the State Technological school. The establishment of the night school earnestly suggested and championed by Colonel W. A. Hemphill, of The Constitution, has grown wonderfully. A visit to that school, where earnest faces show the grit which moves the scholars, will create the

prophecy that out of the ranks of these earnest workers will come some of the great men of the future. The Governing Power.

The Governing Power.

The government of the public schools has been wonderfully successful., Senator Brown held the presidency until 1888, when ill-health compelled him to resign. Hon. W. A. Hemphill served as presidenduring the years 1889 and 1890. He was succeeded by Hon. Hoke Smith, who served during the years 1891 and 1892, when Hon. D. A. Beatie was elected, and is the present incumbent. On the resignation, many years ago, of Superintendent Mellon, Professor William F. Slaton was elected superintendent, a position which he has held with credit ever since. with credit ever since.
"I am proud of the public schools of Atlanta," he says, "but I am prouder, if pos-

HON. S. M. INMAN. sible, of the people who have built them up. The history of Atlanta's public schools is a history of progress. Every movement has been a forward one. This is something that can but seldom be said of any movement, but I have no hesitation in saying it of Atlanta. I can go even further, and acknowledge the fact that The Constitution has always been the alert friend of the public schools. It has deftly wielded public



COLONEL W. H. HULSEY.

opinion, and its influence has made our opinion, and its influence has made our contests easy of conquest."

The present members of the board of education are: S. M. Inman, Joseph Hirsch, W. R. Hammond, Joseph E. Brown, D. A. Beatie, W. H. Hulsey, J. C. Hendrix, W. S. Thomson, A. L. Kontz, W. M. Bray, Hoke Smith, J. T. Glenn, R. J. Lowry, A. W. Calhoun, J. W. English and John B. Goodwin.

The Girls' High School.

The Girls' High school of which Miss Nettie Sergeant is the accomplished prin-cipal, is an institution whose rapid growth in the last few years gives promise of great prosperity and usefulness in the fu-

ure.
Five years ago it occupied the old Ogle-



COLONEL W. S. THOMSON

thorpe college building on the corner of Washington and Mitchell streets, and had an enrollment of 269 pupils. In the autumn of '88 the school was removed to the hand-some building on Mitchell street which it now occupies.

It was thought that the new building

would furnish ample accommodations for many years to come, but now the school has outgrown its new home and it is nec-essary to use as an annex for the business department the building formerly occupied by the whole school. The enrollment last year was 564, and he average per cent of attendance was

In the literay department the curriculum In the literay department the curriculum embraces Latin, French, English, mathematics (including arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry, physiology, physics, chemistry, geology, astronomy, mental and moral science, rhetoric, spelling, penmanship and composition. A most excelent four years' course in English literature has been agranged which the composition of the course of the cours

has been arranged, which will probably be adopted as a part of the regular curric-ulum in a short time. The business department which was estab-The business department which was established three years ago, is doing excellent work. Its course includes arithmetic, algebra, geometry, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, business forms, composition penmanship, spelling, literature and history. The library of the school contains 2,565 volumes, and the number is being constantly added to. The lamented Bernard Mallon bequeathed his fine collection of several hundred volumes to the Girls' High school in 1879, and this was the foundation of what is now an excellent school library. Last year the board of education purchased for the use of the high schools a valuable set of chemical and physical apparatus. It is hoped that in the course of a few years the school can boast of a complete laboratory.

The work of the Girls' High school is

a few years the school can boast of a complete laboratory.

The work of the Girls' High school is being well done, and its rapidly increasing numbers show that it is well appreciated by the people. Its patrons are among the very best citizens of Atlanta, and its pupils are the daughters of representative people. It is the earnest desire of every one connected with the Girls' High school to make it one of the very best institutions of its It one of the very best institutions of its kind that can be found, and it is hoped that its usefulness will continue to increase and its prosperity to grow with the prosperity

The Boys' Bigh School. The Boys' High School.

The Boys' High school, of which Mr. William H. Slaton is principal, is a blessing to Atlanta and Georgia. The alumni have worn the highest honors at the different colleges and universities of the land. The sons of the rich, poor and middle classes enjoy the opportunity of firm, kind discipline and thorough instruction at home. Many bright boys, of humble circumstances here equip themselves to enter directly upon the duties of life, and win success and reputation, while the scions of proud

parentage and the more ambitions in the lower walks are prepared to join the sophomore class of any institution in the state. The course of study comprises three years, but necessity and public demand will doubtless soon make the curriculum for four years. Then the graduates will enter the junior class at colleges.

The school is supplied with apparatus for teaching the sciences by experiment, and it is desired and believed that the board will increase these appliances by liberal purchases from time to time. Many beautiful and valuable experiments in physics have been performed during the past year, and the graduating class have been taught by the principal practical surveying, and have handled the compass, theodolite and chain. Appliances for teaching science practically always beget an active interest in the study. Boys are taught bookkeeping as thoroughly as it can be taught outside the counting room. In fact, they have secured paying positions as bookkeepers immediately upon leaving school.

Special attention is also given to Latin, Greek, English and mathematics. Only Greek is optional, and the history of the school establishes the fact that the pupils who take Greek do better in deportment, and attain higher advantages in scholarship and win more honors than those who elect to omit that language. This truth is a valuable lesson for parents to learn.

The Alciphronian Literary and Debating Society is an invaluable adjunct of the school. A session is held once a week. Every boy is required to declaim and debate. Speeches of remarkable force have been composed and delivered by the hove, The drill in parliamentary law is a regular feature of the sessions. Some of Atlanta's leading journalists, lawyers and business men, among them Hon. Clark Howell,



SUPERINTENDENT W. F. SLATON

learned in this society how to preside over a deliberative body.

The school has four teachers. The principal teaches the graduating class, which is the third grade; the first grade is divided into two sections, taught by two men, and the second grade, which is taught by one man, will be doubled next year.

The present year is the most prosperous in the history of the school, as is shown by the record, having a gain of 33 1-3 per cent over the previous year. The graduating class numbers thirty-three, decidedly larger than ever before. The society public debates are given at stated intervals during the year, and the young men acquit them. the year, and the young men acquit them selves with distinction.

The Boys' High school needs a building of their own, specially built for them. The school's history shows that the boys have



graduated from negro huts and shanties. graduated from negro huts and shanter.
Atlanta's leading young men are alumi
of the Boys' High school. They occupy
prominent positions in business, law, medicine and journalism. They are to make
Atlanta's future. They have done nobly
in the past, they will do grandly in the
years to come. They love their alma mater
and will represent her interests in every contest,

It Was a Great Work

Thus, in a limited degree, has been traced the progress of a system born in opposition, nurtured through prejudice and brought from a position of poverty to one of afflutrom a position of poverty to one of amu-ence. In the accomplishment of such a work the warm support of a great news-paper, sustaining authority, urging prog-ress, pleading for fair play, enlightening the people, cannot well be estimated. From the time when a little local notice called the first meeting in the winter of 1868-769 until the present time The Consti-

called the first meeting in the winter of 1868-69 until the present time The Constitution has been the friend and champion of every movement of progress, and on this twenty-fifth birthday can proudly claim the public schools of Atlanta as one of its great-

EACH MAN HAD IRON NERVE.

A Miner Whose Deadly Aim Relieved His Friend from a Rattlesnake.

Friend from a Rattlesnake.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

There were four of us who had encamped for the night on the Gunnison river in western Colorado. We had been prospecting for gold with decidedly poor success and were therefore rather disheartened, but we endeavored to keep up our spirits by telling stories while we lay about the campfire and smoked. Suddenly we were startled by a peculiar whirring sound, which every man of us recognized instantly.

"There's a rattler in camp!" cried Jeffries, as he started up. "Look out for it!"

We all moved rather hastily, with the excep-

We all moved rather hastily, with the excep-tion of Bolton, who lay quite still on his back, his hands under his head, his cob pipe having

We all moved rather hastily, with the exception of Bolton, who lay quite still on his back, his hands under his head, his cob pipe having fallen from his teeth.

"Sh!" he whispered. "For heaven's sake keep still! The snake has crawled into my shirt!"

We knew what that meant, and we became motioniess instantly. I feit a chill of horror run down my spine as I thought of the poisonous reptile snuggied to Bolton's bosom, in which it might plant its deadly faugs in a few moments. The flaring firelight threw fantastic shadows on the black canyon wall and the giver murmured sullenly. Away in the night a lone owl hooted.

Not a muscle of Bolton's body moved, and it seemed that he had cassed to breathe. The only motion apparent about his person was caused by the snake crawling beneath his shirt. We sat there, staring and helpless unable to make a move to save our impedied comrade. After a time the ratitler thrust his urily head out of the opening in the front of Bolton's shirt. lifting it over the motioniess man's face. We could see the reptile's forked tongue durting out and his eyes glittering while his head waved from side to side. Still Bolton remained motioniess, knowing that he slightest action on his part might seal his fate. We could see he was white as a corpse. Jim Nevans, the best pistol shot of our particlers had way within six inches of Bolton's eyes, and it seemed that the venomous creature might strike at any moment.

"Shall I shoot. Dave?" softly asked Nevans. "Shoot!" was the only word Bolton uttend. The cocked revolver was slowly lifted, and every man held his breath. The weapon spake, and the based, Like a flash Dave Bolton leaped to his feet, tore the beheaded reptile from his besom, and flung it into the fire. Then he sank down helpless, almost falathur. great drops of perspiration standing on his face. But he had displayed pure nerve.

Punishing Bad Manners.

From Judge Slimson-What, Willie! you haven't been fighting with Bobble Bingo, have you? It was only yesterday that we were over there to

dinner.
Wille—That's the trouble. He tried to lick
me because I accepted the second piece of
pie his mother offered me.

Sketch

HOW

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ALPHONSE DAUDET.

Sketch of the Good-Hearted and Brilliant Frenchman.

HOW HE DOES HIS LITERARY WORK.

Makes Everybody His Friend by His Polished Manners-Daudet's Early Life.

Paris, June 5.—Though now a wealthy man and considered one of the most impertant personalities in Parisian society, ran after and courted by the world, the most welcome guest at such exclusive draying rooms as that of the Princess Mathilde, the simple and good-hearted Alphonse Daudet is the most accessible man in Paris. I don't the simple and good-nearted Alphonse Daudet is the most accessible man in Paris. I don't believe that any one is ever turned away from his door.

He lives in the fashonable Faubourg St.

He lives in the fashonable Faubourg St. Germain quarter on the fourth floor of a house which is reputed to possess the most elegant staircase of any apartment house in Paris. His apartment is simply furnished and is a great contrast to that of Zola or of Pumas. Still there are not wanting for its deceration objects of art, and specially may be mentioned some fine old oak furniture. To the right of the table where he writes is a Normandy farmhouse cupboard of carved oak, which is a treasure in itself. The table, like that of many other successful men of letters in Paris, is a very large and highly ornamental one, reminding one of an men of letters in Paris, is a very large and highly ornamental one, reminding one of an altar, whilst a chair, which is set against it, though less throne-like than that of Emile Zola, is stately and decorative. Daudet's study is the most comfortable room in the house. The three Windows look out on a pleasant garden, and as they face the south the sun streams through the red embroidered lace curtains nearly all day. The doors are draped with oriental portleres, a heavy carpet covers the floor and the furniture, epart from the table-work and chair is for earnet covers the moor and the furniture, epart from the table-work and chair is for comfort and not for show. Daudet's favoite place, when not writing, is on a little sofa, which stands by the fireplace. When the master is seated here his back is to the muster is seated here his back is to the light. His visitor sits opposite to him on another couch, and between them is a small round table on which may usually be seen the latest book of the day, and, for Daudet is a great smoker, cigars and cigarettes. There are few pictures in the room, but there is a fine portrait of Flaubert to be noticed, while over the bookshelf which lines the wall behind the writing table is a portrait of the lady of whom Daudet confesses that he owes all the success as well as all the happiness of his life, the portrait of Madame Daudet.

Nothing can be more charming than the

as all the happiness of his life, the portrait of Madame Daudet.

Nothing can be more charming than the welcome which the master of the house extends to even the stranger who calls upon him for the first time. The freemasonry of letters or of Bohemia is nowhere in Paris so graciously encouraged as here. His intimates he calls "my sons," and it is this term that he applies also to his secretary and confidant, the excellent Mr. Hebner. His good humor and unwarying kindliness to one and all are the more admirable, that always a nervons sufferer, he has of late years been almish a confirmed invalid. He cannot move about the room but with the help of his stick, has many nights when racked with pain he unable to sleep, and it is consequently with surprise that those who know him see that he never lets an impatient word or gesture escape him even under circumstances, when one or the other would be perfectly instifiable. The consequence is that Daudet has not a single enemy in the world. There are many who do not admire his work, but none who do not love the man for his sweetness, just as all are fascinated with his brilliant wit. It is one of the rarest of intellectual freats to hear Daudet talk, as he talks at his table, or at his wife's "at home" on Wednesday evenings or on Sunday mornings. lant wit. It is one of the rarest of Intellectual treats to hear Daudet talk, as he talks at his table, or at his wife's "at home" on Wednesday evenings or on Sunday mornings, when from 10 to 12 o'clock he receives his literary friends. He has a very free *av of speech, and when alone with men uses whatever expressions best suit his purpose, but every sentence is an epigram or an anecdote, a souvenir or a criticism. It is a sight that one must remember who has seen Alphonse Daudet sitting at his table or on the couch by the freside, in an attitude which always betrays how ill be is at ease and yet showing himself superior to this; and, with eyes fixed rarely on the person whom he is addressing, but on something, pen or cigarette, which he turns and turns in his nervous fingers, he converses on whatever may be the tople of the day. He takes a keen Interest in politics and indeed, seems to prefer to speak on these than on any other topic except literature.

When the other day I asked him to tell me of his life he said, speaking of his early youth. "I have often tried to collect the souvenirs of my childhood, to write them out in Provencal, the language of my native land, but my youth was such a sad one that these are all resumed in the title of a book of my souvenirs de jeunesse. My Poon, which means in Provencal, 'my fears.' Yes, fears and tears, that is what my youth consisted of. I was born at Nismes, where my father was a small tradesman. My youth at home was a small tradesman. My youth at home was a small transman. My youth at home was a lamentable one. I have no recollection of home, which is not a sorrowful one, a recol-lection of tears. The baker who refuses bread, the servant whose wages could not be



MADAME ALPHONSE DAUDET.

MADAME ALPHONSE DAUDET.

paid and who declares that she will stay on without wages and becomes familiar in consequence and says, 'thou' to her master, the mother always in tears, the father always seeding. My country is a country of monuments. I played at marbles in the ruins of the temple of Diana and raced with my little comrades in the devastated Roman arena. It is a beautiful country, however, and I am proud of my relation to it. My name seems to indicate that I descend from the Moorish extraction. Indeed it is from that circumstance that I have drawn much of the humor of my books, such as 'Tartarin.' It is funny, you know to hear of men with bushy black hair and flaring eyes—like bandits and wild warriors—who are the one a peaceful baker, the other the least offensive of apothecarles. I avself have the Moorish type and my name Daudet, according to the version, which I like best, is the Moorish for David. Half my family is called David. Others say that baudet means Deodat, which is a very common name in Provence, and which derived from Don detter progras given by God.

"I know little of my predecessors, except that in 1720 there was a Chevaller Daudet, who wroty peetly and had a decade of celebrity in the south. But my brother Ernest, who used to be ambitious, in his book. "Mon Preve et Mol," has tried to trace our genealogy from a noble, family. Whatever we were at one time, we had come very low down in the world, when I came into existence, and my childhood was as miserable a one as can be fancled. I have to some extent clated its unhapptness in my book, "Lo belit Chose," Oh, and apropos of 'Le Petit Chose,' Oh, and apropos of 'Le Petit Chose,' let me declare on my word of honor, that I had never read a line of Dickens when I was inspired by Dickens, but that is not true, was inspired by Dickens, but that is not true, the same hall is not true. I was inspired by Dickens, but that is not true, when it is provence, and which mere and done the reason why people trace a resemblance here was no fountain and in

they returned in the evening, all the people of the village used to line the road as they passed with their wet clothes to get a whift of cool sir and the scent of the water. Perhaps it was because there was no water anywhere that, when I was a child. I so longed for the sea, and that, when I did not wish to be a poet, I prayed that I might become a sailor. But to tell you of the mad dogs that baunted my earliest days. My foster-father was an innkeeper. His name was Garrimon, which is Proveheal for 'mountain rat.' Is not that a splendid name, Garrimon' why bave I never used it in any of my books? Well, Garrimon's tavern was the rendezvous of the village. The cafe was on the first floor and I can remember how at nightfail the blackbearded, dark-eyed men of the village, armed to the teeth, one with a sword, another with a gun, and most with scythes, used to come in from all parts of the district talking of nothing but the Chin Fou, the mad dog that was scouring the land and against whom they had armed themselves. Then I rah to Nene, my foster mother, and cling to her skirts and lay awake at nights, trembling as I thought of the Chin Fou, and of the terrible weapons that the men carried because they, strong, blackbearded men, were as frightened of him as the quaking little wretch, who started at every sound that the wind made in the eaves of tile old house. Where I lay in bed I could hear rough volces as they sat around the inn tables drinking lemonade, for the Provencal is so excitable by nature that mere lemonade acts upon him like stronk drink, and if was the Chin Fou and nothing else that they talked about. But what brought my horror to a cilmax and left an ineffaceable impression on me, was that, one day I nearly met the mad dog. It was a summer evening I remember, and I was walking home, carrying a little basket, along a path white with dust through thick vines. Suddenly I heard wild cries, "Aou Chin Fou! Aou Chin Fou "Then came"

compared to that year. I was free in Paris. There I was a slave, a butt. How horrible it was, and I was so sensitive a lad! I have told of this in the preface to Petit Chose, which by the way, I wrote too early. There was a child to whom I had been specially attentive, who had promised me that he would take me to his parents' house during the vacation. I was so pleased and did so look forward to this treat. Well, on the day of the prizes, after the distribution at which my young friend had received quite a number of prizes, which he owed to my coaching, he led me up to his parents, who were standing waiting for him by a grand landan carriage and said: 'Papa, mamma, here is Mr. Daudet, who has been so good to me and to whom I owe all these books.' Well, papa and mamma, stout bourgeois people in Sunday clothes, simply turned their backs on me and drove off with my young pupil, without a single word. And I had so looked forward to a holiday in the country with the lad, whom I loved sincerely. I could not stand the life more than a year and at the age of seventeen went to Paris, without prospects of any kind. determined to starve rather than to continue a life of drudgery. My brother, Ernest, was in Paris at the time, as secretary to an old gentleman, and he gave me a shelter. I had two francs in my pocket when I arrived in Paris, and I had to share my brother's bed. I brought some rubbishy manuscript with me, poetry chiefly of a religious character.

Beginning of Literary Life.

"My first poem, indeed the first thing of mine that was printed, was published in The

Beginning of Literary Life.

"My first poem, indeed the first thing of mine that was printed, was published in The Gazette de Lyon in 1855. I was at that time fifteen years old. It was not long after my arrival in Paris that I was left entirely to my own resources, for my bother losing his place as secretary was forced to leave the capital, going into the country to edit a provincial



All-HONSE DAUDET,
From a Recent Photograph.

a discharge of guns. Mad with terror I jumped into the vines, rolling head over ears, and as at law there unable to stir a finger, I heard the dog go by as if a hurricane were passing, heard ans fierce breath and the thunder of the stones that, in his mad course, he rolled be stones that, in his mad course, he rolled be fore him, and my heart stopped beating in a paroxism of terror, which is the strongest emotion that I have ever felt in all my life. Since then I have an absolute horror of dogs.

Since then I have an absolute horror of dogs and by extension, incord of all animals. I can't heip it. I hate these all. I think they are what a poet cannot dislike animals. I can't heip it. I hate these all. I think they are what is ugly and vice in nature. They are caricaures of all that is most loathsome and base in man, they are the latrines of humanity. And cariosiy enough all my chidren have inherited this same horror for dogs.

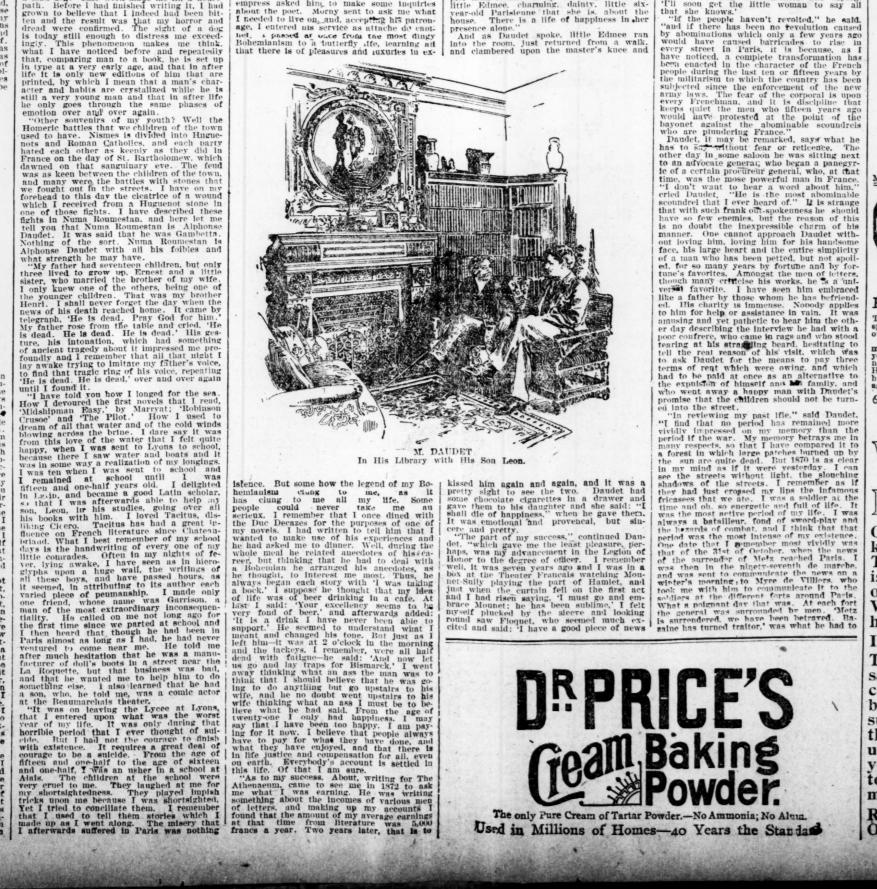
"I remember that at nineteen, when I was down in the valley of Chevreuse not far from Mine. Adam's place at Gif. the recollection of that afternoon came upon me so strongy, that, borrowing Victor Hugo's title, I wrote the 'Forty Days of a Condemned Man,' it which I essayed to depict day by day the sensations of a man who had been bitten by a mad dog. This work made me ill, a neuropath. Before I had finished writing it, I had grown to believe that I indeed had been bitten by a mad dog. This work made me ill, a neuropath. Before I had finished writing it, I had grown to believe that I indeed had been bitten and the result was that my horror and dread were confirmed. The sight of a dog is today still enough to distress me exceedingly. This phenomenon makes me think, what I have noticed before and repeatedly that, comparing man to a book, he is set up in type at a very early age, and that far fer life it is only new editions of him that are printed, by which I mean that a man's char.

say in 1874. I published Froment Jenne et Risier Aine,' which brought me a great reputation and greatly increased my income. Since 1878 I have never made less than 100,000 francs a year, including my plays and novels. The book which gave men the most trouble was 'L'Evangeliste,' because my turn of mind is not in the least religious. It was 'L'Evangeliste,' also, that provoked the bitterest criticism. A book which made me numerous enemies. After its publication I was flooded with anonymous letters, some of the most offensive character. I remember receiving one which was so abominable that I took it to Pallieron to show it to him, and all who saw it said that it was the worst thing of its kind that they had ever seen.

Habits of Work. Habits of Work.

THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA GA, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1898

"My way of working is irregularity itself. Sometimes I work for eighteen hours a day, and day after day. At other times. I pass months without touching a pen. I write very satisfied with my work. My can am never satisfied with my work. My can an never satisfied with my work. My can are never satisfied with my work. My can are never satisfied with my work. My can are not can all them. That was when I could walk. I had a certain talent in my legs. Since my illness I have had to abundon that mode of work, this respect differ from Zola. The world of a certain talent in my legs. Since my illness I have had to abundon that mode of work witing a novel about youth, called "Soutied Form Zola." Writing a novel about youth, called "Soutied Form Zola." Writing a novel about youth, called "Soutied Form Zola." This is the first that a respect differ from Zola. This is the second stage. You see that only one page is written upon, the opposite one heigh left blank. Opposite each first composition I write the amended copy. The page on the left. After that I shall rewrite have on the left. After that I shall rewrite have on the left. After that I shall rewrite have on the left. After that I shall rewrite have on the left. After that I shall rewrite have on the left. After that I shall rewrite have on the left. After that I shall rewrite have on the left. After that I shall rewrite have on the left. After that I shall rewrite have on the left. After that I shall rewrite have not been also and the left of the left is a large of the left of the left



Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

for you, Daudet. It is settled. Your nomination as officer of the Legion of Honor will appear in tomorrow's Gazette," And I suld: 'Oh, I can't stop to talk about that now, I must go and kiss Mounet, who has been magnificent.' And I remember reading in Floquet's eyes that he didn't believe my indifference was sincere. These people who decorate us against our will—I am sure that I never solicited or asked for any such honor, and if I did refuse, it was only because it is pose to refuse, because it gets you talked about—these people, I say, are all people who themselves are not decorated, who seem to despise the reward which they dangle before our eyes saying: 'If you are good boys and write propenty, you shall have this pretty cross.' They treat us like children, despising, themselves, what they hold out to us as such great inducement. Floquet would be seenes to compilment Mounet on his performance. When I saw the news officially announced next day, I felt very sorry because I had received this distinction above the head of De Gorbourt, and I feared lest De Goncourt, for whom I had the greatest reverence, would feel hurt at my having been proferred.

"Speaking of agtors and of theaters it may be of interest to relate that I never am present at any of the first productions of my plays. I am much too nervous, and always go as far from the theater as I can contrive, when a play of mine is being produced for the first time. It is only on the following morning that I learn whether it has been a success or not, and that generally from the manner of my conclerge. If it has been a success or not, and that generally from the manner of my conclerge. If it has been a success or not, and that generally from the manner of my conclerge. If it has been a success or not, and that generally from the manner of my conclerge. If it has been a success or not, and that generally from the manner of my conclerge. If it has been a success or not, and that generally from the manner of my conclerge. If it has been a success or not, and tha



from his ignorance of anything like a real woman, stroking his whiskers and saying. 'I'll soon get the little woman to say all that she knows.'

"If the people haven't revolted," he said. "and if there has been no revolution caused by abominations which only a few years ago would have caused barricades to rise in every street in Paris, it is because, as I have noticed, a complete transformation has

say. I can remember some who burst into tears, others who threw down their guns and swore horribly. It was a great and terrible experience. Still I prefer to think of that than of my horrible childhood.

"Is it possible," he cried; "that a child can be so unhappy as I was?"

ROBERT H. SHERARD.

From The Montezuma, Ga., Record.
The Atlanta Constitution of a recent date contains a very sensible letter from Mr. Inman, in which he advocates a reformatory for the younger criminals who have not become hardened in crime—and The Constitution accompanies the letter with some timely and appropriate comments strength Cayoning the State Reformatory. appropriate comments strongly favoring the

For boys who have been led astray from supposed necessity or bad associates, and who have not yet become hardened in crime, and for some trivial offence to be taken by the law of the state and thrust into companionship with older eriminals who have become hardened in crime, is a crime, and a serious crime on the part of the state. One great purpose of punishment of a criminal become hardened in crime, is a crime, and a serious crime on the part of the state. One great purpose of punishment of a criminal is, if possible, to reform the offender. There are cases where there are little or no hopes of reformation; but it is equally true that there are many instances in which the offender can, by a proper course, be reformed and made a useful citizen. To subject such offenders to treatment that will be almost certain to send them forth confirmed criminals is, we repeat, a crime on the part of the state. In this connection we remember an account which we read not long since of three or four little fellows who had been placed in a chaingang alougside of old criminals. The association was producing its natural effect in rendering the boys shameless and ready for more crime.

more crime.

This is all wrong. Georgia is able to es-This is all wrong. Georgia is able to establish a reformatory, and our legislators should do so at once. We do not believe they could do more acceptable service to their constituents, and we are confident they cannot make a better investment of the state's money. We are glad to know that leading and representative men lige Mr. Inman, and papers of influence like The Constitution, have taken this important matter into consideration. We trust the subject will be kent be. tion. We trust the subject will be kept be-fore the people until we have established in our state a reformatory such as the necessities of the case require.

Cockerill After a Cocktail.

From The New York Morning Advertiser. Now that it is here, however, people will make up their minds to secure all the good that comes with summer and thank the goos that comes with summer and thank the goos for the same. Corn will grow, wheat will burn to an old gold glory under the blazing heat, the sunshine will filter in nature's mys-terious way through and through the apples and perhies, turning tabbed and bitter juices into nectar and painting smooth skin and downy cheeks with tints such as no mortal may hope to lay on.

The gray, sullen waters of yesterday will entice us with curving wayes of emerald

The gray, sullen waters of yesterday will entice us with curying waves of emerald capped with snowy foam and crystal depths of incomparably delicious coolness and invigorating refreshment. The dashing of the surge which yesterday sent shivers through the shrinking body weary from the long connict with winter's cold comes today with a rippling swash which awakens visions of summer's sweetest benefactions.

The Law of Chance.

From Puck.

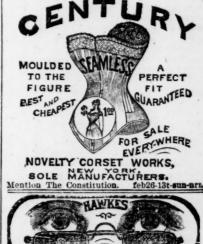
May Kissam—I'm afraid papa would make a scene if he came home and found you here.

Jack Willing-I just left him at the club;

he won't be home early.

May Kissam-How do you know?

Jack Willing-He was two hundred in the hole when I left.





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ROSENFELD | WHITEHALL OF GOURSE, JALABAMA 1878



NEW YORK, June 18. N FRANCE, that land of sun, the veranda hat is a thing of beauty and reigns suprer is as much a primary object in millinery with a French woman, as the proverbial "Sunday of the Ameri

bonnet" of the American village girl.
In France the veran da hat is made a soft, gorgeous, flowery sett-ing for the head, but in America it is just evolving—this season and the last—from a stiff straw structure tied under the chia

A name always conjures up visions, the very words "veranda hat" bring the light of long, cool piazzas, the stretch of a green avenue of trees, country orchards and mowing fields, the whirr of grasshoppers, or else the heave and hiss of the sea, the long, curling swish of green water on a shingly beach, the white wings of fishing smacks—all that goes

white wings of fishing smacks—an that goes to make up summer time.

It depends very much on the woman what kind her hat shall be. Even this season she may be practical and simply buy, as before, a broad brimmed coarse straw, tied down with a commonpiace ribbon, or she may tiptilt over her face some de lightful new combination of yellow leghorn and silk mull.

But whatever the plans of individual women are millings en masse are devising all sorts

are milliners en masse are devising all sorts of happy shade hats to accomplish two purposes—to be becoming and to keep off the sun.

For women may read that Cleopatra's face was speckled in gold by the sun, still they prefer to keep the freckles from their own

Here, parenthetically, let me adivse that in getting a shade hat you don't buy one whose brim is of open straw or Brussels net, lest in complexion, after wearing it in the sun a few times, you rival a gumea hen. It is the same old theory that made the zebra striped-he would lie under the long waving grass in the heat of the day, where he got half the sun and half the shade.

The Paris Veranda Hat.

Let me tell you how simple is the exquisite veranda hat of the Parisienne. It is a white frame covered with softest shirred slik mull, with a large bunch of finest vari-colored roses in front, and very long, soft, wide strings of silken whiteness which from the back and wrap around the neck loosely once or twice. This protects the neck

loosely once or twice. This protects the new from sunburn.

And then one liftle touch they all put in—those French women—which I have not seen. In the American shade hats; and, that is, a soft ruching inside the crown of the hat, just so it will lay out on the hair, made either of fine lace or white crepe lisse. This gives that softness that so many faces need and adds an indescribable finish to the effect. How to Make French Hats at Home.

The French hat can be easily copied in an

Should you ask your milliner to make you one, you would have a bill for \$20; go out, get the materials and make it yourself as a clever woman did last week.

She got a white skeleton frame, shirred over it palest blue muli, leaving a little double adding a blue muli, leaving a little double adding a blue muli.

t palest blue mull, leaving a little double dging around the outside of the brim. In the



COLORE' CHAMBRAY HAT.

front she put a large butterfly bow of kulfe

front she put a large butterfly bow of kulfeplaited mull and standing straight up from
the centerl of this were two pink roses. Add
the long draping streamers of mull, put a
ruching inside and what could be pretiter?
The same hat is daintily made of white
mull, without the roses.

Even a simpler hat can be made. Take a
frame and cover it with fine channoray. Make
a large bow of the material edged with narrow
embroidery, place it gracefully in front,
then finish by running a ruffle of narrow
white embroidery around the brim, which you
will bend to suit your face. This makes a
wonderfully pretty veranda hat, can be made
in a day, and costs not more than \$1. Still,
if a woman has not the time, or her ingenuity
does not lie **E the making of hats these
chambrays and mulls can be bought readymade at a cost of only \$3.50.

The Lillian Russell Hat.

The Lillian Russell Hat.

There is another hat that can be made at nome, that requires no frame at all, only a pattern, and the pattern is for sale. It is to be of white pique, or duck, chambray, and it can be all unbuttoned and taken apart and washed, starched and ironed as often as its owner pleases. One can have it pink, or

washed, starched and fromed as often as its owner pleases. One can have it pluk, or blue, of course.

The crown is a big circular piece and buttoned on to a brim which is shaped much like that of an old-fashlofied poke-bonnet. It is to be trimmed all around with embroidery or lace, and has wide long strings. A yard and a half of twenty-two inch material will make it.

it.

This hat is a favorite with Lillian Russell, and it created a furore whee she wore it in "Patience." She has worn it in other plays in similar characters. For a Brunette.

saw an exquisite veranda hat designed for a handsome brunette, who is soon to go to

It was a perfectly flat-brimmed, richly yellow leghorn, not too large. Around the small crown went two very narrow bands of black velvet ribbon, the width of the crown



even was afraid to touch the dangerous look-ing thorns. Nestled in among the roses were two tufts of cool narrow green velvet ribbon. The daring mixture of pluk and red gave it a brilliant effect, subdued by the intervention of the tuft of dark nunter's green.

For a House Party in the Mountains.

By its side lay another veranda hat, but entirely different. The wide white straw was aimost crownless and notched up into innumerable curves. Standing tail and graceful in the center of an Alsatian bow of white lace was a bunch of green pine needles. The ends of the fluffy, waving lace were caught down by two large green glass discs that looked like emeralds. In the center of the bow, and holding the pine needles in place, was a buckle of thy seed-pearls, exactly like a waxen bunch of mistletoe nestling in a clump among the green and slippery plue—as it so often does when shaken by the wind from the top of the tree. This was to be worn at a house party in the mountains.

The Veranda Hat of the South.

The Veranda Hat of the South

There is another style of veranda hat that omes not into the repertoire of milliners, that costs not more than \$1, keeps the sun off, and is as picturesque as a sombrero. It is born with the picnic season, is a child of the country, was the outcome of a necessity and is now the corner stone of a summer's outing—at least in some of the southern states. This is the big, coarse, manilla straw hat, that flops as it listeth, but has an artistic



"AWAY DOWN SOUTH IN DIXIE."

air. In these warmer climes, where the sun's rays begin to beat mercllessly down, the dark-eyed southern girls wear the buge cartwheel hats all about, wreathing them around with a twist of bright colored tarleton and making a great fluffy bow of it in front. I know a famously hospitable home in the south where on the rack which stands in the spacious hall hang half a dozen of these hats. The hostess considers them necessary to a country house and supplies her guests.

Tis said that many years ago, when White Suphur Springs, the old Virginia resort, was more the gathering of beauty and chivalry, wit and urbanity than now, the favors at a cotillon consisted of the cartwheel hats that the darkey nule-drivers wore. They were tied with satin ribbons and filled with fruit and flowers, and so artistic were they that the belies to whom they were given wore them as veranda hats the rest of the season; and thus it was they came into popular use.

The White Sun Bonnet of the South. air. In these warmer climes, where the sun's

The White Sun Bonnet of the South.

The White sun Bonnet of the South.

Writing of the southern manillas reminds me of the sun bonnets I saw the Georgia girls making on a recent trip south. If you want the art of shading the face, what can do it more successfully than a sun bonnet? In vain do the torrid beams of a southern sun beat down on it—the stiff head-gear lets not a ray through. These young beauties were making them of white pique, not very large; some of them rounded off toward the neck and a small ruffle of embroidery going all around, fluishing the bonnet with softness. White mull strings tie under the chin, while, to keep the bonnet stiff, are the old-fashioned slats of pasteboard. And what a dainty, dear picture a pretty girl in a pretty sun bonnet is! The slender face is rounded out, the plump face looks saucier, the eyes seem to dance more mischlevously and the hair curls around in such a tempting way.

All Sorts and Conditions.

All Sorts and Conditions.

All Sorts and Conditions.

In a morning's shopping one may see veranda hats of all sorts and conditions, within the limits of every one's purse, and in colors and shapes to suit every eye.

There are wide leghorns selling at 74 cents which can be converted into the daintiest of wear by the aid of a few well-placed bows or flowers. Rough straws predominate though, and sometimes two or three colors are woven into the same hat—green and brown, or crimson and blue. These have wide brims and need little trimming. A big bow of satin ribbons, corresponding to the colors in the straw, placed in front with the loops including backward, completes the hat.

Others have bows of finer straw looped gracefully and lined with colored slik. This for common wear, but is a little heavy for hot weather.

The wide sallors, that can be tipped down over the ever and read.

hot weather.

The wide sailors, that can be tipped down
over the eyes and need no trimming, remain
the choice of many, and the ones most worn



A FIFTH AVENUE IMPORTATION.

are very wide, with higher crowns than usual and cost from \$2 to \$3.

I have seen also fine English chips, very convertible where shape is concerned. On these a good many flowers are used, making them pretty enough for driving also. Brown seems to be the favorite color. The best among them are trimmed with only masses of green leaves and stems. One pretty one had masses of brown daisies and crimson popples laid in confusion around the brim, two donkey ear of crimson velvet and brown satin sticking up from the mass.

Two Rustic Concells.

Two Rustic Conceits. Two Rustic Concells.

There was an old-fashloned poke of Leghorn. The straw looked unusual, as in weaving it every other strich had been dropped. This produced a fringe all over the brim which was decidedly pleasing, and reminded one of fields of grain. A narrow bandeau of satin, with two small pompons of iliac chiffon in front, held it up from the head.

bandeau or satin, with two small pompons of iliac chiffon in front, held it up from the head.

Around the crown went a roll of the chiffon, ending in one set streamer at the back intended to wrap loosely around the neck, and in front were two very large bunches of frosted Russian violets, shading from palest blue linto somber purple with a tinge of garnet. Another shade hat looked like a dish of cherries, for the brim was made entirely of woven cherry stems while cherries themselves formed the outline of the brim. Just at one side of the small flat crown was a high loop of red velvet caught by a cluster of bright green leaves and a tiny irridescent buckle.

At a Fifth Avenue Importer.

At a Fifth Avenue Importer's. At a Fifth Avenue Importer's.

The most gorgeous veranda hat I have seen at all is one that was displayed at a Fifth avenue importer's.

It is very large, and taken in its primary shape seems only a wide pancake. The straw is Neapolitan, so fine it looks like spun pineapple fibre. The milliner has shaped the front of the hat in such a manner that it scoops out in two decided fintes over the face. Toward the back it is plaited up close to the head and there confined with a

bow of black velvet with many ends. A narrow bandeau of black velvet supports it on the head, for crown it has none. In the place where the crown ought to be is a long, loose bow of black velvet ribbon, the pointed ends coming down to the eage of the brim, and from it ries a cluster of soft, full blown plnk roses, whose long stems and green leaves add the finishing touches to what I am sure is the most artistic veranda hat in New York.

HARRY DELE HALLMARK. DRESSING FOR NEW LONDON.

What Will Be Worn at the Yale and Harvard Races.

The wheel, be it of fortune or that quite as fickle goddess fashion, turns unceasingly and invariably history repeats itself.

The first one of the Harvard and Yale races now exciting the interest not only of their respective crews, colleges and backers, but also of the feminine contingent which is more loyal than the king to its favored colors, took place on Lake Winnapesauke about forty years ago under the dove-like eyes and the modest modes of the demure Clarissas of the sentimental period.

The contrast must be striking to those

The contrast must be striking to those whose memory carries them back to that first race when they contemplate the crowds who now gather along the shores of the Thames at New London to assist at the fashionable function and view it from the decks of magnificent yachts and observation cars.

ears.

It is a delightful scene—this dainty crowd of beautifully dressed women and men. This is truly a period of brilliant hues and bird of paradise plumage. Never before did a throng of women present such a kaleidoscopic effect. It both reflects and robs the sun of its noonday glory.

The Henley Boat Meets.

The races at New London recall the gorgeous panorama the Thames presents when all England gathers for the Henley gorgeous panorama the Inames presents when all England gathers for the Henley meet and for a week makes that point a perfect garden of color—the swellest event being the races for the diamond sculls, which by the way, were once won by an American—It is a picture—the double line of house boats which their bright awnings and roofs decked with plants and flowers and crowded with beautifully dressed women—the gay colors of their parasols and gowns against the lovely background of green on the shore, the clear rippling water dotted all over with all sorts and kinds of craft filled with merry girls and men wearing blazers that might be felt a mile paddling and roaring and poling up and down the stream and having any amount of quiet fun. That stretch of a few miles along the Thames is one of the loveliest and brightest landscapes in the world.

We have not yet arrived at enjoying

the world.

We have not yet arrived at enjoying we have not yet arrived at enjoying of view, or life from the house-boat point of view, or only in rare instances. It is sure to come in time, and open up a newer and more delightful field for the summer months than any of the watering places can offer
And now with a turn of the wheel th
fashions worn at the first races are with And how with a the first races are with us once more—but alas! for the "Book of Beauty" style—"It isn't in it." The fin



DARK BLUE DIAGONAL AND EMBROI-DERED SILK.

siecle young woman knows her world.

de siecle young woman knows her world. We are a healtheir race with less pose and affectation. Even the fastidious Byron would cahff at his own past antipathy to seeing the fair one feed, could he lunch with a group of the up-to-date jolly gilrs now preparing and arranging in their thoroughly practical way the most fetching and man-slaying thing in yachting and boating life.

All that is smartest of the fashionable world is always to be met with at New London. Prominent on such occasions are Mr. and Mrs. Adee—Mr. Adee is well known in connection with Yale interests, and Mrs. Adee can sail her boat in a rough sea with all the aplomb of an old salt; she and her husband spend many happy hours cruising up and down the sound, "the world forgetting" for the time being. Wearing Yale colors will be handsome "Bob" Cornell and his charming wife, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Collier, Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Secretary Whitney, whose son is a junior at Yale, and many others.

On the Harvard side will be the "Bud"

others.
On the Harvard side will be the "Bud"
Appleton, of Boston; F. H. Appleton, famous once as the master of the Meadow
Brook hounds and married to Miss Lamer,
of New York; the Montgomery Sears—Mr.
Sears curiously enough was a graduate of
Yale in the class of '77—and Fiske Warren and his young wife.

A Dark Blue Continued.

ren and his young wife.

A Dark Blue Costume.

Mrs. "Bob" Cornell has a smart frock perfectly adapted to the occasion, of dark blue diagonal cloth, its plastron of red point de soie embroidered with dull gold and soft colored silks, its large revers extending well over the shoulders and back, and faced with blue silk, its sleeves composed of three frills of the cloth to the elbow lined with red silk, and its skirt slashed up to show narrow strips of the embroidered silk. The toque is trimmed with stiff wings and red silk.

Gray and Yellow.

Gray and Yellow.

The dark and piquant beauty of Mrs. Reginald Rives will be set off by a tailor-made gown of light gray tweed, its circular skirt finished with several rows of stitching at intervals; the coat is a cutaway with deep rolling collar and revers; the Tattersail waistcoat is of canary yellow spotted with black. The black sailor hat has black quills and stiff pompon of yellow velvet.

Mrs. Burke Roche will be faultlessly correct. She proudly boasts that all her hats and gowns are made here under her own suggestions and directions, knowing full well what a trunk full of disappointments even Worth can send over.

Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, svetth and graceful, will be beautifully gowned in soft graygreen cloth of indescribable hue; over this she will wear a long plain jacket of eminence shade cloth, its full skirt lined with satin, and trimmed with cut steel buttons, a chic garment, light in weight, but sufficiently warm to keep off any chill in the air,

Costume of Blue and White. An extremely stylish gown of blue diagonal cloth will be worn by Mrs. Jack Bloodgood; the skirt is a succession of bias flounces laid on without fullness and piped with white cloth. The bodice is of blue-

pleated chiffon with a ruffle of white guipure lace—guipure is the correct lace for
this season—its sleeves formed of three
ruffles of the chiffon to the elbow. Worn
with this bodice will be a broad silver belt
made of rare antique silver book clasps
linked together, having a chatelaine with all
the pretry useful nothings women love to
carry. The cape worn is very jaunty, composed of bias folds piped with white cloth.
The hat is of straw, curved and dented, with
rosettes of green velvet, stiff bronze green
wings and bluets.

White serge and Vellow Satta.

White Serge and Yellow Satin.

Another smart gown for New London is of very soft white serge. Its circular skirt, which obtains in most of the really well cut gowns and hangs so beautifully, giving just enough fullness without exaggeration, is made over yellow silk, suggesting its color through. The full blouse is of deep corn yellow satin, and has large balloon sleeves. The sleeveless jacket of the white wool crossing in front has no darts, its fullness left by their absence being held impercepti-



MRS. JACK BLOODGOOD'S NEW LONDON GOWN.

bly into the bias coat-skirt, which is per-fectly plain and round. Flat gold buttons finish the jacket. The hat is a chip with black velvet bows and two stiff black wings. One of the tailor-made costumes for the races is of fawn colored tweed over a double-breasted brown holland waistcoat showing a white shirt and series will the showing a white shirt and cerise silk tie. The straw sailor has a black band. The shoes worn are brown. The only touch of color is the cerise tie.

Gold Embroidered White Wool.

A beautiful white flannel gown has an Eton jacket embroidered in gold, close fitting and attached to the skirt at the back, which is quite full with a deep band of the gold embroidery. The bodice is of changeable blue with reflects of pink and yellow. One of hose puzzling little toques composed of rabbit's ears of yelvet, with e orchids in tones to correspond with bodice, is to be worn with it.

A Stunning Coat.

A young girl with blonde, wavy hair, will wear a daring garment made by a famous New York tailor. It has three capes, the upper one of dark blue cloth, the second of white, the third of red, the edge of each bound with a dull gold cord; it is at once patriotic and less voyante than the description indicator. the description indicates.

Other Gowns and Accessories.

Other Gowns and Accessories.

There will be numbers of pique, duck, dotted pique and holland frocks, made mostly with Eton or Figaro jackets. Some will have the new blazer, which has many seams on the back giving the necessary fullness to fit over the new skirt. There is an indication in this of a return toward the tournoure. With all these coats will be worn pretty shirt fronts in striped pink or blue percale, some having turndown cyllars; ties of black satin imitating the old fashioned stocks will be used with the fashioned stocks will be used with the standing collars; cuffs with double gold links are correct as a finish. Gloves, shoes and stockings will harmonize with the gown. Black stockings are never now worn in violent contrast, as formerly. The hats, dented and twisted, will show

pompons and rosettes, with a band around the inside to raise them from the face and poise them coquettishly on the burnished wavy hair. There is a fancy for turning the hats up in front sometimes with a rosette often with a flower or loops of grass. Wings and bows will not be aggressively rampant in the New London crowd. One will be struck with the flat effect, rabbits ears of velvet, stiff pompons of flowers, or a quill here and there giving the necessary relief.

An Exciting Yachting Season

From present indications the yachting season will be one of unusual excitement, season win be one of unusual excitement, owing in a large measure to the international races which take place in the autumn. Also the Seawanhacka Yacht Club has taken a new departure and opened its doors to women who are yacht owners, giving them the privilege of joining the club, subject to the same rules of election as the male members. Miss "Pussy" Breeze is famous as the first lady unanimously voted permission to fly the club's pennal.

permission to fly the club's pennant.

This liberal and broad-minded act will do much to encourage women of large fortune to set up yachts of their own. Abroad it is common enough to find



GOWN OF WHITE AND YELLOW.

men who charter sea-going boats for long cruises, and some few possess their own yachts. In our country women, as a rule, have been more dependent on husbands and brothers, and have not yet gone in for such responsibility on their own ac-count.

However, already there is a keener in terest displayed in seafaring topics and as an inevitable result where the sex is concerned, arises the serious question of

dress.

Serges, flannels and soft wool tweeds are de rigeur; but our climate is so varying that cooler weight materials are admissible. That called sail-cloth is the very latest novelty; it is a soft and pliable woolen fabric with a loose weave; has little weight, but sufficient warmth for our summer seas during July and August as fair-weather wear.

For rough weather navy blue serge is

correct, and no other material is so adaptable to both ornamentation or severe planness. It can be made in an infinite variety of ways and combined with so many colors that one loses sight of monotony in the ever-fresh effects.

White flaunel is always interesting and becoming if not so useful, trimmed with braids and worn with pretty jackets and bodices of color.

One needs to have on hand a double-breasted reefer jacket lined with silk and a yachting cap with a peak or some soft woolen cap such as a Tam O'Shanter, which fits closely to the head and defies the wind; and without an ulster made of the new diagonal waterproof cloth, cut with one deep cape or three smaller ones, and silk lined—life on board would not be, at times, worth living.

For Dinners on Board.

For Dinners on Board. But others than seamanlike gowns are necessary for a long cruise. Dinner on board is a delightful function, and one for which hostess and guests unite in making themselves attractive, particularly so when in port off Newport and New London. Then open house is kept and guests are numerous. Here come into play pretty effects in nun's veiling and shot dotted and striped crepons in sea-greens, grays, gold dust and steel grays, all of which light up well when combined with laces and ombre ribbons. One must not be too fine for such occasions, but every pretty conceit of demi-toilette is admissible. India silks, which easily shake out and lose the creases, and the hop-sacking in delicate tints, serve for this purpose. Nothing should be worn that is apt to become hopelessly chiffonier or easily affected by the damp. But others than seamanlike gowns are should be lessly chi damp.

Two Dinner Gowns for the "Corsnir"

A pretty gown to be worn on the Corsnir is of fine cream canyas made very full and arranged to hang over a pale pink silk skirt. It is trimmed with bands of cream lace. The bodice is of ombre silk, green and pink, cut surplice and the fullness in front drawn down under a shaded ribbon waist belt fastened with buckles of cats'-eyes; from the buckle hangs long ends of the ribbon. The deep capes over the shoulders are of cream laces. A silvery green crepon is another most beguiling gown kept under lock and key for one of these dinner occasions. Across the bust line is a full coquille of pink chiffon, the crepon gathered above it into a straight band of shinmering emerald beads. The sleeves are simply loose puffs of the crepon to the elbow, finished off with bands of the bead trimming. An exquisite shade of pink satin ribbon is arranged as a corselet, and a band of this ribbon is carried up over each shoulder, the standing-up loops locking like a deliciously tinted butterfy Two Dinner Gowns for the "Corsnir." up over each shoulder, the standing-up loops looking like a deliciously tinted butterfly on the wing. The deep Spanish flounce on the skirt has a coquille of chiffon at

Life on board any of the fine yachts,



YACHTING GOWN OF WHITE FLANNEL

the Pierpont Morgans, is one long round or gayety and delight. They are apparent-ly kept in commission for the benefit of the owner's particular friends and the hosthe owner's particular in pitality is never failing.

ISABEL DUNDAS.

HOW TO HAVE A PRETTY PICTURE. Making the Best of One's Good Points.

New York, June 15.—It is not always that photograph gallerles are supplied with real artists and all the paraphernalia for taking beauty-pictures, so it is a good thing to know something about the matter one's self. Let it be taken with every possible advantage in favor of the sitter. Remember that the picture which seems to "flatter" is only a picture taken in the best pose and in the best light. "Flattery," by photography is impossible. But distortion is easily accomplished. When you are going to be photographed, if your eyes are strong, select a bright, sunshing day. The picture will take in an instant and will be very clear cut. On such a day the eyes are always directed a little upwards while the light falls full and becomingly upon the face. But many people cannot New York, June 15 .- It is not always that upwards while the light falls full and becomingly upon the face. But many people cannot take good pictures on sunny days. The sun blinds them. They wink and blink until a poor likehess with a strained expression is the result. I'cople with not strong eyes should select a medium day; though they have to sit a little longer on such a day, the picture is better when taken.

It is said that Mrs. Lamont, for instance, who is really a very pretty woman, always takes a poor picture, because she cannot open her eyes wide in bright sunlight. And on dark days when she has to sit a full minute her mouth, as she says, "gets twitching."

How Mrs. Cleveland Dresses for Pictures.

How Mrs. Cleveland Dresses for Pictures.

dark days when she has to sit a full minute her mouth, as she says, "gets twitching."

How Mrs. Cleveland takes an excellent picture. If she were a professional beauty she could be no handsomer in the photographs and lithographs of her which are scattered broadcast. She is young in expression and has that full, graceful contour of check which always takes well. Then, Mrs. Cleveland understands well the secret of taking a pretty picture. She never wears jewelry when she is going to be photographed. She seldom dresses her neck high enough to distroy the graceful line of her chin, and she never wears a dress fine enough to detract from the beauty of her face.

Dressing for a photograph is very important. A tight, stiff dress should never be chosen, and the "best black silk" so often selected for the gown in which to be photographed is the most unbecoming gown in the world when it is reproduced and framed.

The photograph dress should be very easy. A year-old summer silk or a dress of crepe cloth is good. The less trimming the better, and the sleeves should not be fight enough to give the hands that swellen appearance so often produced by the deep, tight cuffs. The neck is best cut away a little to show the throat, and the hair should be dressed without duggers or pins of any kind to attract the attention before one sees the woman herself. Mrs. Cleveland, who is realily the "show patron" of the picture gallerles, has decided that, of her many photographs, the one with the neck cut round with a deep chifton ruffle around the neck is the best. She is so pleased with this one, in which she is simply dressed, that she has directed her photographer to have 200 finished up without the name "Mrs. Grover Cleveland" underneath, so that she may write her autograph there and send the pictures to lier friends.

Never, when dressing for a picture, wear anything which is in the extreme of style. The fashions will change next year. And then the now pretty picture will be queer because of the dress. The same is true of historian p

or the back of a chair, and so appear shapeless; or they are placed badly. Folding the hands over the stomach is a popular pose. But it is a very bad one. And, indeed, aty position at all is bad for the hands which brings them forward so that they appear big in the picture. The nearer the object is to the camera the bigger it grows in the picture.

the camera the bigger it grows in the picture.

So take care that the hands are placed a little back and that the feet are not brought prominently forward.

A young society matron who boasts of her provess as a walker, drooped into a photographer's one day to be taken in a new pedestrian suit, as she called her natity street costume. "And I wish to show these fined double-soled shoes," said she, "for I consider them the best part of my outfit."

"But, madame," reasoned the photographe:
"It I take your feet in that way they will appearer large."

"Oh, no," replied the woman. And so the photographer tools the picture. But when they were sent home the d'antilly crossed feet loomed, up in the forerround of the picture in such awful proportions that the young matron keeps the pictures put away in her



A BONNET THAT WILL NOT GO OUT OF STYLE—The Princess of Wales.

darkest closet, just as Mrs. Mackay has kept Meissonler's famous painting of herself put away, because the hands were too big in the

Action of heads were too big in the foreground.

Lillian Russell understands the art of having her hands photographed well. She is one of the few public people who ever have their hands photographed at all without gloves upon them. She always poses her hands by thenselves, so to speak, and curls the fingers into the prettilest possible shapes. In one of her pictures, recently taken, she has violated the unwritten law laid down by Mrs. John Sherwood "that the hands should never be placed next the face," and she has succeeded in getting a beauting picture withal.

But the secret lay in the pose of the hand. If it were pressed against the face, both would suffer from the contact.

Any color takes better than white. Even black is preferable, though the various shades of green and brown are the best of all. White throws few shadows and is very stiff and trying, if brought next to the face.

Hints for Children's Pictures.

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Hints for Children's Fictures.

For children, the little dotted gowns of French muslin, or soft silk, fail the most gracefully and, dressed thus simply, a child falls into easy attitudes naturally. Little Frances Cleveland Lamont wears a quaint little gown of pink silk and is taking the first steps of a minuet, in the pictures which Mrs. Lamont says are the best ever taken of her youngest daughter.

And another very graceful child's picture is that of Baby Fife, Lady Alexander, taken with one tiny foot extended, as she dances upon a sofa pillow with the folds of a soft silk Mother Hubbard clinging to het.

Boys look best in pictures when they are engaged at something. They seem more lifelike that way. They forget the awkwardness of hand and foot which pervades them when they stand dressed in a Sunday suit before a camera. And the expression is sure to be better.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett had several pictures of her how taken, outstretched men

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett had several pictures of her boys taken, outstretched upon a fur rug, with their dogs around them. And the picture she has selected for her newsbors' lodging house in London, erected in memory of her dead son, shows him the original of "Little Lord Fauntieroy," with his hands upon the head of a great mastiff.

Ribbons and Jewelry.

Velvet always takes well. It leaves a peculiar softness which can be almost felt in the

picture.

Ribbons are less fortunate, for they have little, and so are reproduced much too large. Ornaments on the bair, unless taken for fancy dress, are too conspicuous to be pleasing, and jewelry, deprived of its natural luster, is so uninteresting that it might better he left off. It is often ridiculous and even displeasing.

"What is that lump upon my ear?" indignantly demanded a pretty girl of her photographer as she stood studying her "proofs."

"That-er lump! Why, that is your-er diamond screw carrings," stammered the pho-Ribbons are less fortunate, for they "fly" a

mond screw earrings." stammered the sographer. "They always take that way, we never say anything—any more."

How Stout People Should Dress and Pose. Stout people are at a disadvantage in a picture. The pretty lines of the shoulder and neck are lost and there is too often a choky, stuffed look where there need on

choky, stuffed look where there need only be grace.

To remedy this, the throat should be dressed low all around. The hair shauld be dressed ligh and the hands should be placed anywhere but near the bust or stomach. Dull goods produce the effect of slimness—relvets or plushes should not be worn as they are too bulky. With hair dressed high and a rather low corsage, with lace veiling or jewels, a stout woman can take as graceful a picture as either she or her friends desire.

A fine example of stoutness and grace in a



POSE FOR HAND AND RUSSELL

picture are the likenesses of no less a person

picture are the likenesses of no less a personage than Queen Victoria.

The last time Miss Georgia Cayan visited her photographer she hit upon a happy possion a plump young woman. Seating herself in the narrow-backed chair, she turned her head back a little in profile, and smiled into the face of the camera as she were speaking to a friend.

"That is the secret of the good photos the actresses take," said one of the best photographers in the world. "They easily imagine people are really looking at them."

When Miss Herbert, daughter of Secretary Herbert, went to have her picture taken to be put in the group of cabinet ladies, the artist posed her smilling into the heart of a rose, and the picture fell far short of doing justice fo Miss Herbert's classic face. The eyes were lost in their downcast gaze, and the nose, which would have been a joy in profile, was unappreciated.

How to Manage the Hair.

How to Manage the Hair.

they was unappreciated.

How to Manage the Hair.

One can hardly dress the hair too loosely for a picture. Mary Anderson used to say that she arranged her hair as carefully as if for a dinner party, and then went to work and pulled it down again. By which she meant that she loosened it until it was fluffy around the head, forming a rich setting for the face.

Many photographers insist upon touchiat the front hair with powder "to bring out the high lights," and they beg that a hit of lamp blick may be used upon the eyebrows "inst to shade the eyes Becomingly."

Mrs. Harrison's spirit rebeled against these improvements, and so in many of her pictures the delicate tones of her hair and eyes were faded when seen after the camera had done its work for them.

Miss Winnie Davis, "the daughter of the confederacy." has suffered a camera martiredom in her efforts to supply all her friends with the picture they craved. Wrapped in her father's flag, she was posed as "the daughter of the confederacy," and she has gladdened the old south by glying herself up to

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ND AND FACE-LILLIAN RUSSELL.

How to Conceal Blemishes.

It is easy in a picture to conceal any blemishes that may exist in life.

An obnoxious mole, too prominent for a heauty spot, may be covered with wax and powdered over. A light veiling may be draped over scars or bruises.

One of the most famous beauties that ever lived, the Empress Voulas mother of the old Kaiser Wilhelm, had a frightful scar upon her neck just under the ear. And to hide it she always drew a quantity of white tulle veiling across her graceful throat and over the afflicted side of her head. The effect was very lovely, and today women are buying the empress's picture for an ideal head, all unconscious that the gauzy drapery conceals an ugly wound.

The woman who is going to be photograph.



before going to "sit." If her nose is prominent she should insist on bending the head a little back to take the nose out of prominence. And-if she sighs for more nose she need only incline her head as if she were admiring a bouquet. But she must not look down.

There is a funny little thing about Mrs. Cleveland—everything is Mrs. Cleveland now—which is not known at all. When she first went to the white house she knew very little at all about being photographed, find her pletures as a bride were very ordinary. One of them showed her in a sailor hat with three rows of puffing around the crown and the brim dipped forward, in school girl mode, over her eyebrows. Of course, the pleture was old-fashloned before the first series of Washington dinners had been digested. And meaning a better picture.

The obj pletures are still in existence but Mrs. Cleveland will not allow the public to see them.

AUGUSTA PRESCOTT. MY SUMMER TRUNK.

A French Woman's Dainty Caprice.

A French Woman's Dainty Caprice.

It is certainly a commonplace-looking affair—this summer trunk of mine, shabby in fact; but if you will just lift the lid you will admit that a sweeter receptacle for frivols and fripperies it would be hard to find.

The idea of fitting up an all-around sachet of such generous proportions was suggested to me a few weeks since by a dainty little Frenchwoman who carried out the pretty notion in one perfume. Her

the pretty notion in one perfume. Her gowns and gloves, 'kerchiefs and lace parasols and lingerie, were always as fragrant as if just lifted from a bed of violets. Of course all the women in the hotel where she was staying were quickly captivated by the delicate witchery of this flowerlike captice and industriously set their wits to work to discover the true origin of the odorwhim which was being so expertly carried out.

Madam evidents described the formula of the court.

out. Madam, evidently determined to keep the pleasing secret all her own, was very shy in her confidences, so that the nine-days' wonder finally died a natural death. One morning i received a summons from the French dame. When I reached her apartment I found madam's maid up to her elbows in finery. going away," said my friend, "but "We are going away," said my friend, "but before we part I will, if you wisn, connide to you the perfume mystery, which," with a little laugh, "seems to have excited a good deal of curiosity. Here it is."

I must confess to a feeling of disappointment as I gazed upon the exterior of a big Saratoga that looked as if it might have been around the world, so travel-stained and labeled were its sides. But its prosaicness became a matter of triding importance when with the lifting of the top a faint but subtle fragrance floated out into the room. In a moment the atmosphere of the apartment was violet-laden. Tray and bonnet-ox, side-pockets and parasol case, in truth not a moment the atmosphere of the apartment was violet-laden. Tray and bonnet-box, side-pockets and parasol case, in truth not a square inch of the leather-covered trunk but had been supplied with a padding, throughout which was scattered the rarest of violet powder, together with a sprinkling of the always delicious Florentine orris. Thinks I to myself, here is a capital idea, and I went straight to my room to make perfume paddings for myself, and I never fold away for future use a dainty gingham or a crisp organdy in my own violet-lined trunk that I do not regard the setting up of the same as a positive inspiration.

There is nothing very troublesome about the operation. You simply need a few yards of violet-tinted cheese cloth, white if you prefer, a bundle of cotton batting, a pound of orris and violet powder—well, just as much as you can afford, the more the better—and a trunk that has out-lived its usefulness as a traveling companion. With a tapemeasure you secure a double length and breadth of bottom and sides, allowing the sides to be covered only to the tray. Each compartment of the tray also, and the cover as well, for beauty's sake, must be wadded in order to carry out perfectly the sweetness of the idea.

After the cheese cloth has been measured off and cut, you lay it on a flat surface and over one-half of this piece arrayed. After the cheese cloth has been measured off and cut, you lay it on a flat surface and over one-half of this piece arrange a light wadding, using the other half to cover. Two layers of cotton I find quite sufficient. He tween each one the sachet-violet and orrisfiour are scattered. A few tiny gold-head tacks and a small hammer, will finish the work in fine shape.

DOROTHY MADDOX.

CANDIED ROSE LEAVES.

Any woman can make these table and bondoir dainties at home in June, if she has a rosebush at her door as most women do. Save a quantity of the perfect petals from roses which you know have not had any beliebore or anything poisonous on them. Spread them on clean brown paper in a light room for two hours.

Add haif a pint of water to half a pound of granulated sugar, boil togsther uatil the syrup spins a thread. Then take it from the ire and set it in a pan of co'd water. When cool, beat rapidly until it is partfally crystallized. Then drop in a few petals at a time, and with wire tongs take them out and lay them on oiled paper to get hard. Separate them with a fork or penkinfe or a wire. There are grany elaborate inchods of candying rose leaves, which call for a deal of slow, minute pains-taking; but the little perfumed sweets are just as good made this way. Many, making them at home without knowledge, have failed because they have simply dipped the petals in bot syrup and dried them. The syrup must be cooled and beaten until the crystalization has veil set in.

CARRIE ASHTON.

Bints of Fashion.

renadines are going to be very much worn this season; a novelty is a slik grenadine in double width, one of the designs being of pale blue, with ombre stripes in deep gold color. Jet black lace or ribbon is used for

Not only has fashion turned its back most decidedly on the hoop skirt, but it is growing very grudging of its notice of even crin-oline, which is too stiff and unwieldly to ever become universally liked or adopted For street wear glace kid of two or four button lengths, matching in color the gown or trimmings, is the accepted thing; the large, heavy buttons are mother-of-pearl.

The dainty handkerchiefs require to be seen to be appreciated, the most moderate being those with narrow colored Russian borders, and the most expensive with Valenciennes and beautiful hand embroidery.

Pretty Ideas for the Table. One of the poular combinations for table decoration is white and green. A pretty center piece is a square of pale green silk, bordered with natural fern leaves, upon bordered with natural fern leaves, upon which is placed a cut-glass bowl of a pale-green tint. This bowl is nearly filled with water and upon the surface of this water float small white flowers and one or two small porcelain swans. A lily and a white hyacinth are placed in the bowl, having sufficiently long stems for the blooms to droop over the edge of the bowl. Upon the white tablecloth are placed pale green silk doyles embroidered in white slik floss and edged

with fine white lace as under mats for the service and leading dishes. The tablecloth is bordered with natural fern leaves.

The newest center pieces are of old Dutch silver with branches of three candelabra at either end. They are not more than from ten to twelve inches in height, and are far more useful than the higher ones that have been in vogue so long. The branches spring from the base of the candlestick instead of setting in the top and the silver is oxidized to give it the hue of antique silver. When aupplied with shaded candles they light the table very effectively without being unpleasant to the eyes.

A Pretty Trayeloth.

A Pretty Traveloth. Traycloths and "runners" are most dainty when no color is employed in their decora-tion, but a very lovely effect was seen lately at an exhibition of art fancy work, where varying shades of light greens were used. The trailing design was of maiden's hair fern bordering the square, and the result was exceedingly pleasing.

SOME LUNCHEON DAINTIES.

Parisian Fancies in Relishes, Hot an

Paris, June 10.- Many of the substantial relishes which are served at French dinners directly after the soup, also appear on the luncheon tables. They are both hot and cold. The cold relishes are generally raw products and same fish served with dressings and

and saited fish served with dressings and sauces, purely for giving zest to the appetite. The hot relishes are generally fried, grilled or baked in the oven, and are served without sauce.

A favorite cold relish is the "salmon canope," and it is an excellent hot weather luncheon dish, as no cooking is required.

Cut bread in the same manner as for sandwiches, but without crust, and shape into ovals, spread with butter into which anchovy paste has been worked. On this put small, thin shavings of smoked salmon. Garnish the dish with chopped parsley, chopped pickle, olives, eggs and whole capers in a melange.

Herring Fillets. This is a good zest. The salt herrings should be carefully washed, the heads taken off and properly cleaned, then they should be soaked in milk and water two hours. After this they should be wiped dry and soaked in half vine-gar and water for twenty-four hours with raw onions and whole pepper. They should be perfectly drained and served in a loat with vinegar and oil blended with mustard.

Salad of Anchovies. Wash the anchovies well, clean and soak them and then cut into fillets and drain and put into a relish boat. Arrange over them a melange of hard egg yolk and white chopped separately, with parsley and whole capers. Moisten perfectly under this garniture—but not so as to run—with oil and vinegar.

How Radishes Are Served. Always, when preparing red radishes for the table, the French cook leaves some of the green leaves that are in good condition to garnish them. The brown radishes are pected, cut in silces and soaked in salt water two hours than arranged in a little boat with oil and venegat. Melon Relish.

The cold relish most popular in France is the cantaloupe melon. As soon as it makes its appearance in the market it reigns supreme, in some houses every day until the cold weather drives it out of the host's —"possible"—as the idiom is. The cantaloupe at dinner is served directly after the soup and is eaten with a little powdering of salt.

Hot Fish Coquilles. Take remainders of cold fish, cut with a silver knife into little "thimbles" that is, thimble-sized, and moisten with white or Bechamel sauce. Let it simmer and reduce. Then add an equal volume of cold cooked mushrooms hashed and a little nutmeg, salt, white peper and a squeeze of lemon; fill oyster or clam shells and put grated bread and butter over the top and bake light brown.

Hot Sweetbread Croquettes.

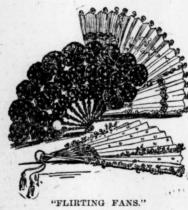
Chop fine a cold, cooked sweethread and mix with it half its volume of chopped tongue and again of cold, cooked mushrooms, add Bechamel sauce, season, add bread crumbs to chamel sauce, season, add bread crumbs to consistency to form croquetres. Divide it into parts the size of a little egg, roll in good table bread rumbs, on the board or a napkin, and with the hand form into croquetres the size of a pear. Roll again in bread crumbs, fry a light brown in boiling lard or oll, and put in each stem end a bouquet of parsley to imitate the stem-end of the fruit.

Cut eight or ten silces of raw ham thin, remove the fat and shape them of equal size. Fry them in butter over a brisk fire on both sides and arrange in a hot dish. Mix with butter a large handful of bread crumbs and a tablespoon of vinegar; heat it quite hot, adding the juice of a slice of onion and pour on each side of ham.

Singe four well-cleaned pigs' feet and prepare for boiling and put in a pot with onions, carrots, salt and whole pepper, a clove of gar carrors, said and whose pepper, a clove of garlic, a bouquet of herbs and cook five hours over a slow fire. Drain the feet and let them get quite cold. Then grill them over a hot fire, turning constantly for ten minutes. Serve with cut lemons and sharp apple sauce. PTORENCE GREY.

SOME FANCY FANS.

A fan is a woman's natural implement, as a whit, rod, gun, or a cane, is a man's. Per-haps it is the more potent because it is her only one. A parasol may be used in sum-mer, but the fan is always at her service. Admirably safted to her use are some exquisite fans now shown by a Broadway importer of various dainty tollet accessories. One of the newest is of black chiffon drawn



into rosettes, three graduated rosettes being placed on each stick, and each rosette edged with forget-me-nots-the polite saleswoman told me they were forget-me-nots, even the place of the think she did not know of that quant little flower which grows so abundantly near Fhiladelphia, and which is known as the "Quaker lady." It is not unlike the forget-me-not, but the leaf is a little longer and narrower and the color is a pale plak verging on lavender. If I owned that fan I should call the flowers "Quaker ladies." Alas! it costs \$20.

Another dainty fan suitable for a young girl can be had for \$10, and this has ivory sticks instead of wood. It is of pale blue gauze, dotted with dainty painted blue forget-me-nots. Besides, there are double rows of these flowers in velvet lying across the fan at either side as if they were stray sprays. They are fastened to the last stick and to the third from it, which is placed outside instead of between the gauze and the flowers show whether the fan is opened or closed.

nowers snow whether the lan is opened or closed.

Still another rummer fan. altogether Moorish in its idea, and suggestive of coolness and coquetry—in fact, a very fine filtring fanis a chiffon painted with a double spray of delicate flowers. The ends of the sticks are carved and glided and there is a sort of lattice work of the wood with carving and glitracery crossing two outer sections of the fan, about two inches from the top—the carving is a qualint mixture of scroll and trefoil and one can essily imagine the gleam of mischlevous eyes when it is held before the face, but it would not do for a screen for kissing purposes.

MARGARET COMPTON.

Nothing New Under the Sun

From The Waterbury American.

The present dressmaker's device of balloon shoulders was denounced as long ago as the time of Ezeklel, that prophet having uttered the solemn warning: "Thus saith the Lord God: Woe to the women who sew pillows to all armholes!" The doubling can verify this curse by turning to Ezeklel 13, 18. The old

Hebrew prophets, by the way, were severe critics of women's fashions. In a famous passage of Isalah denounced the fashionable women of his day, with their tinking orna-ments around their feet, their earrings, noserings, chains, bracelets, mantles, wimples erimping pins and other elegant tiffes which goes to show that women laven't Isalah disapproved of these women, it is pretty certain that they just as strongly disapproved of him.

CRYSTAL TABLE PIECES.

Ask your ice man to leave a block of ice bout fifteen pounds in weight-a cube in form.

Place the ice block in a large tin pan in a perfectly cold place, while you heat a brick red-hot. Put the hot brick on top of the ice block, exactly in the center. It will quickly melt its way completely in, when it must be at once removed—the fire tongs will aid you in this.

be at once removed—the fire tongs will aid you in this.

You now have a charming crystal receptacle for raw oysters, or butter, or ices, or roses. Of course you place it on a platter sufficiently large to prevent any overflow from the ice as it imperceptibly melts. Wreathe the platter thickly at the base of the ice with vines, or sprays of leaves, or flowers.

Another plan is to fill a round tin basin with boiling water or live coals and set it on the ice instead of using the brick. This gives a circular receptacle, a cold crystal bowl appropriate for lemonade, iced tea or coffee, or sherbets.

The whole idea is very easily and quickly carried out—certainly after the first experimenting attempt; and shapes and sizes can be modified to suit various uses. A cut-glass spoon or ladle is the proper adjunct. One bright young woman with the aid of a red-bot shovel and poker created out of an ice-block set upright, a half-ruined tower standing on a rocky terrace. By heating her ring kettle-cleaner she got quite a stone-like effect to the exterior, while smilax and asparagus vine ran riot through roof, window and door. It was an exquisite center-piece.

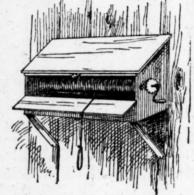
MARY REIGNOLDS.

How to Put Up a Clothesline.

How to Pat Up a Clothesline.

A simple contrivance, designed to save a great deal of washingday work, can be put in place very easily. It consists of a little house or shed, fifteen inches long, fastened stoutly all along the side against the outer wall of a building, or perhaps against a same; some objection to the latter is that the line when stretched and hung with wet clothes would pull upon the fence and perhaps cause it to sag in time.

A part of the other or outer side of the little clothesline shelter is made in a sort of door, opening on hinges, which lets down, disclosing the barrel on which the clothesline



THE CLOTHES-LINE BOX IN PLACE.

is wound. To this at one end a crank-handle is attached with a ratchet wheel.

In putting up the line, one end of which is tied to the barrel, first unwind the line and pass it around each pole until all is in the position wanted. Slip the end in the loop over the last pole, then go back to the box, turn the crank until all the line is straight and taut, then fasten by means of the rachet so that it cannot unwind. This prevents "sagging" effectually. When the clothes have been taken off the line, wind it up and shut up the side opening to protect the rope from rain, dampness and mildew.

A. J. WILLIS.

That is a wise woman who can smile at compilment, be pleased, and forget it. That is a wise woman who can smile at an insult and never see it. That is a wise woman who can smile when the little worries are coming about and make of them little bits of fun.

That is a wise woman who can smile when she gets up, and who can go to sleep with a smile, for in this way she greets the coming day, and at the end of it she has blotted out all the disagreeables.

That is a wise woman who can smile for her friends and her enemies: it will keep the first and it is the best weapon against the matter how she feels. She is a woman who has learned to rule not only herself, but will

gain domain over the cook. And that me

that she governs comfort. Try, Try Again.

From Good Housekeeping.
68. Washing grained woodwork with cold

70. Washing rusty gilt frames with spirits of wine.
71. Holding a lighted candle upside down over a candlestick, then setting another candle in the hot grease and holding it these a moment, to make it stand firmly.

72. Prepared chalk for cleaning jewelry.

73. Polishing eyeglasses with newspaper.

74. Ox gall for spots on the carpet.

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EXCURSION

Jüne 20th

Adults ONE DOLLAR; Children Half Fare. MUSIC AT BOTH PLACES.

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Notice to Contractors.

Bids will be received by the undersigned Bids will be received by the undersigned for the improvements to courthouse at McDonough, Ga., until 12 m., June 22, 1893. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the ordinary, and also at the office Bruce & Morgan, architects, Atlanta, Ga. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and bond required in accordance with state law. Work to be completed by 1st day of October, 1893.

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All the latest styles. Prices reasonable.

Odd Fellows Excursion for benefit of Orphans Home, June 20th.

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We have 15,000 Trunks and you should know our prices. The travel to Chicago is this time. We are overstocked and will, to reduce our stock, give you geninue bargains for the next ten days. Whether you want to buy or not, call and get our prices-fully third less than current rates.
ABE FOOTE & BRO.,

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Is now receiving his summer supply of jelly Tumblers, Milliville, Woodbury, Masons, Metal-Top and Mason's Improved and Glassboro Fruit Jars, pints, quarts and half-galions, all of the best quality of glass. Also fresh turnip seed of all kinds, fresh and genuine and true to name, and other large varieties of goods too numerous to mention here. Peter Lynch has at his Whitehall street store a large stock of the purest and best of wines, liquors, beers, ales and porters, tobacco, cigars and snuff, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. Orders promptly filed.

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EXPLORERS.

Nansen Will Try to Cross the North

AND PEARY WILL GO A GOOD WAYS.

Beveral Other Explorers Preparing Start for the Icy Regions-What They Say.

Washington, June 9 .- The fever for arctic exploration is beginning to burn again in men's breasts. The records of northern discovery show that human effort in this undergoes regular variations through cycles of years with periods of maximum and minimum intensity like the spots on the sun and certain epidemics. There is reason to believe that the world is entering on one of these maximum periods of north-pole enthusiasm. Lieutenant Peary, scarcely returned from the northermost point of Greenland, is preparing actively to set out with another expedition in a few weeks. Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, the man who first crossed Greenland from east to west, has already sailed for the Behring sea, whence he will launch forth on a perilous journey through the ice. Lieutenant Melville, the explorer who found the bodies of DeLong and his comrades, has a pet scheme for reaching the pole by the way of Franz Josef land, and is anxious to put it into execution. Besides these there are various other polar expeditions planning in var-

The close of the nineteenth century, therefore, will witness a plucky race for the pole with brave fellows in the running. Let us, then, take a comprehensive glance

at this much discussed and much misunder-stood subject of arctic exploration. Let us try to see what has been done in the past and what are the prospects for the future. It must be confessed that the pic-ture one sees in looking back since men first turned the prows of their ships toward the pole is not a pleasant or a reassuring one. Disaster and death, suffering and horror that seems to have been the wretched story year after year, generation after genera-tion, and little to show for it. (Two hundred and eighty-six years ago that valiant Dutch navigator, Henry Hudson, reached 80 de-grees 23 minutes north latitude in his clumsy wooden sailing vessel. The best Lieutenant Peary could do last year with all Lieutenant Peary could do last year with all his science and fine equipment was to reach 82 degrees 34 minutes, and the best that has ever been done, the great record among all polar explorers, is 83 degrees 44 minutes, made by two officers of the Greely expedition in 1882. That means as any one can see for himself, that modern civilization has been able, in nearly 300 years, to gain ony 200 miles on the record of Hudson made three centuries area.

to gain ony 200 miles on the record of Hudson made three centuries ago; At that rate, allowing an advance of one degree a century, the north pole would be discovered about the year 2600 A. D.

Fortunately there is good reason to think that the tragic and unsatisfactory story of the past will not be forever repeated. Arctic explorers, like other men, learn from the mistakes of their predecessors, although it must be admitted they learn slowly. There is a general disposition today among those who can speak authoritatively to admit that for 200 years or more searchers for the pole have been working on a false scent. that for 200 years or more searchers for the pole have been working on a false scent. They have made little progress because they have insisted on violating or disregarding one of nature's very simple laws. Curiously enough, during the same long period the men who have been laboring to solve the problem of aerial navigation have suffered from the same mistake. Inventors of flying machines have been deluded by the idea that a body lighter than the air could be made to resist the pressure of air and be idea that a body lighter than the air could be made to resist the pressure of air and be driven through it. Searchers for the north pole have been deluded by the idea that a body lighter than ice could resist the pressure of ice and be driven through it. In the one case balloons have proved unmanagable and been torn to pieces, in the other ships have floundered helplessly in the terrible ice floes and been crushed to pieces. It has taken two centuries of failure and disaster, with the loss of thousands of lives, hundreds of ships and inestimable wealth to make men learn nature's lesson that in order to navigate air or ice bodies must be heavier, not lighter, than air or ice.

A glance over the records since 1818, when the British parliament began offering large rewards for arctic discoveries will show that nine-tenths of all the trouble and loss of life in all the polar expeditions has been ceused by this stream arministic of the response of the same property of the polar expeditions has been ceused by this stream arministic discoveries will be the polar expeditions has been ceused by this stream arministic discoveries will show that the polar expeditions has been ceused by this stream arministic discoveries will stream the polar expeditions has been ceused by this stream arministic discoveries.

show that nine-tenths of all the trouble and loss of life in all the polar expeditions has been caused by this strange mania to drive a light body through a heavier one, a ship which floats in water through mountains of congealed water. As well try to cut a diamond with a piece of glass. Lieutenant Melville, of the United States navy, who has made a deap study of this subject saves. has made a deep study of this subject, says. "The wonderful potency of these floes is incredible and can only be calculated in millions of tons. I therefore consider it impossible to construct a floating body which

impossible to construct a floating body which will be able to resist the tremendous stram of the polar ice packs. I do not think such a vessel could withstand the pressure even though it were built in solid.

One has not to look far for proofs of this statement—woeful proofs! In 1829 Captain John Ross started north on the Victory. The Victory was crushed in the ice. In 1846 Sir John Franklin led the Erebus and the Terror within the arctic circle and both stayed their grounds to atoms. Then came the Pioneer, the Intrepid, the Resolute and a score of others—it is curious what awe-inspiring-names they all bear—and the fee crushed them one after the other. Dr. ke-inspiring names they all bear—and the fee crushed them one after the other. Dr. Kane sailed in 1853 on the Advance, which also became the prey of the hungry jee packs and advanced no further. The Polaris, with Captain Hall

Awo and two make four. An egg pounded by a hammer gets broken!

It is easy to see that the consequences of this constant crushing of exploring ships in the iee have been most unfortunate not only for those who were aboard, but from a standpoint of polar discovery. The explorers in such cases have not only been prevented from making any creditable race for the pole, but they have been exceedingly glad if fortune has allowed them to make a successful race to some inhabited land. So it is that the only result of most expeditions which have started northward has been to furnish the survivors with a series of thrilling adventures for books or lectures. Some of these books, it is true, have proved exceedingly profitable to the authors. For example, Dr. Kane received \$70.000 for the story of his experiences, but that has not helped the cause of polar science very much. It is, however, worth while to consider briefly what has usually happened to these explorers when their ships have been helped the cause or point scheduler briefly what has usually happened to these explorers when their slips have been crushed in the ice. They usually get their stock of thrilling adventures in one or more of the following ways:

1. The ship is crushed in the ice and all on board are obliged to get out and walk home. That means a good deal when

very badly with the result that canni-balism was talked of. In the same way when the Jeannette sailed in 1879 under Lleutenant DeLong, a series of rescuing parties were started in her train and the scientific world has not yet got tired of arguing as to the spot where the Jean-nette would have been found if anybody had been skillful enough to find her before she sank.

had been skillful enough to find her before she sank.

Thus it has come to pass that perhaps three-fourths of the money, men, ships and supplies which have been furnished for arctic explorations have been wasted from a scientific standpoint in rescaing peo-ple who would have done much better to

stay at home. Now a different theory seems to have Now a different theory seems to have gained acceptance among arctic explorers and although they apply this theory in different ways, yet they are in the main agreed that the best and most feasible plan of approaching the north pole is to advance on land and not on water. Land will not break up and float away; land contains some form of animal life to sustain the explorers; land will not grind ships to pieces, and land allows a sure method of retreat and communication with supplies cached in the rear or with Esquimau settlements. In other words, the accented idea is to words, the accepted idea is to



DR. FRIDTZOF NANSEN.

the getting out takes place somewhere around the S0th parallel of latitude, with the thermometer 70 degrees below zero, in the midst of an ice-blocked sea, with the ice moving under them. Sometimes they fall into caverns between towering masses of ice, sometimes they have to swim across open places or take to small boats, if they have them; sometimes they die. The Tyson party from the Polaris floated 1,500 miles on an immense floe-where they spent a whole winter, during which a child

spent a whole winter, during which a child was born on the ice.

2. Their supply of food is lost or exhausted, and starvation stares them in the face. They eat shrimps, bears, walrus and other things if they can find them; then they eat their dogs, if they have any.

3. One member of the party will fall tame or be taken ill, or for some other reason unable to move and the rest are forced either to remain with him and compromise their own safety or leave him behind in a way which seems inhuman. This alternative was forced more, than once upon Dr. Kane's party, and has in many instances resulted in the failure of an entire expedition. an entire expedition.

an entire expedition.

4. Supplies of food have been cached on the floe and they are subsequently unable to find the caches. This is sometimes due to the breaking up of ice floes, the store of provisions having floated miles away, and sometimes the difficulty of locating any particular spot on these immerse floes is caused by the uniformity in the surface appearance. Lieutenant Melville tells of spending months looking for a polar bear which one of the party shot on an ice floe, but which was

ty shot on an ice floe, but which was er found, owing to the drift. Many lives have been lost from scurvy, this disease being the result of improper or insufficient nourishment.

or insufficient nourishment.
These are a few of the more common hardships and disasters which have resulted when a party of explorers have been forced to abandon a ship beset and make their way over the floes as best they can. It is plain that the largest part of these misfortunes would have been avoided if some other method of advancing toward the pole, one not connested to nature's laws. if some other method of advancing toward the pole, one not opposed to nature's laws, had been chosen; in other words, if the ship had not been crushed. It is also plain that through these mishaps, thus caused, a vast amount of energy has been diverted from finding the north pole to finding a way for the finders back to inhabitable land. Another consequence of this state of affairs has been that the greater number of polar expeditions, so called, have really had no intention of seeking the north pole at all, not even at the start. The vast majority of them have set out to seek some other exploring party which haying tried vainly to reach the pole was trying vainly to get away from it. Then it has frequently happened that the rescuing party has itself got into similar difficulties, and has had to be rescued in its turn, and so on, until the good people in lower latitudes

move northward with dogs and sledges leaving provisions at proper intervals for the return journey, eating the dogs when no longer required, and then having got within say 5 degrees or 300 miles of the determined men, each carrying or dragging provisions for two or three months. A pound of pemmican food is sufficient to hourish a man for twenty-four hours. This penmican food, the staple diet, is dry pounded meat pressed with currants, sugar and grease.

and grease.

But suppose the land stops? Then what? Lieutenant Peary in his recent expedition, found that Greenland was cut in two by a strip of water at latitude 82 degrees 34 minutes. How is it possible to know how much farther the land on the other side of that strip of water will extend? Of course, there is no way of answering this question except that judging by the usual formation of peninsulas and island groups, there is good reason to think that land extends far toward the north pole and that the Arctic circle is dotted with islands of greater or less extent. These islands, it is believed, have much to do with holding the ice floes firmly together in the northermost arctic regions; indeed it. have much to do with holding the ice floes firmly together in the northermost arctic regions; indeed, it is thought by the best authorities that the Arctic sea is a solid mass of ice above the S5th parellel of latitude. The once entertained theory of an open polar sea and an "ice barrier" which could be penetrated has been generally, I may say almost universally, abandoned. While it is thus believed that the Arctic sea above the S5th parallel is a solid mass of ice, it is not believed that this ice is stationary. On the contrary a steady

mass of ice, it is not believed that this ice is stationary. On the contrary a steady movement to the southward is known to exist, only this movement is doubtless slower above the 85th parallel than it is below it and the moving mass there is prob-

exist, only this movement is doubtless slower above the S5th parallel than it is below it and the moving mass there is probably absolutely compact and free from open water spaces. The consequence of this condition, if such exists, must be that explorers will be able to advance over this soild surface, taking sledges for supplies, with much less difficulty than has been experienced heretofore in lower latitudes. The ice will be more even and compact, its movement will be very much less abrupt and there will be no danger of those daugerous and treacherous breaking up periods which have caused such disaster. Few people nowadays belive in the paleocrystic sea once so much discussed.

Lieutenant Peary proposes to put this theory to test in the expedition which will set out under his command in a few weeks. He will push along the inland ice cap which rises to the height of 6,000 or 8,000 feet through the whole interior of Greenland. Having reached the open water which separates Greenland, as now designated from the land above, he will cross over this, climb again to the heights of inland ice and advance once more as far as the land stretches. Having found that limit the party will either return content with such a discovery or will push out over the solid ice in a dash for the pole itself. Provisions will be left at intervals along the land and such arrangements made with the relieving ship as to prevent any misunderstanding. In this present expedition Lieutenant Peary will sadly miss gallant Captain Pike, who commanded the Kite last year, and whose recent death will be much regretted. be much regretted.

kite last year, and whose recent death will be much regretted.

The same theory as this in its main points has been advanced by Lieutenant Melville, also of the United States army, who, however, disagrees with Lieutenant Peary as to the advisability of advancing to the north along the ice-cap of Greenland. Lieutenant Melville argues that the proper land for an advance to the pole is the Franz Josef land, whose northern boundary has never been determined, and which as far as known is uninhabited by human beings. Franz Josef land, as the map shows, lies to the north of Nova Zembla, its southern limits being cut by the 80th parallel of latitude. Lieutenant Melville proposes to advance with dogs and sledges in a similar way to that adopted by Lieutenant Peary, and he has planned two lines of retreat, one by Spitzbergen island and the other by Nova Zembla.

Meanwhile, Nansen, the intrepid Norwegian explorer, is on his way to the Behring sea, through which he will pass into the terrible ice floes which lie to the north of Siberia. He calculates that the westward drift of the ice floes at the rate of a mile or two a day will in the course of two or three years take his ship within a few miles of the north pole. He has studied the polar currents at the surface very carefully, but may have overlooked the deeper currents which carry the ice-hergs. The fact that he will be obliged to remain a prisoner in the ice during all these years, even should his theory prove correct, does not disturb him in the least. As to the danger from the crushing power of the ice floes. Nansen declares that his ship has been built on a new plan with shelving sides on such a model and such shelving sides on such a model and with shelving sides on such a model and such shelving sides on such a model of the ice. He says that it is a matter of indiffe

to him, and is just as well pleased to let the ship wait in one position as another. "What do you think of Nansen's plan?" I asked General Greely recently in Wash-

I regard it as an illogical scheme of self-destruction," was the emphatic answer.
"And what about Peary's expedition?"
"Oh, Peary may make the farthest north
this time; possibly he may reach the 85th
parallel. For the present, the record of
my officers, Lockwood and Brainard, must
stand first."
It is interesting It is interesting to note that a British ex-

resident sincreasing to note that a British expedition will soon set sail and endeavor to reach the pole by way of Franz Josef land. The leader holds views similar to those of Lieutenant Melville. This expedition is not a national effort. It is private, planned and equipped by private enterprises and private money in order to rate, planned and equipped by private enterprises and private money in order to follow up the line in which private exertions have already done more for polar explorations than many government expeditions have achieved. Its leader, Frederick G. Jackson, is a business man possessed of leisure and sufficient means and experienced in travel in all parts of the world. Of the same age as Dr. Nansen, and, like him, married, he is as typical an Englishman as the latter is a Norseman. Pluck and "go" are his in very large measure. Experience in serious ice work he cannot lay claim to, but he knows more about the arctic regions than many famous explorers did on their first setting out. Mr. Jackson has made a summer cruise to the for porth and under the striker of the care. explorers did on their first setting out. Mr. Jackson has made a summer cruise to the far north and under the tuition of a canny Poterhead whaler, he has picked up many wrinkles which will help him in time of need. He is a keen sportsman rather than a man of science, but his ten companions will be chosen for their ability to make all necessary scientific observations and collections. If his plans fall out as he hopes, Jackson will be the most eager in the race to the pole and it will not be his fault if the Union Jack is not the first flag planted on that much coveted site. He intends to leave England about the middle of July or perhaps as late as the bedle of July or perhaps as late as the be-

dle of July or perhaps as late as the beginning of August.

His plan of attack is approved by the arctic admirals of the British navy. It is to approach by Franz Josef land, which may in favorable years be comparatively easily reached. On landing a depot would be formed and stores laid up as a base for retreat and then, by sledging northward along the land ice, the coast would be delineated and mapped as far as it extends, other depots established, and if the surface proves suitable and if Franz Josef land proves, as is probable, not to have a great northerly extent, an advance may be made on the sea ice, carrying boats for crossing open water.

open water. It seems open water.

It seems very probable that in this way the highest latitudes of earlier explorers may be passed, and in Franz Josef land life is more tolerable than in perhaps any other place at the same latitude. Leigh Smith, the most successful arctic yachtsmau, spent the winter of 1881-2 in a hut built on an island in the south of Franz Josef on an island in the south of Franz Josef land after his ship was wrecked and without winter clothing and he found bears and walrus plentiful enough to keep himself and his party supplied with fresh meat all the time. Two characteristic views of the country show how desolate it is in spite of its comparatively advantageous conditions. Mr. Jackson intends to hire or purchase a steam whaler to convey him to Franz Josef land and for navigation he has secured the services of Mr. Crowther, Leigh Smith's ice master. After establishing winter

land and for navigation he has secured the services of Mr. Crowther. Leigh Smith's ice master. After establishing winter quarters he will make some preliminary trips to test his sledge and complete the survey of the southern part of the land, reserving the great northward march for the spring of 1894. He is pushing forward his preparations quietly and quickly and, as he does not ask for public money, he does not feel it necessary to publish any of the details of his intended mode of life. It is difficult to forecast the result of his expedition. From the little we know about Franz Josef land, it appears that with a favorable season much good work could be done and there is more satisfaction in conand there is more satisfaction in con-



LIEUTENANT PEARY.

templating an expedition in which pluck and templating an expedition in which pluck and endurance count than the mere passive submission to the laws of physical geography on which Nansen depends. In two years he hopes to prove that Franz Josef land is or is not a practicable road to the pole. Besides, some great scientific discovery may be made. Who can say? What is known after all about the flattening of the earth at the poles? What of the magnetic conditions which prevail there? There may be forms of life hitherto undiscovered, for explorers have never yet reached a for explorers have never yet reached a point so far north but that they found life around them and saw birds flying still farther to the north. There was a time when intelligent men believed that the north pole

ther to the north. There was a time when intelligent men believed that the north pole was marked by a great opening into the bowels of the earth. Such an idea would be laughed at today. But suppose it were true after all? Qui sait?

Whatever else may be accomplished by these arctic expeditions, this much is certain, that they have given a common-place, sordid world a flower of heroism for which the world is better. Whatever teaches men patience and fortitude is these things. Whatever makes men grit their teeth in the face of pain and danger and endure what comes, that is a good thing. Whatever makes men loyal to their comrades even to death is good. Whatever makes men feel that there are things in the world besides money which are worth while, that severy good. And polar expeditions rightly conducted do all this.

In conclusion, a word as to the utility of the expeditions, even if they should arrive at the north pole. What good will that do after all?—many people ask. The simplest answer is: What good does anything do? Surely there is as much sense in struggling over ice floes through the arctic night as there is in struggling over barren deserts, with fevers to kill and simoons to wreek.

with fevers to kill and simoons to wreck. CLEVELAND MOFFETT.

A PHILANTHROPIST IN YELLOW.

He Called for Subscriptions the First Thing.

Thing.

"I am from Kansas City, Mo., sir, and have come down here to organize societies, the object of which will be to see that the colored people get respectable burlal."

The speaker was of a light yellow color and his frock coat indicated that he had some connection with the ministry.

Sam Steel shook his head when he handed the stranger's card to the governor. Sam had not been able to read it, and the governor himself could not make it out.

"You know, governor, that the colored people here are poverty stricken and often they die and do not get respectable interment?"

"No I do not know anything of the kind," seedled Governor Northen

ment?"

"No I do not know anything of the kind," replied Governor Northen.

"But you will admit that there ought to be some organization to look after the dead," the caller continued. "We have come down here at our own expense and we ask encouragement from the whites. I suppose you will make a contribution?"

The governor leaned back in his chair and surveyed the caller. Sam was getting nervous. He does not let subscription solicitors get by him often. He generally knows one on sight, looks up from his Bible for a moment and sa7s;

on sight, looks up from his Bible and says;

"The guvnor's mighty busy today."

The governor says that Samkrads the Bible more and tells more stories for him than any messenger in the country. Sam had half suspected that the caller was going to strike the governor for a subscription from the first minute and he remarked:

"The colored people here have got burying societies. We have 'em in all the churcues."

"It seems to me that you are calling for

subscriptions a little early," remarked the governor. "Have you been around among the colored people here and obtained their endorsement?"

The caller from Kansas City said that he had just reached the city with his charitable scheme, and he said it was usual to collect some funds the first thing.

Then the governor gave him some advice. "If you want to succeed here, the first thing for you to do will be to go over to Sam Steele's church and present your plan there. Then go to Bethel and to all the churches. If the colored people here endorse your scheme the white folks will do their part. Down here we help each other. The colored people go to their white friends when they need assistance, and if a white person is in distress and the colored people can help him they do it cheerfully. We aid each other, but are suspicious of strangers with philanthropic plans."

The caller wanted to argue his mission, but he was sawed off and Sam's face was covered with a broad smile as he opened the door and said "good day."

As the footsteps echoed down the marbletiled corridor Sam murmured:

"Them western niggers better be heavin' coal instead comin' down here to raise money from the white folks."

" BUNKUM."

American Origin and Appropriation of the

impression conveyed by this word, has slowly altered, in this country at least, within the last forty years, says The London Review. It originally meant, according to all American dictionaries, talking for talking's sake, or talking to one audience for the benefit of an-other. The congressional member for a disdictionaries, taiking for taiking's sake, or talking to one audience for the benefit of another. The congressional member for a district of North Carolina, nameu Buncombe, insisted on delivering a speech to an impatient house of representatives, and when taxed with his conduct, defended himself by declaring that he was compelled to make a speech which his constituents could read, and that, in fact, he was "taking to Buncombe." This is certainly the sense in which Judge Hailburton, the author or "Sam Slick," used the expression; and our recollection is that in 1840-50 it was so employed within quotation marks in criticising parlamentary speeches. The Americans, who catch any much needed phrase of the kind with extraordinary quickness, speedily degraded "Buncombe" into "bunkum," and the vulgar spelling was slowly adopted in England, but with significant change of meaning. The word, being American, and all American oratory uttered for effect, having one peculiar note in it, "bunkum" came to signify speech uttered solely to attract through its tone of patriotic exaggeration. The fifth who talks bunkum is not talking vague nousense or stuff intended to occupy time, but is uttering "highfalutin" flattery, either of the people, or of the country, or of the future which is before either. Nobody would say, for example, that when the late Mr. Biggar was reading excerption blue books he was talking bunkum, though, if he did, he would be close to the original meaning: while everybody would sa, that bunkum was the great defect of Mr. Sexton's often eloquent oratory. The thin in its motern sense is almost exclusively American, Irish or French, and differentiates oratory delivered for either of those people from oratory delivered for Englishmen, in a nearly inexplicable way. Why do we English not "bunk," when our kinfolk and our rivals do? Some years ago, while discussing oratory, we endeavored to explain the habit as resulting from an absence of the pride begotten of a great history, and if it were confined to the American, other. The congressional member for a dis-trict of North Carolina, names Buncombe, in-

DOODLE HUNTING THAT PAID. Two Albany Ladies Who Have a Decidedly

Unique Experience.

Albany, Ga., June 6.—(Special.)—A true and novel story concerning the finding of a lost diamond was told your correspondent

and novel story concerning the finding of a lost diamond was told your correspondent today:

Some two months ago, Mrs. J. G. Cutiff, of this city, lost a diamond setting from one of her cuff buttons. Every effort was made to find the gem, with no success, and it was finally given up as lost.

A day or two since, however, while Mrs. C. M. Shackleford, also of this city, they got fo discussing the pleasures and amusements of their childhood, and easily and naturally "doodle hunting" came in for a share of the conversation. Mrs. Shackleford, who was raised in a northern city, and knew nothing of doodleology, expressed much surprise at what her neice told her concerning doodles, and also expressed a desire to see one. To gratify this desire, both ladies went out into the yard, and, with little trouble, soon found one of the funnel-shapel holes of the little insects. Bending over the hole, while her curious aunt looked on interestedly, Mrs. Cutiff began industriously to call the doodle, and was soon rewarded by seeing the finely pulverized sand of the doodle hole begin to move, and then, instead of the doodle, up came the long-lost diamond, glittering with its old-time brilliancy.

As the gem was picked up by its delighted owner, the doodle itself crawled for the discussion which had ended so happily.

happily.

Asserting Himself.

From The Kansas City Star.

Ell Perkins tells the following story on Emporia. He says: "While passing through Emporia Kas., there was a woman's rights convention going on at the opera house. As I stepped in I heard a woman's voice full of pathos and eloquence, asking these solemn questions: 'Is there a man in this audience 'who has ever done anything to lighten the burdens resting on his wife's shoulder? If there is one man here (folding her arms and there is one man here (folding her arms and looking over the audience with superb scorn) that ever got up in the morning leaving his tired, worn-out wife to enjoy her slumbers, tired, worn-out wife to enjoy her slumbers, went quietly downstairs, made the fire, cooked his own breakfast, sewed the missing buttons on the children's clothes, darned the family stockings, scoured the pots and kettles, cleaned and olied the lamps, swept the kitchen and did all of this if necessary, day after day without complaint—if there is such a man in this audience, let him arise, I should like to see him. And away back in the rear of the lecture room a mild looking man in spectacles arose. He was the husband of the cloquent speaker. It was the first chance he had to assert himself."

RANKIN'S Juniper

HE formula of this wonderful medicine was originated by the late Dr. J. W. Rankin, who was one of the most skilled pharmacists of this State. It contains nothing injurious, and for all diseases of

Bladder and Kidneys HAS NO EQUAL.

Statistics show that a greater number of deaths result from diseases that have their origin in the Kidneys than from all

other causes combined. Be sure you get the genuine.

Tried the Doctors and Almost Everything I Could Think of but Nothing Heped Me.

Thought I Would Try Cuticura Remedies. In One Week I Was Cured.

I tried the Cuticura Remedies and they dideverything for me. My head and body were
covered with some kind of sores, and I tried
almost everything I could think of, and finally
I tried the doctor, but nothing helped me.
After reading your advertisement, I thought
I would try Cuticura Remedies. I bought the
Cuticura, Cuticura Soap and the Cuticura Resolvent, and one week after I began using
them my sores dried up, and I have not had
them sluce.

MRS. E. A. JONES,
McIntosh, Ga.

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Cuticura Never Failed

I have been using your Cuticura Remedies for several years, especially the Cuticura, and it has never failed to do what is claimed for it. It is about the only remedy I keep in my house all the time. I would not be without it for money. I think it is the best skin cure in the world. I use it for all kinds of sores, new or old, and it always cures them.

PROF. J. W. POITTIS.

Davis Military School, Winston, N. C. The meaning of this word, or at least the

I had a very severe case of what the doctors called ring worm or tetter on my foot. After trying several of the best physicians for over a year without benefit, was induced to try your Cuticura Remedies, which completely cured me.

JOHN C. SHOFNER, Nashville, Tenu.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cutteura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, 81. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

Boston.

**Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials. BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beauti-

HOW MY BACK ACHES

Back Ache, Kidney Pains, and Weakness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains, and
Pains relieved in one minute by the
CuticuraAnti-Pain Plaster, the first
and only instantaneous pain-killing strenghening
nlaster.

pose to empanel the whole public, men and women, and simply ask them to read the testimony and make up

THE VERDICT Now for the testimony. Dr. Martin, of Atlanta, testifies that he has used

Stuart's Gin and Buchu in his practice with fine results, and that he has even cured Bright's disease of the

kidneys with it, after all other remedies failed.

kidneys with it, after all other remedies failed.

Dr. Fontaine, of Rex, Ga., testifies that he has been prescribing Stuart's Gin and Buchu for some time, and that it is the best remedy he knows for kidney, urinary and all bladder troubles.

Mr. E. D. L. Mobley, of Atlanta, testifies that he suffered for years with some obscure kidney trouble, which at times gave him great pain and suffering. Although he tried all manner of remedies, both regular and irregular, he found no relief until he took STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU. It made a perfect cure. We could add much of the same kind of testimony, but space and time forbid. If you suffer, try a bottle; it will not disappoint you. Sold by all druggists.

₩����������� Rev. Dr. W. R. BRANHAM, of Oxford, Ga., says: "He is thankful that his experience with the Electropoise enables him to give it his hearty endorsement." Electropoise. It costs nothing to investigate this treatment that cures after medicine and physicians fail. Book

Free. ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO.,

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the rush, and save yourself from being

doubled taxed. Respectfully. T. M. ARMISTEAD,

Tax Receiver. Fulton County, Ga. april 16-11f-sun



By Pipes Hill Kennels, for sale at prices less than one-third the real value of the stock young or grown stock in the choicest color Stock by Dr. Mack, "Champion of Texas He is a descendant of Comissair, winner the Waterloon cup in 1877 and 1878. World exchange for a good safety bicycle, kodal. B. L. S. gun or rifle. Gibbs & Holsey, Corscana, Texas, box 204. jun4 13t ena



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FOR VARICOCELE, IMPOTENCY, EMIS-SIONS OR HYDROCELE, Usa Takago Other In existence. Affords absolute relief said interest cashing spiled. Softing like it. Protected by interest patent in the U.R. and Canada. Price only \$3.00 Sant by mail, or by express C.O.D.-Olfreingr free. Addrew V. R. S. OO., 25 BUHL BLOCK, DETROIT, MICH.

HE FRAM AFLOAT THREE VIEWS OF THE "FRAM." to pieces in 1

and party was ground to pieces in 1872. One year before that the German ship Hansa, with Dr. Peterman and his party, was crushed in the ice. In 1873 the men of the Payer expedition sent by Austria, who discovered Franz Josef land, were obliged to leave their ship, the Tegethoff, shattered in the ice. In 1879 the ill-fated Jeanette began her voyage with Lieutenant DeLong in command, but the ice pack's pitiless grip caught and crushed her too, bringing death upon many brave men. These are but a few of the ships which have started out gallantly on polar expeditions, only to be broken into splinters in the great ice floes. As for the ordinary whaling or fishing vessels which have met with similar fate, the list would be endless, and all from man's stubbora refusal to recognize a grinciple which seems as simple as that and party was ground to pieces in 1872. One year before that the German ship Hansa, with Dr. Peterman and his

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Never Failed

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a Resolvent

and Skin Purifier, Internally, great Skin Cure, and Curicunistic Skin Beautifier, exrelieve and speedily cure
humor of the skin, scalp,
ass of hair, from infancy to
to scrofula.

MY BACK ACHES the, Kidney Pains, and Weak-eness, Lameness, Strains, and

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VERDICT

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r. W. R. BRANHAM,

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ELECTROPOISE CO.,

Respectfully,

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Champion of Texas. lant of Comissair, winner of up in 1877 and 1878. Would good safety bleycle, kodak, rifle. Gibbs & Holsey, Corsi-204

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applied. Nething like it. Protected to U.S. and Caunda. Price only 53.00 apress C.O.D.—Circular free, Address SUHL SLOCK, DETROIT, MICH.

The Old "Bobtsils" and "Hayburners" Retired, and the Rapid Electric Cars
Take Their Places.



HE disapppearance of Tommy Edison from the well-worn tow path on Trinity Hill marked a new era in the ex-istence of the street

railroads of Atlanta. There was a time when street cars were matters of curiosity, and when people would come half a hundred miles just to take a street-car

ide. The first street car line was built in Atlanta just twenty-three years ago, and the length of it was something less than two miles and a half. Since ther, what changes have not been

wrought! In twenty-three years our street-car mileage has not only increased at the rate of four miles a year, but the system has undergone a most radical change. Where, twenty years ago, the rattle of a mule car and the unmusical jingle of the bell attached to the hayburner motor disturbed the neighborhood, now the electric ears

glide by, whispering "progress" with every turn of the mechanical gearings. It is really painful to look so far back and contemplate the old horse-car system of awakening Atlanta; the little short cars that seated sixteen comfortably, but were oftener overcrowded by the endeavors of twenty-five people all equally anxions to



OLD-TIME STREET CAR.

get home in time for suppor or dinner, as the case might be. Those were the good cold times when the schedules were a go-asyou-please and get-there-somehow institu-tion, and the outcome of it was that you usually walked if you were in a hurry, and couldn't afford to lose an hour or more. I call to mind a gloomy period in our

horse-car history—the time when whips were abolished. What had thentofore been merely agony to those passengers that might chance to be in a hurry became torture. Occasionally, when there were no ladies on the cars, the driver would open up his vocabulary and swear the limp-eared Sunols into a modest trot. Finally, this action of the street car company of removing the whips brought about such a state of affairs that the kind-hearted person who had started the crusade in behalf of the mules, begged that he be for-given, and that his hasty words in the matter be not recorded in Atlanta street-car history. Tae drivers used to have a way of their own that was very good in nice weather, but that didn't work so well in muddy or rainy times. After waiting thirty or forty minutes at the switch for Plunkett, old Gran'pa Bennett would take a chew of tobacco and desperately urge his mules forward to find out what caused the delay. Nine times out of ten, on turning the first convenient curve, which was usually only fifty yards or so away, he would confront Plunkett hard at work trying to get his car back on the track by building stonewalls and piling rocks on the rails. This amusement very rarely lasted over twenty minutes. matter be not recorded in Atlanta street-car history. The drivers used to have a way

After the whips had been reinstated, with a blue streak down his back. The peculiar and interesting points that surrounded this honest old animal caused him to bear the brunt of numerous jests put forth in The Constitution. This valauble "spike" was dubbed "Tommy Edison." Little Tommy didn't flourish long, but gradually faded away under the great stress of both corporal and mental strain and labor; and then the last era of the horsecar system proper had passed, for it was not many days before the electric street railway usurped the place hitherto and heretofore occupied by the hayburners. I have always regarded an electric car with an interest that is akin to awe, and I feel strongly in sympathy with the staring country bumpkin who opens wide both mouth and eyes at the sight of such a large body, apparently animated, and at least beaving to gridle merces, which is the most of the strength of the streng

body, apparently animated, and at least having no visible means of locomotion, moving swiftly along the streets. There are some who laugh at the evidences of mingled wonder and surprise on the part of those to whom the electric cars are not an every-day sight, but I can't see it in that light, and I sometimes wonder what these know-alls would do if they could catch a glimpse of an aluminum air ship of 1893.

these know-alls would do if they could catch a glimpse of an aluminum air ship of 1893.

There is no comparison between the closed car of the horse-car system and the electric cars. If you would realize this more fully, let those of you who have had the advantage of electric-cars take a ride on one of the Capitol avenue or Hebrew Orphans' home line cars. When the first electric line was built here, a great many rode on the electric cars for the novelty of the thing, and the horse cars immediately became a nuisance. There is no denying, however, that there were a great many people opposed to the electric cars, and denounced them as dangerous. I expect it was these same fogies that have persistently refused to see the advantages of the double track. Of Atlanta's electric street railway systems, it can be safely said that there are no cities of her size in the union that have any better. I was talking with a stranger from Boston, only the other day, and he took occasion to remark that, while we had fine systems here, the cars were not allowed to run fast enough. In this, I agree with him; the cars could make much faster time in the suburbs than they now do, and still not be running at a dangerously high rate of speed.

The number of miles of street car track electrically equipped in Atlanta is about fastry, and in a few weeks the dummies will be taken off and replaced by clean; swift-running electric cars. At this point it will not be out of order to say something about the dummy lines of the city.

During the period that horse cars were flourishing there were a number of dummy lines in operation owned by a syndicate of Atlanta capitalists. The first dummy line, if I mistake not, was built to Grant park, and since then they have been run to other points in the ety. A big fight was made on the dummies before the city would allow them to run. Many of the ladies who at first characterized the dumy trains as "too cute for anything," have been praying for some time that electric cars be substituted as soon as possible.

attempt was made to have the dummies discontinued. The fight availed nothing, however, as the property owners had brought the nuisance upon themselves. As already mentioned relief is at hand. There are now in the city four corporations running the different electric lines and improvements are going forward every day and are chronicled in The Constitution, which has always taken the lead in helping on everything that tended to the good of the city. One of these electric lines, the Consolidated, now owns the dummy lines and the change of system is going on as rapidly as the weather and atfending circumstances will permit. The other electric lines are the Atlanta Traction Company, the Atlanta City Street Railway Company and the Chattahoochee River Road.

and the Chattahoochee River Road.
Each line has a special attraction; one in
the shape of pretty parks, another, perhaps,
in musical treats and in bathing resorts. All of the lines are in the hands of capable gentlemen and are all well managed.

Some Very Interesting Facts.
The first charter for the building of a street railroad in Atlanta was secured by the Atlanta Street Car Company about 1867, and it was procured by a syndicate of Atlanta men. The charter set forth that the company was to be exempt from taxes for thirty years.

The charter lay dormant for some time

The charter lay dormant for some time when it was purchased by Colonel George W. Adair and Mr. Richard Peters. The first line was built from Alabama street out Whitehall to Mitchell, out Mitchell to Forsyth and to Peters street where it ended at the rear of Colonel Adair's residence. Two cars were put on this line and made a trip every half hour, giving a fifteen minutes schedule. Messrs, Adair and Peters then put out subscription lists and asked for the names of those who wanted to take stock to put a street car line on Peachtree street, on Marietta street and on Decatur street. After a week's trme just \$500 had been subscribed towards the lines and the two gentlemen interested lines and the two gentlemen interested bought up all the stock themselves. The three horse car lines proposed were built by the two gentlemen, and were soon doing a flout shing business. The Penchtree line extended from where the artesian well now is out Peachtree street to Pine street; the Marietta street line started in town near the Same point and the other ter-minus was at the plow factory, while the Decatur street line went out as far as Oakland cemetery from the same starting point.

Up to the times that the three lines just

Up to the times that the three lines just mentioned were built the fare on the Whitehall and Peters street line liad been 10 cents each way, 20 cents the round trip; and Colonel Adair is authority for the statement that the cars often took in as much as \$60 or \$80 per day, all except \$16 of which was clear profit.

About this time the street car company decided to buy a place for the erection of stables and with this view in the end purchased a place on Peachtree street. This place was found to be too small, however, and was sold to Mr. C. W. Hunnicutt and the present street car stables on Line street was bought. Before this the mules had been kept on Broad street in a large lot. A track was then built across the Whitehall street crossing in order to take the cars to and from the stables at night. As soon as this was done street car lines were genuescaled in centre of the cars to and from the stables at night.

whitenant street crossing in order to take the ears to and from the stables at night. As soon as this was done street car lines were commenced in earnest.

A line was built by the Atlanta Street Car Company from Whitehall street out Alabama, Washington, Jones and McDonough streets as far as Fuller street.

An exension was made out Michell street about the same time across Nelson street bridge, to Elliott, to Markham, to Mangum and out Hunter to Haines street. This was called the Taylor hill line.

All of these lines named were operated entirely by mule power, there being no conductor, passengers paying fare in boxes placed at each end of the ear for that purpose. There was a driver who sat on a stool and made change and rang a gong if any one failed to pay. Over each toll-box was inscribed: "Pay in this box." Messrs. Adair and Peters were taking in money hand over first with their street car lines and the business was apparently so lines and the business was apparently so profitable that a second company, formed of Messrs, John Stevens, Reinhardt, De-Give and others, built the Wheat street line, starting from the Kimball and going out Wheat to Jackson street. After some years it was sold to the Atlanta Street Railway

Company.

Not long after the building of the Wheat Act long after the building of the Wheat street line another syndicate composed of Messrs. Julius Brown, Haas, Grant and others built a new line. This line extended out Pryor to Fair, to Pulliam, to Washington streets. This company also had a branch out Hunter and Fair streets to the emetery. While all this street car line building was

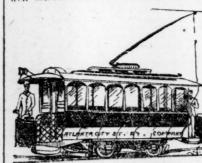
After the whips had been reinstated, another kind-hearted personage made the suggestion that a mule be put at the foot of Trinity nill, in order to Ke'p the mules both ways when the cars were crowded. Now, this was a good idea, and I am inclined to give the good soul credit for a happy thought. After trying a number of mules at this work, the one found to be most suited was a plump-looking quadruped with a blue streak down his back. The peculiar and interesting points that surthis same line was changed and went under the Central tracks at the present place of going under for the electric line and out Peters street to the same place—Caldwell's store. Finally this West End line was ex-tended to Stanton's Springs.

After the Taylor hill line was abandoned a line was run out Broad street, and Nel-son street, and Walker street, and Peters

son street, and Walker street, and Peters street through the old barracks.
"It cost us," says Colonel Adair, "\$200,000 to build the first eleven miles of the road, including the equipment, the stables and all. We reduced the fare from 10 cents to 5 cents and up until that time we were making big money, as it cost only 88 a day to run a horse car and one car would sometimes make \$80. We ran seven mules the cars thus giving one mule a day's sometimes make \$80. We ran seven mules to the cars, thus giving one mule a day's rest every seventh day and every seventh week the same mule would have a Sunday off.

"We tried horses awhile but found that the stated probes lasted a great deal."

well selected mules lasted a great



longer. We also had some trouble keeping our track pavement in good condition. According to the law we were obliged to pave the inside of the track and three feet outside. In muddy weather all the wagons would use our pavement, tearing it up."

The last of the old, horse cars can be seen now on Wheat street and on the soldiers' home line, but in a few months even these will have been abandoned.

The Atlanta Traction company.

diers' home line, but in a few months even these will have been abandoned.

The Atlanta Traction Company.

As soon as Fort McPherson was garrisoned it became evident that a good paying line could be built from that place to the city, but no one with a sufficient sum of money or push was found to take up this idea 'fill a charter was applied for by Messrs. Mountain and Woodward. These two gentlemen were induced to enter the enterprise by generous donations of land all along the proposed route. Among those to give latright of ways was Mr. A. P. Stewart, who afterwards figured so prominently in the discords of the Traction. The McPherson barracks line was chartered in 1890 and the track was completed and cars were operated in May, 1891. The cars started from the corner of Alabama and Broad streets and the terminus was at Fort McPherson. The length of this line is estimated at five and three-tenths miles.

Not long after this Messrs. Mountain and Woodward proposed to build a second line under a new charter. This line was to use the barracks line track to Cooper street and from there proceed to Grant park. Like the barracks road, this was to be electrically equipped. The length of the route traveled was three miles, making a total of nearly eight and three-tenths miles.

THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, JUNE 18. 1895

In a short time the Grant park line and the Atlanta, West End and Fort McPherson line, built under different charters, were consolidated under the name of the Atlanta Traction Company.

At this juncture the history of the road becomes very much confused and involves numberless disagreements between the owners of it, a fight or two, several open cards, divers harsh words, various lawsuits and numerous wordy disputes.

Just before the stormy period mentioned Messrs. Hoppie and Lanier became interested in the Traction company as owners of about one-half of the stock, Mr. A. P. Stewart holding a couple of shares in trust. These shares gave Mr. Stewart the power to dispose of any question as he saw fit provided there was a tie, and a tie usually existed, for Lanier and Hoppie stuck together, while Mountain and-Woodward were like brothers. The receipts of the road were falling off in the meantime from loose management and some Atlanta gentlement saw an opportunity to get their hands on a fine piece of property that eventually could be made to pay handsomely. These gentlemen were Messrs. Hines, Shubrick & Felder, Messrs. J. W. English, Jr., and T. B. Payne. They formed a syndicate and bought a majority of the stock. A board was organized with the gentlemen named as directors, J. W. English, Jr., being elected president. The minority stockholders were represented by Judge E. B. Roser. Shortly after this there was another change, the firm of Messrs.

ing elected presented by Judge E. B. Rosser. Shortly after this there was another
change, the firm of Messrs. Shubrick,
Hines & Felder buying out Messrs. J. W.
English Jr., and T. B. Payne.
On selling out English, Jr., retired from
the presidency and his place was taken by
Judge E. B. Rosser. In the hands of the
present management the Atlanta Traction
Company is getting into fine shape and is
proving a fine investment, paying handsomely. It is more theroughly conipped
than ever before in its history, and is managed in a careful and business-like manner,
and it is particularly seen to that the interests of the patrons of the road are made
the interest of the company. Wherever
additional service is needed it is always secured.

The Equipment of the Road.

cured. The Equipment of the Road.

The road is electrically equipped with the Westingnouse and Edison system, which many regard as being superior to any other street railroad system. The power house of the Traction company is situated on Glenn street, and is one of the linest in the south. The two engines have a power of 500 horses and the three dynamos give a pressure of 500 volts.

There have been numerous improvements made since Messrs, Hines, Shubrick and Felder have had the road in charge. Among other things there have been 200 yards of extra track laid to the baseball park gate, and within the past two weeks no less than a mile and a half of new trolley wire has been placed in position. The Traction road was formerly a six-car electric line, but it has been enlarged to a thirteen-car capacity. The only double-decker in the south is owned by the Traction company and it has a capacity of 150 people. The line has about forty men in its employ.

ploy.

The tepography of the country traversed by the Atlanta Traction Company's lines is excelled by none around Atlanta for actual beauty of native scenery—the cars dashing through the woods and across



ATLANTA TRACTION STREET CAR.

pretty streams without number, and the air is fresh from the depths of the forest. For summer evening rides the Atlanta Traction is hard to beat.

is hard to beat.

It is very probable that there will be another extension made before many months by the Traction company. The company has applied for a charter to run cars to

has applied for a charter to run cars to West End, and a portion of their route will be to pass under the Gordon street and Railroad avenue bridge.

I came very near failing to mention the fact that the Traction company has nineteen cars and that six of them are electrically equipped double-truck cars. Thirteen of the nineteen are ready to run at all times.

Besides the probable extension to West End the Atlanta Traction people have been at work upon a branch line for some time, but this fact only developed a few days ago, as it has been kept quiet. This extension, which is now in progress, will run to East Point, and may possibly extend to Manchester. Should the extension to Manchester be made it would be a fine thing not only for the Traction company, but also for the residents of Manchester.

The General Consolidation.

The General Consolidation.

The consolidation of the various street railway systems of Atlanta occurred in 1891, and it was one of the best things that has ever marked the history of Atlanta's brilliant craeer.

The lines bought up by the syndicate were the Atlanta and Edgewood avenue line, the Fulton County line, Atlanta Street railway line, the Gate City Street Car Company, the Atlanta and West End railway and the Metropolitan dummy line.

Work was begun nearly immediately to electrically equip the other street car lines which had up to this time been operated by mule power, and not many moons had passed before Tommy Edison was thrown out of a job. It is estimated by a gentleman familiar with the situation that the street railway system of Atlanta is worth \$2,500,000.

The present officers of the Consolidated

500,000.

The present officers of the Consolidated Street Railway Company are: Mr. Joel Hurt, president; Mr. H. N. Hurt, superintendent, and Mr. H. I. Bettis, assistant treasure.

tendent, and Mr. H. L. Detus, assistant treasurer '
The different branches of the Consolidated have a wide scope, and take in lots of territory The main line is from Edgewood park to West End. Recently, however, there were two extensions made; one on the Inman Park end to Moreland Park and the other off Whitehall street out to the end of Smith street, near the baseball park.

the end of Smith street, near the baseban park.

There is another line that passes through a portion of West End—the Jackson and Walker streets line. This line now runs to Westview cemetery, and some of the cars go to Ponce de Leon, as do the cars that go out Smith street. A second line goes to Westview cemetery—the Battle UM line

goes to Westview cometery—the Battle Hill line.

One of the best paying of the Consolidated lines is the Marietta and Decatur streets line. This is the only line upon which trailers are used. The Exposition mills and Oakland cemetery are points of interest on this line.

mills and Cakhand cemetery are points of interest on this line.

The other lines of the Consolidated are the Peachtree line and those lines starting from the corner of Broad and Marietta. One branch, which is on the Metropolitan dummy line, extends to Grant park, which is a favorite summer resort. The First Street Electric Railway.

The first electric line built in Atlanta was completed and put into operation on the 23d day of August, 1889, nearly four years

The name of the electric railway was the Atlanta and Edgewood Street Railway Company, and the promoter of it was Mr. Joel Hurt, the same gentleman who is now president of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company.

When this line was started very few peo-

ple thought that it would pay anything, at least not for several years, and the stockholders were of the same opinion. The expense of building the road, which started at the corner of Pryor and Edgewood avenue, was extraordinarily heavy, as it was the first of its kind. The rails used were fifty-four pound rails, and there were no crossties used in the construction of the road. A combination of cement and rock was made the foundation of the road—the lea being an original one with Mr. Hurt, and I have been given to understand that the maintenance of the Edgewood avenue line has been less than that of any one of the other lines.

The Edgewood avenue line from the start was double-tracked from the city terminus to the Richmond and Danville railroad, and from that point to liman Park there was a single track.

to the Richmond and Danville railroad, and from that point to Inman Park there was a single track.

Much to the surprise of the owners of the road it was a paying investment from the start, and the line has since been a very profitable one.

The system used by the Edgewood avenue line was the Thomson-Houston, a system which has proved so satisfactory that it is now used by the Atlanta Consolidated lines. The power was furnished this electric line by the Georgia Electric Light Company, as it was deemed inadvisable to go to the expense of building a plant when the interest on the bonds would be nearly sufficient to rent the power. This company owned four cars and four trailers, but only three of the cars were in regular use. The schedule was a very satisfactory one, being a car every twenty minutes. The length of the line was two miles, but the mileage, including the double-track, was three miles and a half.

The first officers of the Atlanta and Edgewood avenue line were Mr. Joel Hurt, president: Mr. Phil Harralson, vice president, and Mr. Litt Bloodworth, secretary. So successful was the Edgewood avenue line that it was not four mouths after its completion before there was another line in operation—or rather two lines, owned by the same company—known as the Fulton county line. This road began at the corner of Broad and Marietta streets and one branch went to the exposition grounds, while the other terminus was at Conrtland street. An especial feature of the new line was the nine-mile circuit.

Atlanta City Street Railway.

The Atlanta City Street Railway.

Atlanta City Street Railway.

The Atlanta City Street Railway Com-

The Atlanta City Street Railway Company is an electric street railroad that has been built and the cars started to running in less than six months.

The main stem of this system goes to Decatur, while the branch road extends to East Lake, one of the most popular resorts anywhere about the city. The mileage of this line amounts to fully ten miles.

miles.

Work was commenced on the track bed Work was commenced on the track bed in January, of this year, and the supervisor of the construction did not permit matters to lag. On the other hand, the energy with which matters were pushed is something wonderful. Not a moment's rest was allowed until a schedule was put on, which was over two weeks ago. The branch road to East Lake will soon be converted also.

on, which was over two weeks ago. The branch road to East Lake will soon be operated, also.

The system used by the Atlanta City Street Railway Company is known as the Detroit system. It is claimed for the Detroit system that it is simpler than any other, but it is, as a matter of course, essentially the same. The rolling stock of this company consists of ten cars, all handsomely finished and having a capacity of fifty or more passengers each. The schedule will be every fifteen minutes from the city and every thirty minutes to Decatur and East Lake. The fifteen-minute schedule extends to Kirkwood. The power house is a first-class one. The engine is of 250 horse-power, which runs two dynamos. The pressure used is 500 volts. There are about thirty men employed by the road in different capacities.

about thirty men employed by the road in different capacities.

The cars leave Loyd street in front of the Markham house, and make a trip through a section which has never been touched before. The scenery is new, the cars are all new, and the track is in perfect condition. All these combined make the ride one well worth the trouble and the small fee to take.

The officers of the road are: Mr. A. Hass, president; Mr. W. I. Zachry, vice president, and Mr. J. B Zachry, superintendent. The passbooks of the road are just out, and are very handsome. The compons are a delicate tint of green.

The Chattahoochee River Line.

The Chattahoochee River line is one of the most popular lines in the city. The mileage of this line is ten miles, and it runs through superbly beautiful scenery. Every Sunday extra cars have to be placed on in order to accommodate the enormous crowds that go out to rest and pomer at the river's brink. A very pretty bit of landscape along this road is Jaybird park, and it is rapidly becoming more popular

and it is rapidly becoming every day.

The system used on the Chattahoochee road is the Short system. The company has a finely equipped plant, which is situated about half way to the river. The pressure used is 500 volts, and the schedule is a car every half hour.

JULIAN HARRIS.

A Young Theologian's Question.

From The Chicago Record.

The Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker has a precoclous son who gives promise of becoming a profound theologian. At the dinner table not long ago the child, arousing suddenly from a period of deep abstraction, solemnly said: "Papa, do I understand that it is your belief that we shall recognize each other in hell?" each other in hell?"

For some moments the reverend gentleman was stupeded by the unexpectedness of this query and the unpleasant possibilities it suggested. Finally, however, he answered: "I hope not, my son.'

Not in Luck.

From Judge. Mrs. O'Toole-Mrs. Nolan's first husband was kilt by a blasht and she got foice thou-sand dollars; her second was kilt in the army

sand dollars; her second was kilt in the army and she got ten dellars a mont'.

Mrs. Regan—She wor in great luck.

Mrs. O'Toole—No; she wor not; her second dhrank up the folve thousand dollars, and whin she married the third the pinsion was stopped. But she made the new man insure his loffe for ten thousand dollars, and she says she shall go on doubling her bets till says she shall go on doubling her bets till she breaks the bank.

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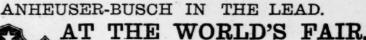
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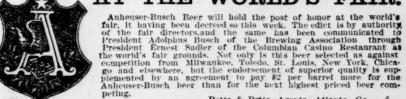
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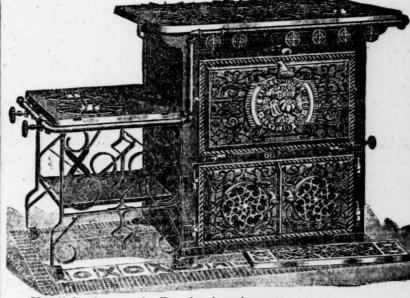
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The General Comments Upon the Southern

MILITARY LEADERS.

The Jealousies of Davis-Estimates of Lee, Early, Johnston, Jackson and Other Generals.

From The Washington Post.

Recently a party of ex-soldiers, composed of General Heth and Colonel Stearns, the government commission for marking the battle mes; General Longstreet and Colonel Latrobe, of his stari, Major W. H. Mills, Mr. C. F. Cobb, one of McCiellan's scouts in the Antietam campaign, and the subscriber visited the battleheld of Antietam. General Longstreet and Colonel Latrobe went up with the commissioners to definitely settle the positions of some of the general's troops during the battle of September 17, 1862.

Notwithstanding his seventy-two years. General Longstreet is clear and vigorous in mind, with a wonderful memory. Physically he is not so well off; one arm is almost totally paralyzed from the gunshot wound inflicted by his own men in the Wilderness, and among other infirmittes of old age he is very deaf, making necessary the use of a peaking tube. His eye is clear and his step measurably firm. He still enjoys a good dinner, and is a genial raconteur in conversation.

He talked to our party unreservedly on

dinner, and is a genial raconteur in conversation.

He talked to our party unreservedly on
every concelvable phase of the war. He has
long been engaged upon his autobiography,
the manuscript of which is now ready for the
printer. His visit negth was mainly to arrange fer its publication and for some map
work. The book will be largely devoted to
events in which he was an actor, including
Mexican war experiences.

His opinions and criticisms were so important and interesting that I felt warranted
in taking them down. I subsequently asked
him if he had any objections to their being
printed. Deprecating my high estimate of
their value, he said the world was welcome to
his opinions for whatever they were worth,
and only stipulated for the right to revise my
report.

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Three Shots at Antietam.

In riding to and fro over the Antietam field General Longstreet's memory was refreshed by the scene of the great battle. When the spot where the union general, Israel B. Richardson, was mortally wounded was pointed out to him the confederate veteran casually remarked: "There were for our side three lucky shots fired on this field. I mean the ones that eliminated Hooker, Mansfield and Richardson. They were the aggressive, fighting generals on the federal side, who menaced us. After the last of the three fell there was practically an end of serious offensive operations for the day on that side."

I was aware that General Longstreet had originally disagreed with General Lee in the fall of 1862 as to the advisability of making the Harper's ferry campaign, the preliminary movements of which he proceeded to explain and criticise somewhat. This led-naturally to a discussion of the merits of the two commanders in the operations culminating in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. One of our party put this question:

"Do you think, general, as has been alleged, that General Lee's low estimate of the federal commander was the reason for his extraordinary dispositions in the Harper's ferry campaign?"

Lee and McCiolian.

"Perhaps to Lee's aversiones with Manticipal the last of the sections and the larger's ferry campaign?"

Campaign?

Lee and McClollan.

"Perhaps so. Lee's experience with McClollan on the peninsula certainly must have tended to give him condence in any colhsion with that officer. General Lee, as a rule, did not underestimate his opponents, or the fighting qualities of the federal troops. But after Chancellorsville he came to have unlimited confidence in his own army, and undoubtedly exaggerated its capacity to overcome obstacles, to march, to fight, to bear up under deprivations and exhaustion, it was a dangerous confidence. I the confidence with the wear of the confidence of the conf Lee and McClellan.

What estimate do you place upon General Cicilan, General Longstreet? Was he con-ered on your side as a man of real ca-ity?" I asked.

"Strange to relate, President Davis held B high opinion of General McClellan's military capacity, and trembled for the safety of Richmond in the spring of 1862. Personally I had not much regard for him in the field. At the very outset I predicted that he would be fully a month getting ready to beat Magruder's 7,000 men on the peninsula, and proposed that meanwhile we make a flank movement against Washington by crossing the upper Potomac. The suggestion was not well secvived, and Mr. Davis even seemed to be offended at my cavaller opinion of McClellan."

A discussion of Antietam and General Mc-Clelian without including General Lee would be like the play of Limitet with Haulet left out. In fact, during all this talk General Lee was naturally a central object of interest, I finally propounded this question to the

was naturally a central object of interest. I finally propounded this question to the general:

"General Longstreet, which do you consider General Lee's best battle?"

"Well." responded the general, reflectively, "perhaps the second battle of Manassas was, all things considered, the best tactical battle General Lee ever fought. The grand strategy of the campaign also was fine, and seems to have completely deceived General Pope. Indeed, Pope falled to comprehend General Lee's purpose from start to finish, and, on August 36th, when I was preparing to push him off the Warrenton pike, he still imagined us to be in retreat, and his most unfortunate movements were based on that false assumption. Had Pope comprehended the true situation as early as the afternoon of August 28th, as I think he ought, it might have gone hard with Jackson before I arrived. Pope was outgenerated and outclassed by Lee, and through improper dispositions his fine army was outfought. Still, it will not do to underrate Pope; he swas an enterprising soldier, and a fighter. His movements in all the earlier stages of that campaign were excellent for his purpose to temporarily hold-the lines first of the Rapidan and then the Rappahannock. In the secondary affair with Barks at Cedar mountain we had gained quite a success, yet Pope promotive cencentrated and forced Jackson back again over the river."

I said to the general that I thought the world generally would agree with him as to that campaign, and then asked him in which of the battles he thought Lee displayed his poorest generalship.

He promptly answered, "Although it is per-

haps mere supercogation to express my views, yet I will give them to you for what they are worth. I have always thought the preliminary dispositions to capture Harper's Ferry, involving as a corollary the battles of South mountain and Antietam, were not only the worst ever made by General Lee, but invited the destruction of the confederate army. I was opposed to the movement because his plan and the fopography of that vicinity made necessary the division of our army into four parts in the immediate presence of a superior enemy. But chiefly owing to the timidity if not incapacity of the federal commander, and somewhat to the prestige we had gained on the Chickshominy and along Bell Run, we captured Harper's Ferry and escaped with a drawn battle. Tactleally, as usual, Lee fought a good defensive battle at Sharpsburg with greatly inferior numbers, and withdrew at his leisure across the Potomac without molestation.

Lee's Wenkness at Gettysburg.

Lee's Wenkiess at Gettyaburg.

"General Lee displayed his greatest weakness as a tactacal commander at Gettyaburg. although, for the reasons named. Antietam might well have been to us far more disastrous had the federal army there been commanded by such a man as Grant. The tactics at Gettyaburg were weak and fatal to success. General Lee's attack was made in detail and not in one co-ordinate, overwhelmig rush, as it should have been. The first collision was an unforescen accident. We did not invade Pennsylvania to merely fight a battle. We could have gotten a battle anywhere in Virginia, and a very much better one than that offered us at Gettysburg. We invaded Pennsylvania not only as a diversion to demoralize and dishearten the north, but if possible to draw the federals into battle on our own terms. We were so to maneuver as to outgeneral the union commander, as we had done in the second Manassas campalgn; In other words, to make opportunities for ourselves, and take prompt advantage of the most favorable one that presented itself. I had confidence that this was the purpose of General Lee, and that he could accomplish it. We were not hunting for any fight that was offered.

"When in the immediate presence of the Lee's Wenkness at Gettysburg.

We were not nutting for any lagacitate was offered.

"When in the immediate presence of the enemy General Lee reversed this offensive—defensive policy—the true and natural one for us—by precipitating his army against a stronghold from which I doubt if the federals could have been driven by less than 100,000 fresh infantry. That is all there is of Gettysburg; we did the best we could; we failed simply because we had undertaken too great a contract and went about it in the wrong way. Like Pope at Manassas, Lee at Gettysburg offigeneraled himself."

Mend's Lost Opportunity.

Mende's Lost Opportunity.

Mend's Lost Opportunity.

"Do you think, general, that General Meade lost any opportunities at Gettysburg after the repuise of Pickett's advance—that is to say, could more have been accomplished for the federal cause than merely beating back your charges, and then, after the Army of Northern Virginia was exhausted, permitting it to withdraw at its leisure?"

"Yes: doubtless General Meade falled in enterprise after Gettysburg. Our position was made extremely pertious, projected, as we were, deep into the enemy's country, by that series of bloody repuises. After the battle our army was not only inferior in numbers, but also in morale, to the federals. We could expect no re-enforcements. Our artillery ammunition was nearly exhausted. We were in bad shape to withstand an attack. We might have repulsed a direct attack.

tack. We might have repulsed a direct attack.

But I think General Meade should have moved by our right flank upon General Lee's communications, toward his own re-enforcements, rapidly coming my meantime still covering Washington, which indeed, after Getysburg was in no danger from General Lee's army. This would have forced us to again deliver a second battle on Meade's own terms, and the result at Gettysburg is some indication of what might have happened."

In answer to a question as to what were General Lee's chief attributes as a commander, General Longstreet, weighing well each word, replied as follows:

each word, replied as follows:
Lee's Military Attributes.
"General Lee was a large-minded man, of great and profound learning in the science of war. In all strategical movements he handled a great army with comprehensive ability and signal success. His campaigns against McClellan and Pope fully thustrate his capacity. On the defeasive occurrant are was assolutely perfect. Recomence to the single purpose of defease, he was invincible. This is pose of defense, he was hydronic. It is a demonstrated by his redericesourg outle, and again in the wilderness, around Spottsylvina, at Com harbor and before Peters-

and again in the wilderness, around Spottsylvina, at Com harbor and before Petersburg.

"but of the art of war, more particularly that of giving onembive battle. I do not think General Lee was a master. In science and military learning he was greatly the superior is fence and fraint of any some commander on either side. But in the art of war I have no coubt that Grant and several other officers were his equals. In this heid his characteristic fault was headlong combativeness, when a blow was struck he wished to return it on the spot. He chafted at linaction; always desired to beat up the chemy at once and have a blow was seen and the charled at Inaction; always desired to beat up the enemy at once and have it out. He was too pagnacious. Lis imparience to strike, once in the presence of the enemy, whatever the disparity of forces or relative conditions, I consider the one weakness of General Lee's military character.

"This trait of aggressiveness," continued ness of General Lee's military character. "This trait of aggressiveness." continued General Longstreet, after a pause, "led him to take too many chances—into dangerous situations. At Canneellorsyllie, against every military principle, he divided his army in the presence of the enemy numerically double his own. His operations around Harper's Ferry and Antietam were even worse. It was

McClellan, General Longstreet? Was be considered on your side as a man of real capacity? I asked.

"At first we were anxious about him and the great and well-disciplined army he was gathering. But with his first operations toward Manassas and on the peninsula his trucklar acter became manifest. We learned that disciplinal was only dangerous by reason of his hands and the peninsula his trucklar was only dangerous by reason of his supportance of the real supports of his supportance of the real supports of the support of his supports of the support of his supports of the support of the s

tavus Smith, and most other highly educated, theoretical soldiers. Now, while I was popularly canada a nghing general, it was entirey different with me. When the enemy was in sight I was content to wait for the most Invocabe moment to strike—to estimate chances and even decline battle if I thought them against me. There was no element in the situation that compelled General Lee to fight the olds at Gettysburg.

"General Lee mad the absolute confidence of his own troops and the annost unquestioning support of his subordinates. He had, by a series of successes, completely overawed the federal commanders, and was wholesomely feared by the federal rank and file, who undoubtedly considered him the easy superior of their own generals. These were tremendous advantages."

The general then proceeded to discuss some of the controversies at the south concerning Gettysburg, and said with some feeling that a deitherate attempt had been made by ignoral and the general tempt had been made by ignoral tempt and the people as to mistead the people as to ward. He stated positively that Lee personally had never criticised or found fault with his operations on that deta. It therefore asked: "I have heard it intimated, general, by some prejudiced people, that Lee, on account of coldness growing out of Gettysburg, to zond of you, brought about your transfer to the west." controversies Over Gettysburg.

rid of you, brought about your transfer to the west.'

General Longstreet smiled at this suggestion, and answered promptly: "On the contrary, he was at first strongly opposed to my going, and suggested another advance into Maryland that fail instead. I first proposed going west in the spring of 1863, after transcellorswise. I firmly believed up to Gettysburg and Vicksburg that we could win by concentrating an overwhelming force sundenly against Rosecrans. After whipping him and establishing ourselves on the Ohlo, I held that the Mississippl valley would instantly have cleared itself up to the Ohlo's mouth, as Grant would have been withdrawn to defend ohlo and Indiana. This would have saved to the confederacy some stay thousand menlost at Vicksburg, Fort Hudson and Gettysburg.

"The proposal was coldly received by the Richmond authorities. They preferred to meet the enemy in the wester force at the point of contact. After Vicksburg and Gettysburg, when the darker clouds began to gather, is suggested it again to Lee, and wrote urging it upon Secretary Seddon. General Lee eventually went down to Richmond upon this business, and the western concentration was finally agreed upon. Something had to be done. In fact, it was then too late; we were too weak everywhere to effect the concentration of the force I considered necessary to accomplish Rosecrans's destruction."

"What were your relations with General Lee even by as cordial and confidential as before?" I asked.

"Every bit," the general answered quickly and unhesitatingly. "They continued to be of the closest and most affectionate charácter. I was unaware of the slightest west.'
General Longstreet smiled at this sugges-

diminution of confidence in my military judgment. These driendly relations continued until long after the close of the war. My disagreement with him with some of the details of the Gettysburg campaign had no more effect to estrange us than my dissent from the Sharpsburg tactics of the previous year. Instead of being discredited with Lee, he suggested to Provident Davis that I command the consolidated forces, against Rosecrans in place of Bragg. But Bragg, probably suspecting something of the kind, precipitated the battle of Chickamauga before my corps were all up. Some of General Lee's original correspondence with me proves these facts beyond all controversy."

The West and East. "Were the western confederate generals jealous of your coming, general?" I asked.
"I do not think the subordinates were," he answered, "for they to a man lacked confidence in Bragg's skill and capacity. They filed a written request for his removal. There were evidences, however, that General Bragg himself did not like my coming."

coming."
"Do you think, general, the troops you took from Virginia behaved any better at Chickamanga than the western confederate toops? And were the western federal troops you met at Chickamanga any braver than the federals you had habitually met in Virginia and the company of the company

the federals you had monitumly meeting gina?"
General Longstreet thoughtfully answered:
"My troops were better disciplined than most of Braggs, but I cannot say they were better fighters. I am positive that the western federals were no better fighters than their eastern brethren, and they were not nearly so well disciplined."

Rapidity of Jackson.

Rapidity of Jackson.

"General, what about Stonewall Jackson? Was he as great a man as the people of the south thougat?"

"Jackson was undoubtedly a man of military ability. He was one of the most effective generals on our sine. Possibly he had not the requirements in a commander-in-chief, but no man in either army could accomplish more with 30,000 or 49,000 men in an independent command. But in joint movements he was not so reliable. He was very self-rellant, and needed to be alone to bring out his greatest qualities. He was very lucky in the success of his critical movements both in the second Manassas campaign and at Chancellorsville.

Chancellorsville."
Subsequently in the conversation General Leongstreet said: "I suggested to General Lee that Stonewall Jackson be sent to the Trans-Mississippi instead of Kirby Smith, as the best fitted among all the confederate generals to make headway against the federals in that region. The suggestion met with General Lee's approbation, but Lee wanted Jackson himself."

Lee's approbation, but Lee wanted Jackson himself."

This was new, and with considerable surprise I asked: "Why did you assume that Jackson was better equipped for command in the western country, general, than any of your other officers?"

"He was the very man to organize a great war over there. He would have marched all over Missoud, in fact the very vastness of the theater was well calculated to sharpen his faculties and give scope to Jackson's peculiar military talents. His rapid style of campaigning, suddenly appearing at remote and unexpected points, would have demoralized the federals."

"Did Generals Early, Ewell or A. P. Hill size up anywhere neny Jackson as leaders in the lederals."
"Did Generals Early, Ewell or A. P. Hill size up anywhere near Jackson as leaders in independent command?"

Hill as a Curled Darling.

"Not by any means," replied General Long-street. "Hill was a gallant, good soldier. There was a good deal of 'curled darling' and dress-parade about Hill; he was uncertain at times, falling below expectations, while at others he performed prodigies. A division was about Hill's capacity." Sharp Criticism of Early.

"Ewell was greatly Hill's superior in ever,

"Ewell was greatly Hill's superlor in every respect; a safe, reliable corps commander, always zeahously seeking to do his duty. In execution he was the equal of Jackson, perhaps, but in independent command he was far inferior; neither was he as confident and self-reliant. Ewell lost much of his efficiency with his leg at the second Manassas, and was always more or less handicapped by Early, who, as a division general, was a marpiot and a disturber in Ewell's corps.

"Early's mental horizon was a limited one, and he was utterly lost beyond a regiment out of sight of his corps general. How General Lee could have been misled into sending him down the valley with an army in 1864. I never clearly understood. I was away from the army that summer wounded, Early had no capacity for directing. He never could fight a battle; he could not have whipped Sheridan with Lee's entire army."

"And now it occurs to me," resumed General Longstreet, suddenly, "that General Sheridan was pretty lucky in his two principal opponents—Early in the valley and Picket at Five Forks. He won his spurs without effort. Pickett was a brave division commander, but; was lacking in resources for a separate responsible command. Before Five Forks he expressed doubts of his own capacity to hold the extreme right, and urged me to come over and take charge. I was north of the James and could not join him. I doubt if General Lee at first perceived Grant's object and force in the direction of Five Forks, Sheridan should and could have been met, at once with half our army and overwhelmed, Pickett, with his small, isolated command, was an easy prey. Our chief fault at Five Forks was in lack of numbers. But the game was already lost. Every man lost after the 1st of January, 1865, was uselessly sacrificed. The surrender should have taken place certainly four months earlier than it did."

"I have a great curiosity general, to hear your military indement on Generals Joe Johnstein Reverse Reverse and Holed." "I have a great curiosity, general, to hear your military judgment on Generals Joe John ston, Beauregard and Hood."

The Menace of Johnston. "I had a high regard for them all. General Johnston was one of the ablest generals the war produced. He could handle a large army with case. But his usefulness to the south was greatly impaired by the personal opposition of the president. He dared take no risks on account of this 'fire in the rear,' fearing that he would not be sustained, perhaps discredited before the world. A menace was the characteristic of the sustained of the characteristic of the sustained of the characteristic of the sustained of the sustained of the characteristic of the sustained of th like that will paralyze the best efforts of commander in the field. General Johns never had a fair trial.

Beauregard Little Heeded.

Beauregard Little Heeded.

"The same may be said of Beauregard, a brave, mettlesome soldier in action, and a strategist of the first order. He was, like Johnston, equal to any command. He laborated the same disadvantage with Johnston—he had aroused the personal displeasure and jealousy of the president, and never had his full confidence. He was very resourceful, made excellent plans, and was intensely patriotic. His military suggestions received little heed at Richmond. He undoubtedly saved the capital from Butler.

"General Hood was an officer of moderate talents and lacked experience for high command. He was a splendid fighting soldier without guile. What could have been accomplished early in 1863, as I had proposed, with a grand combined army in the west, say 106, 000 men, under an nole leader like General Johnston or Beauregard, was demonstrated by General Hood's bold invasion with an emasculated force in the fall of 1864, when our cause was practically lost. He commanded the heart of Tennessee for weeks with less than 40,000 men."

"Do you think, General Longstreet, that the southern cause would have been successful if the administration had been in other hands than those of Mr. Davis?" I asked.
"I haven't the shadow of a doubt that the south would have achieved its independence under Howell Cobb, of Georgia, who was a statesman pure and simple. There were others, perhaps, equally as good.
"The trouble with Mr. Davis was his meddling with military affairs; his vanity made him believe that he was a great military genius; that his proper place was at the head of an army, and not in the executive department. He was also jealous of the success of others, especially of military leaders. It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact that he was secretly jealous of Lee; that their relations were strained and that Lee was always on his guard in dealing with the president. The world knows that the president's attitude toward Johnston and Beauregard was that of suspicion cover.

ous of Lee: that their relations were strained and that Lee was always on his guard in dealing with the president. The world knows that the president's attitude toward Johnston and Beauregard was that of suspicton, opposition, and obstruction. He did not venture to antagonize Lee—that officer's prestige was too great; besides there was no other arm on which to lean. He did not like Stonewall Jackson and called him cranky.

"He stuck to his medicore favorites with surprising tenacity. At the very outset he took it for granted that such men as Albert Sidney Johnston, Pemberton, Bragg, and others, without large experience, were Napoleons. He could not brook criticism of his views nor of his favorites. I fell under his displeasure for saying that Bragg had failed to achieve adequate results after Chickamauga. He ought to have forced Rossecrans out of Chattanooga. This was at an all-day conference between us on Mission Ridge, where the president Davis was not great. At one time and another he had exasperated and allenated most of the generals in the service. It was lack of statesmanship that leaf us, not lack of military resources; not lack of military success. We had them in equal ratio with the north, remaining carefully on the defensive. I do not admit that we were outlassed by the north, remaining carefully on the some other good man at the head, our chances would certainly have been largely increased. "The president was very unpopular throughout the south in the last days. It was clearly perceived that his impolitic administration of affairs was the chief cause of our disasters. But afterward the south proudly made him the martyr of the cause; Nefore the victor they would not discredit even the man who had caused their defeat. All hearts went back to him when they saw him a priconer and in bonds. Nevertheless, the southern people know now as they knew then full well to the truth of what I say about the president."

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Some Recent Volumes from the Publishing Houses.

THE MAKING OF A NEWSPAPER.

Recent Volume from Robert Louis Stevenson—Some Social Theories from Washington Gladden.

THE MAKING OF A NEWSPAPER, edited by Melville Philips. G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers. At J. F. Lester's. The bulk of the little volume appearing nder the above title has been pr from time to time in Lippincott's Maizine in their "Journalists" series of articles. With some addition and revising they now appear in book form, and taken altogether, come nearer giving a true conception of newspaper life than anything recently

The different chapters are all written by veteran journalists and deal with all phases of newspaper life. There is a perpetual mystery and charm about a newspaper office to the uninitiated. The very air seems full of the hidden power which runs the world. People who have never walked through the different departments of a large daily invariably manifest a sort of reverent awe as they gaze for the first time on the wonderful processes of getting out the paper. Not untrequently it is this sense of mystery which lures a young man into newspaper which lites a young man into newspaper work. Journalism is a magic name to him. It means boundless opportunity. It attracts him from after nike a shining right and he flies to it and gets his wings singed for his pains. But when once the of printer's ink salutes his nostrits becomes familiar he is hopelessiy caught in the snare and rarely, if ever, gets entirely

If there are any who wish to enter news paperdom this book will be of unbounded interest, but it will not be of much practical benefit, save in so far as it inspires their ambition. It will prove most entertaining to every one who reads a newspaper and to those who help make a newspaper it will recall many experiences and incidents of their everyday lives, lightened up by a tinge of fiction

They all have their say from the editor-in-chief—that vague and general title which has as many definitions as there are indi-viduals to whom the term may be applied— the managing editor, the city editor, the re-porter the sporting editor, the Branew edthe managing editor, the city editor, the reporter, the sporting editor, the literary editor, the illustrator. the traveling correspondent down to the local correspondent and the history of a news dispatch. In the blok the reader can follow almost every process in the making of a paper from the time the news of the day begins to be made to the time when the last form goes down in the early morning and the press begins to creak and the huge paper rolls to fly through its ponderous jaws.

ISLAND NGHTSI ENTERTAINMENT, by Robert Stevenson, Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers. At J. F. Lester's \$1.25. If Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson is not

the most vigorous prose writer among liv-ing novelists he is very near it. There may be those who have a more graceful style, but none who have a more virile command of words. He has an apt way of putting a thought which drives his idea home with all

words. He has an apt way of putting a thought which drives his idea home with all the force of a homely mother tongue. This style of his, which is at once singular and individuals, has been carried almost into the grotesque in some of his more recent works, but it never loses its charm. It was very noticeable in "David Balfour" and not less so in the leading story of "Island Nights Entertainments," and "The Beach of Falesa."

Aside from the way Mr. Stevenson tells it, there is the barest skeleton of a plot to the story. Its interest is due to its vigorous amplification. The redeeming trait of the plot is that it is chock full of original sin, which is a great virtue in a plot, however discreditable it may be in a human being. It is guaranty at once that the story is human and interesting. Now it is doubtless a very wrong act to knife a man to death in a spirit of rage and hatred, but when Mr. Stevenson's hero knifes his enemy it is a reader of poor spirit who is not glad of it.

ere is no one thing which the literature of the present day needs so much as a judicious injection of downright slashing and fighting. It will redeem it from its dreariness. It will insure at least a little dramatic action to relieve the monotonous wastes of prosy thinking and talking which oo many of our modern heroes and heroines indulge in. Mr. Stevenson has never been backward about giving us an exciting scene occasionally and it is largely on this account that his stories are interesting.

TOOLS AND THE MAN, by Washington Gladden, Houghton, Millin & Co., publishers. At J. F. Lester's. \$1.25.
Taking his text from Carlisle's "Past and Taking his text from Carristes Fast and Present," the author has much to say in 300 pages of Christian socialism. He evidently believes in the possibility of an Utopia. He leans to that construction of the New Testament which the world has been New Testament which the world has been some nineteen centuries in discovering, possibly because man was prepared to receive its spiritual lesson before its practical. For numberless generations theologians seeing no escape for mankind from inherent complications and woes, have found a means to cut the gordian knot of human misery by the theory of a sweeping destruction of the distributed embracement millennium of bliss. wicked and a subsequent millennium of bliss for the righteous until the final cataclasm. But of recent years a cult has arisen which adopts a more pleasing theory that man will work out a natural solution for his solutions of the property cial problems and vexations and come into a millennium by a series of gradual social improvements. Mr. Gladden professed the

These who are interested in economic and labor questions will doubtless enjoy reading the book, as the theories seem plausible. The only trouble about such theories is they are always knocked into a cocked hat by the next book one reads on the subject. As Mr. Gladden prefixes a "Rev." to his name his work may be supposed to rest on a true foundation, however theoretical his speculations may be. speculations may be.

The great topic of discussion in the The great topic of discussion in the literary papers for the past few weeks has been the reported appointment of Mr. Ruskin as poet laureate. Nothing definite is known of the matter, but the report that he has been tendered the honor by Mr.

known of the matter, but the report that he has been tendered the honor by Mr. Giadstone has come to be regarded as something more than a mere rumor.

To say the least of it, comment on the selection is not favorable. Mr. Gladstone is supposed to be an infallible critic in literary matters. His reported knowledge of literature, both ancient and modern, is stunning, but when he selects for the poet laureateship a man who once wrote medicereverse and who has long since eclipsed his doubtful fame as a poet by his lasting fame as the foremost art critic of his century, the grand old man, as his followers love to call him, seems to have stepped on a slippery spot with the usual consequences.

After all, it cannot be said that Mr. Gladstone's appreciation of literature is infallible, after one remembers that he has been given of late years to praising infallible, after one remembers that he has been given of late years to praising most popular novels and has commended with indifferent discrimination the works of Marie Corelli and Mrs. Humphrey Ward. In fact his name has been circulated through In fact his name has been circulated through the world attached to enlogies of current movels with as much diligence as if he had endorsed Pear's soap. It is all very well for him to like Mrs. Huhphrey Ward, or Marie Corelli, or Ruskin's noetry. That is a matter of personal preference and all people have their weak spots, but the appointment of the laureate is a public matter. If there were such a thing as a prose laureate, which fortunately there is not, Mr. Ruskin would carry off the honors against the field. But before appointing him as poet laureate Mr. Gladstone should commune with his prodigious knowledge of Homer and the other bards of antiquity, whom rumor says he reads before break-fast with his morning papers, and revive his judgment by such intercourse before he rashly fills the place of Alfred Tennyson.

In a recent issue of The Times-Democrat, of New Orleans, Mr. Samuel Minturn Peck publishes a series of "Songs of the Swamp," which are the best things that have appeared from his pen recently. "Bay Flowers" is the best one of the number:

Bay Flowers.

In the thicket with the 'possum and the coon, Where the log cocks nammer and prate, And the gray owl hoots at the waning moon, And the wildcat leaps to his mate, Where the swamp rabbits bound With a dim, dark sound O'er the oozing ground

Below—

Below-Oh, that's where the bay flowers blow.

The fungus dark on the stump Wears the grewsome stain of blood, And the moccasin gildes from the hump.
And crawis o'er the festering mud;
But witching and rare,
In the bough-meshed air,
With blossoms as fair

As snow. The balm-girt bay flowers blow

The breezes from the forest glooms
Are tranced by the joy of spring—
They have kissed the lips of the wild bay blooms blooms,
And are rapt by the spells they fling;
And when at morn
O'er the cotton and corn
They sigh love-forn.

They have been where the bay flowers blow.

Just what sort of a sound a "dim, dark sound" is, Mr. Peck does not explain. It must be something very peculiar, or it may be that his imagination tripped up on that The rest of the poem is excellent.

The Scribners are about to publish a collection of unexpurgated editions of the old dramatists. This is a step in the right direction. Expurgating is a species of impertinence on the part of an editor which should only be tolerated in school editions. Such literary censorship is a presumptions interference as unnecessary as it is unwarranted. If there are passages in Shakespeare or Jonson or any of the old English writers which are too broad for some fastidious minds, they can very easily be avoided by the individual reader. But when one editor sits him down to the task of saying what the reading public shall have and what it shall not have, he is making a self-constituted and gratuitous literary filter of himself, and should be accorded that treatment which people gen-The Scribners are about to publish a corded that treatment which people generally bestow on an unwarranted interference with their rights.

Martyrdom of Eulalie.

From The Chicago Herald.
Diocletian's edict reached Merida in June; Diocietian's edict reached Merida in June; the red was on the rosen, golden was the moon. Tall lilles raised their chalices to offer sacrifice on glowing Cardelian altars, where now the edict lies. Olives crowned the mountains, the woods were deeply green; nightingales were quiring, doves smoothed each other's sheen. Tuneful cries of children along the enscales' way were mingled with along the cascades' way were mingled with fair mothers' hymns in Merida that day. In Merida, in Merida, Hispania's ancient town, Diocletian's prefect had laid the edict down; red roses fainted into white, the lilles dropped with force the gightlesses.

drooped with fear; the nightingales ceased singing in the mountide of the year; doves fluttered to the dovecots, cascades slient grew, the mountains cowled their olived heads, the woods were all of yew. Hushed are the chil-dren's carols, the mothers chant in vain in Merida, in Merida, the gem of ancient Spain, Upon the Christian altars, long free from Roman spy, the prefect sets the idols up, the torturers stand by; the Christians rush to save the shrine, the soldiery are there; when forth above the clash of arms a sweet voice flows in prayer. In prayer to Christ the savior for Merida and Spain, to purge the tabernacle of Rome's imperial stain. In an instant torch to fagot; in an instant maid to stake; mothers walled in terror, groaned the mountain lake. From fume of flame and ashen heap arose the prayer again, its silver accents fluttering through hills and woods of Spain. "Eulalia, Eulalia." "sweet-spoken" is the name the martyr bears for-ever who purged Hispania's shame. Cathedrals lift it to the skies, banners its letters blaze; Eulalia, Eulalia, down to the end of

Eulalia, Eulalia (the syllables are sweet); we have no stake to tether you, no fagots for your feet. We moderns are more sub-tle; we know a finer turn to torture you and martyr you than brutally to burn. Our idols you must worship; they are not of Rome or Greece; their ancestry is briefly writ on scrolls by every strange device now known to mod-ern misery; and if this will not suffice to make you yearn for Merida and idois of old Spain, we'll welcome you all over and do it all

again!
*Eulalla, Greek, "sweet-spoken."

How Women May Ride Bicycle

How Women May Ride Bieycles.

From The Boston Transcript.

We say a few days ago a pretty girl, dressed in a pretty suit, riding a bievcle. There was nothing unusual about this fact, except that the girl wore Turkish trousers and black gaiters to the knee, instead of the flapping skirts which wheelwomen commonly deem it necessary to put on, and which always make their wheeling ridiculous. This lady's suit consisted of a white blouse waist, over which was an Eton jacket of cadet blue; full turkish trousers, also of cadet blue; shoes with black gaiters to the knee, and a cap of cadet blue with a white bland. Her movements were graceful, and if people looked at her a bit more than they ought it was to admire and commend. There was certainly nothing about the young lady's appearance or demeand which was not modest and seemly. Why not replace skirts altogether in the riding, walking and other active outdoor exercises which women, with the full approval and unanimous appiause of their brethren, are engaging in more and more? There is no valid reason why it should not, except stupid prejudice.

Saving an Expense.

Saving an Expense.

From The New York Weekly.

Mrs. Climber—My dear, Mrs. Highup has had her portrait painted by a celebrated artist, and I haven't had a thing but common, ordinary, every-day photographs to show.

Husband (a wise man)—Huh! The idea of advertising to the whole world that her con plexion is so bad it won't stand the camera.

Asked the Wrong Man.

From Texas Siftings.

The German students are not required to attend the lectures unless they feel disposed to do so. A strauger in a German university city asks a young man:
"Where is the university building?"
"I really don't know. I am a student here myself."

English Good Enough. From The Chicago Inter Ocean. "Did your son take gymnastics in his cof-

"Yes. yes; but he never speaks any of those foreign languages here at home."



Mention The Constitution. feb26-13t-sun-nrm

Grand View Hotel, Tallulah, Ga. Low rates for June. Special rates Saturdays and Sundays Come at once. W. D. Young.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Columbia Hotel,

Corner 31st and State Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.



The most central and conveniently located hotel n Chicago. Everything newant first-class. Street ars and railroads to the World's Fair grounds ass by the door. Regular hotel on the American olan. No increase in prices. Special attention riven to parties visiting World's Fair. Mr. J. C. S. Timberlake, so well known throughout the south, is one of the managers. Write and engage

Timberlake & Holsapple, Managers Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,

Montgomery County, Va. GEORGE W. FAGG, PROPRIETOR.

This popular resort will be open in June A narrow gauge railroad, one and three-quarter miles connects the springs with the Norfolk and Western railroad at Montgomery station. Connections made with all trains. Send for circulars.

HALE'S SPRINGS,

In the mountains of East Tennessee. This justly celebrated watering place will be open for guests June 1st. Chaleybeate, sulphur and freestone waters. Large ballroom and good music, lawn tennis, billiards, tenpins and excellent livery. Telegraph office on grounds. Daily mail.

For further particulars, address Lee T. Shackelford, proprietor. may 15 d 2 mo

SWEET SPRINGS,

Monroe County, West Virginia This popular and well known as mer resort will open for visitors 15th of Ju Elevation 2,000 feet above tide water. surpassed climate cuisine highest standa For further information send to. W. B. 18

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS WEST VIRGINIA.

Grand Central hotel, cottages and baths now open. Situated high up in the Alleghanies, immediately on the C. and O. railway. Accommodations first-class. Cuisine up to the highest standard. For information call at all general railroad ticket offices, or send for pamphlet giving full information.

B. F. EAKLE, Superintendent.

Lookout Mountain TENNEESES'E GREAT SUMMER RESART.

LOOKOUT INN. ACCOMMODATION FOR 500 GUESTS, Fine orchestra, pure spring water. Cuisine unsurpassed, entirely new sanitary

plumbing and draining; telegraph telepho good delivery. For full information address David B. Plumer, manager, Lookout Inn, Lookout Mountain, Tenn. may7-2m sun tus fri

Warm Springs, Ga.

Will be open again on June 15th, with mag-nificent new hotel built on best modern de-signs and equipped with all conveniences found in a strictly first-class hotel. Complete systems of electric lights, waterworks and sanitary sewerage. New baths, best in Amer-ica, including large swimming pools 15x40 feet, all supplied by constant streams of warm mineral water from a spring flowing fourteen burdend enlions nor minute. Curse decreases mineral water from a spring flowing fourieen hundred gallons per minute. Cures dyspersia, rheumatism and all kidney and cutaneous troubles. Located on a spur of Pine mountain 1,200 feet above sea level, the climaate is perfect, delightfully cool, dry and invigorating. No malaria, musquitoes, mud or dust.

Recreations and amusements of all kinds. Good livery and beautiful drives.

Double Daily Mail Trains on Georgia Midland Railroad—From Columbus, one hour and twenty-five minutes; from Atlanta or Macon, three hours.

Write for circular with rates of board, etc. CHAS. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

The Hotel Tybee.

On the famous Tybee Beach, having been under its new management thoroughly renovated and improved is now

OPEN FOR THE SEASON. The culsine will be first-class, an unlimited supply of fish, shrimp and crabs being a special feature.

Excellent opportunity for fishing, boating and surf bathing.

Cobb's well-known orchestra has been engaged for the season.

Rates—Day, \$2.50 and \$3; week, \$12:50 and \$15; breakfast or supper, 50c; dinner, 75c.

BOHAN, COWAN & DERBY.

may26-to July 1.

When you go to New York stop at

The St. Dennis Hotel Broadway and Eleventh Street,

Opposite Grace Church, The most centrally located hotel in the city, conducted on the European plan, at moderate prices. Recently enlarged by a new and handsome addition that doubles its formula to the conduction of the conduction of

former capacity. The new Dining Room is one of the finest specimens of colonial decoration in this country.

WILLIAM TAYLOR. nov-30-30-ti- 11-

DO YOU KNOW THAT THE Hotel Marlborough

Retween 36th and 37th Streets

NEW YORK CITY? Rooms

American and European plans. First-class accommodations at fair prices. Baggage conveyed from boat or depot free of charge. Leave your checks at hotel office. LOUIS L. TODD, apr23-3msun Proprietor.

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3,282 yard a yard, caed 1,303 yard worth \$1.50 1,405 yard a yard, word 25 Silk Gr Black a 20 pieces at 50c a ya 3,106 yar 75c a yard.

10 pieces of wide, at 75c 8 pieces of at 65c, wort 1,516 yar wide, at \$1.700 yards wide, at \$1.1 8 pieces life 25 pieces of and Albatros Colored 1,896 yard 50e a yard, 12 pieces value in this 75 pieces 75c a yard, 1,265 yard Goods at 50 500 yards

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Linens.

15,0 12,0 16,0 10,0 8,0 10,0 175

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LPHUR SPRINGS T VIRGINIA.

hotel, cottages and baths now high up in the Alleghaules, the C. and O. railway. Ac-sist-class. Culsine up to the For information call at all ticket offices, or send for full information. EAKLE, Superintendent.

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city first-class hotel. Complete estric lights, waterworks and use. New baths, best in Americange swimming pools 15x40 dby constant streams of warm from a spring flowing fourteen s per minute. Cures dyspephalocated on a spur of Pine feet above sea level, the cet, delightfully cool, dry and No, malarla, musquitoes, mud ents of all kinds.

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YORK CITY?

Rooms nd European plans. Firstdations at fair prices.
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LOUIS L. TODD,
Proprietor.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION: Pages 11 to 20.

VOL. XXVI

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

RasM. Games.

Dry Goods Store! The Atlanta Housefurnishing

37 Whitehall and 30 South Broad Sts.

We are not in the Clearance or Below-cost business. Every article in our store is strictly first-class and new. Compare our prices. No house on earth can sell Dry Goods any cheaper than we can. Strictly Dry Goods, well followed, is a great, beautiful and profitable business. The bad results of "too many irons in the fire" have had direct illustrations in Atlanta, but we are now having a reverse illustration, and thus leaving the great benefits of having only one good iron in the fire. Whether mainly for this cause or a number of causes, the goods and prices of this store seem to take with the public.

2.785 yards of 33-inch India Silks at 68c orth \$1.25.
rds of Figured India Surahs and Silks at 98e a yard. 2 yards of Surahs, an colors, at \$1.75 St varis of Surahs, an colors, at \$1.15 f. Cacap.

303 yards of Plaid Silks at 98c a yard, h \$1.50. 455 yards of Bengaline Silks at \$1.19

yard, worth \$1.75. 25 Silk Grenadine Dress Patterns at \$8.50 pattern, worth \$25. 15 pieces Satin Duchess at \$1.45 a yard. Black and Mourning

Dress Goods. 20 pieces of Black, all wool Treariettas it 50c a yard, worth 85c. 3,156 yards of 40-inch Black Serge at yard. pieces of Black Nuns Veiling, 40 inches at 75c å yard; worth \$1.55. ieces of Black Challies, 40 inches wide,

1.016 yards 5 Black Clairetts, extra fide, at \$1.25, worth \$2. 700 yards of Black Armures, 42 inches fide, at \$1.15 a yard. 8 pieces Black Taunse Cloth at 75c a yard. pieces of Challies, Serges, Meusselings Albatross, in all evening shades, at 50c

Colored Dress Goods.

1,816 yards of Fine English Serges at the a yard, worth Soc. 12 pieces 45-inch French Surahs, great value in this cloth at 75c a yard. 75 pieces of Poplins and Bengalines for 15c a yard, worth \$1.25.

1,205 yards of fancy weaves in Dress Goods at 50c to \$2 a yard, worth double. 500 yards of Navy Blue and Black Hop Sacking at \$1.17 a yard, worth \$1.50.

So patterns of French Challies at 43c a parl, worth 75c.

1875 yards of fine imported Henriettas in hirry different shades at 85c a yard.

White and Figured

bress Goods. pieces of figured China Mulls at 10c ces Pongees, Dimities and Batiste t 121-2c a yard, worth 211-2c. 1375 yards of colored Dotted Swiss at 3c a yard, original price was 39c. 1232 yards Checked India Lineus at 10c

1276 yards Satine Striped India Linens 1242 yards worth 25c. 113 pieces White Dotted Swiss at 174-2c d, worth 35c. yards White Dotted Swiss at 23c

yard, worth 65c.
6 pieces hand-made Dotted Swiss at 25c yard, worth 65c.
6 pieces hand-made Dotted Swiss at 4.2c. 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c and 75c per yard, th 50 per cent more.
6 pieces Scotch Cambrie, delicate colored ands, at 15c per yard, worth 25c.
7 pieces white, pink, light blue and m French Mulls at 25c per yard, worth

pieces fine India Linen in exquisite at 20e to 35e per yard, worth 50 s at 20c to 35c per yard, worth 50 nt more.
5 yards solid black, white and cream, these wide, at 37 1-2c per yard, worth These are genuine French "Organdies, pieces black and blue ground figured at 33 1-3c per yard, worth 50c, dieces solid colors and black French at 20c to 35c per yard, worth 40 nt press at 20c to 35c per yard, worth 40 nt press at 20c to 35c per yard, worth 40 nt more said per yard, worth 40 nt yards yards

t more, ecces black and blue ground striped lka Dot Satteen at 25c per yard; thing for shirt waists. ttterus hand embroidered, hem-

ndia Linen at \$2.50 per pattern, 12 pieces extra wide Skirting in black and hite at 15c to 25e per yard.

Ginghams. ds Scotch Gingham, stripes and the per yard, worth 17 1-2c. ds French Ginghams at 25c per Best English Percales full s wide, at 10e per yard. ards Ruzby Frills for boy's waists -2c per yard; wears like leather; like it in the city.

linens. n towels at 8 1-2c each. 25 dozen checked towels at 10c, worth

15c.
1.750 Huck towels, extra large size, at 25c each, worth 50c.
30 dozen Damask Knotted Fringed at 16 2-3c each, worth 65c.
10 pieces Turkey Red Damask, fast colors, at 37 1-2c per yard, worth 69c.
18 pieces Cream and Bleached Damask, 68 inches wide at 48c per yard, worth 75c.
43 pieces Double Faced Satin Damask, 72 inches wide, at 98c per yard, worth 81,75; Napkins to match.
21 Hem-Stitched Table Sets at \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.50 a set, worth 50 per cent more.

Flannels.

900 yards All Wool Gauze Flannel, elegant quality, at 50c per yard, worth 85c.
13 pieces Silk Warp Flannel at \$1.00
per yard, worth \$1.50.

Notions.

We sell the World for 25c. 8,000 Ladies and misses purses, good styles, at 8c, 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c 300 Ladies hand bags, at 85c, worth \$1.50.

300 Ladies hand bags, at 85c, worth \$1.50, 93 Ladies Alligator 11 and Bags, with cloth tops, at \$1.25, worth \$3.45.

1.500 Imported Hair Brushes at 43c each, worth \$1.25.

Fancy Steel Hair Pins at 20c per dezen.

A full line of toilet soaps, standard makes, from 5c to 25c per cake.

3.00 Ladies Belts at 10c each.

1.600 Jap Fans at 23c, worth 40c.

50 dezen fine Satin Fans at 50c each, worth \$1.25.

30 dezen Imported Gauze Fans, only one of a kind, at 73c each, worth \$1.75.

A big lot of black Feather Fans at \$1.24 each, worth \$3.50.

A big lot of black Feather Fans at \$1.24 each, worth \$3 50.

\$5 real Ostrich . ip Fans, in elive, cream, ecrue and white, from \$2.98 to \$9.75 cacli.

15 dozen packages Curapean for beautifying the complexion at 25c a package worth

Morth \$1.25.
1.335 Gloria Silk Umbrellas, Onyx handles, at \$1.48, worth \$2.25.
565 changeable Silk Umbrellas with Dresden handles at \$2.98 each, worth \$5.00.
1.463 children's Parasols at 50c, worth

Chiffon and Crepon Parasols \$2.75 375 Chiffon and Crepon Parasols \$2. to \$25.00 each. 93 Carriage Sun Shades at \$1.00 each. 183 white and cream Parasols at \$1.75 each, worth \$4.50.

Ready-made Garments.

Ladies and Misses ready-made garments.

Musline underwear and corsets.

43 dozen fine extra long waists; easy wearing corsets at 45c each, worth \$1.

Full and complete stock of Dr. Warner's, Health, Thompson's glove fitting, R. & G. J. B. and the P. D. corsets at correct

tices. 1,175 ladies muslin gowns, perfect fitting, degantly made; 75c to \$5 each. 1,875 ladies plain stitched and elegantly trin med skirts from 50c to \$3.50 each.

A beautiful line of ladies' corsets; covers both plain and trimmed, from 50c to \$3

A full line of ladies' drawers from 50c to \$2.50 per pair.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

275 dozen ladies' calico shirtwaists at 273 dozen a constant of the co

dot waits at 50 c each, worth 85c.
500 ladies' percale and cheviotte shirtwaists at 85c each worth \$1.50.
1,000 ladies' shirtwaists in lawn, percale
and satine. New designs, at 98c each,

and satine. New designs, at 98c each, worth \$2.

5 dozen ladies' white shirt waists trimmed in red, blue and pink embroidery, at \$1.65 each worth \$3.

6 dozen ladies blue and black silk hirtwaists at \$5 each, worth \$7.50.

5 dozen ladies plaid and striped silk shirtwaists, made in the latest styles, at \$5.75 each.

each.

38 fine imported Bolero Jackets nicely braided with silver and gold braid, lined with changeable silk at \$5, original price Just 8 fine imported silk lace capes lined with black and changeable silk at 50c on the dollar.

Center Table Bargains for Monday.

10,000 yards Outing Flannel, for Tennis Suits, at 834c per yard, worth 25c. 175 fine Imported Bolero Jackets at \$1.97, worth \$6.

15,000 yards Fancy Braid Dress Trimmings at 2½c per yard, worth 20c.
All we ask is a look through our lines. We guarantee every article offered

A PICNIC FOR BARGAIN HUNTERS.

for sale in this house to be first-class in every particular. Polite Attention, Courteous Treatment, Prompt Delivery, and No Red Tape Business Here.

Chas. W. James, 37 Whitehall, 30 S. Broad Streets.

15,000 yards Challies at 5c per yard, worth 12 1-2c. 12,000 yards Dress Ginghams at 6 1-2c per yard, worth 10c.

16,000 yards Checked Lawns at 5c per yard. 10,000 yards Striped India Lawns at 7 1-2c. 10,000 yards 4-4 Bleached Domestic at 5c.

8,000 yards 4-4 Sea Island at 5c.

41 ladies' tailor made suits at \$2.37 a suit

worth \$5.

23 fine blazer suits worth \$17.50 to be cleared out at once at \$5 a suit.

147 empire suits in wash fabric at \$5 a suit, worth \$12.50.

New lot Eton suits at correct prices. Gents' Furnishings.

200 dozen white unlaundred Shirts, made of New York mills domestic and 1,900 linen bosom, reinforced, double stitched, continuous bands, single and double plait, bosom 50c, worth 75c. 50 dozen gent's drill Drawers, well made, 25c.

60 dozen gents' India gauze Vests, French yoke, 25c. 50 dozen gents' bleached drill Drawers,

30 dozen gents' bleached drill Drawers, double seat, 50c.
100 dozen gents' balbriggan Vests, unbleached, tan and blue 50c.
50 dozen gents' Srivens Drawers, patent elastic seam, \$1 a pair.
75 dozen gents' Night Robes, white and colored embroidered, 50c, cheap at 90c.
500 dozen gents' 1,900 linen collars, 4 ply, 23 styles to select from, all the new shapes, 10c.
150 dozen gents' 4 ply 1,900 linen cuffs 15e pair.

15c pair.

10c dozen gents' spring neck wear, bows, puffs, 4-in-hand, tecks and windsors made of silk, satin and lawn 25c.

50 dozen gents' novelty ties, flowing end, 4-in-hand and princess knot ready made, made of best quality silk, dotes, stripes, plaids, solid colors and persian effects 50e each.

At 25c a pair, 300 dozen ladies 40 gauge hose, fast black, red russet and new blue, special heel and toe and warranted stan-

s5 real Ostrich .ip Fans, in clive, cream, ecrue and white, from \$2.98 to \$9.75 cach. 15 dozen packages Curapean for beautifying the complexion at 25c a package worth \$1.00.

Umbrellas and Parasols.

1,700 Gleria Silk Umbrellas at 98c each, worth \$1.25.

1,335 Gloria Silk Umbrellas, Onyx han-

Hose, Richelieu wib with white heel and toe At 83c a pair, 25 dozen ladies' silk Hose sky-pink, pearl-gray, tan red, bronze, white, cream white, lavender, nile, gold and fast

At 75c a pair, 20 dozen misses silk Hose, fast black, opera and all leather shades.
At 50c a pair, 10 dozen ladies' fast black gauze lisle thread Hose, double sole, high spliced heel and reinforced toe.
At 50c a pair, 25 dozen ladies' fancy lisle thread Hose, ovtenee, novelties, new destroyed thread Hose, ovtenee, novelties, new destroyed.

thread Hose, extreme novelties, new designs, fancy rib, silk embroidery, dots, stripes, boot patters and plaids. Ladies' Vests.

100 dozen ladies' Rembrandt eeru ribbed Vests, tape neck. 12 1-2e each. 50 dozen ladies' Swiss ribbed Vests white, sky pink and eerue silk tape neck 21c each. 25 dozen ladies' lisle thread Vests 33 1-3c

15 dozen ladies' white silk ribbed Vests Handkerchiefs. Largest and best assorted stock of Hand-

Eton Fronts.

kerchiefs to be found in the city 5c to 15c 500 dozen Eton fronts, "the latest fad," in all styles, colors and qualities, in endless variety and the prices are correct.

Here you will find the most gorgeous dis-play of gloves and mitts ever shown in the south. Our 98c glove is the acknowledged leader; new shipment just arrived.

Ribbons. In all the leading shades and styles; beautiful all-silk plaid ribbons at 40c a yard, worth \$1.25.

Laces. Laces, laces, chantilly, oriental, valenciennes, torchon; all in beautiful patterns. Embroideries.

8,000 yards of domestic embroideries worth 15c and 25c for 71-2 c. Monday only.

New lot of Swiss and nainsook embroidery, from 10e to 75c a yard.

57 PEACHTREE STREET.

The First Grand Fall is on Mason's Fruit Jars, quarts at 9c, half gallons at..... 12c
The Second Grand Fall is on those beautifully decorated Dinner, Breakfast and Tea
Sets combined, containing 56 pieces, beautifully decorated with blue bells and

gold bands, in brown and blue, at.

The Third Grand Fall is on those Renowned Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Sets combined, containing 113 pieces, decorated on Fine English Crown China, with delicate brown and blue sprays, with rich gold trimmings, festooned edges,

containing 56 pieces, per set at.

The Sixth Grand Fall is on 200 Beautifully Decorated Chamber Sets, gold trim-

ming, per set, at.

The Seventh Grand Fall is on 50 French Chamber Sets, decorated with orchids and gold, full 10 pieces, per set, at... The Eighth Grand Fall is on 50 White and Gold Chamber Sets, new French Shapes,

The Eleventh Grand Fall is on Decorated Bowls and Pitchers at.

The Twelfth Grand Fall is on large Chambers at.

The Thirteenth Grand Fall is on one-half gallon Water Pitchers at. The Sixteenth Grand Fall is on Crystal Preserve Stands at.

The Seventeenth Grand Fall is on Crystal Ice Cream Plates at.

Grand Special for Tomorrow Only 50 White and Gold Tea Sets, containing 56 pieces, extra heavy gold band, beautiful

shape; everybody on earth asks \$10 for them; our price for tomorrow only is, 300 dozen Crystal Goblets at. 300 dozen Genuine Cut-Glass Tumbles at. 200 dozen Genuine Cut Champagne Glasses at.
300 dozen Genuine Cut Whisky Glasses at. 300 dozen Genuine Cut Beer Glasses at......

THINK! REFLECT! PONDER!

100 sets J. Russell & Co,'s Triple-Plated Knives and Forks, guaranteed for five fully decorated, at ated, 30 Cut Glass Prisms to each lamp, worth \$7.50; our price...... 5.00 200 Crystal Lamps, complete, each at.
300 Crystal Lamps, complete, No. 2 Burner, each at.
100 Handsomely Decorated Parlor Lamps, each at.
 100 Handsomely Decorated Parlor Lamps, each at
 1.50

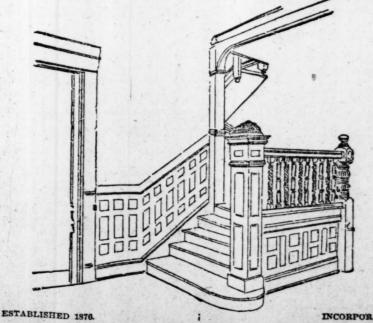
 100 Genuine Bisque Parlor Lamps, each at
 2.50

EVERYTHING RETAILED

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bring this List With You and be Convinced.

57 PEACHTREE STREET.



THE BEUTELL MANUFACTU

JUST NOW Go to BOLLES. The Stationer,

8 Marietta Street, For Hammocks, Croquet

and all out-door games. Out of town orders promptly attended to.

Postage stamps on sale. SUWANEE RIVER ROUTE

DOUBLE DAILY PULLMAN CAR SERVICE. Leaving Atlants via Central Railroad 7:10 a. m. and 6:55 p. m., and connecting at Macon with through trains of the

Georgia Southern

and Florida Railroad

- FOR --Jacksonville, Ocala, Tampa and other Florida Points without change. The only line operating double daily solid trains between Macon and Palatka, with sleeping cars on night trains. For sleeping car reservation and other in-formation, apply the

Tor alceping car reservation and other inormation, apply to S. B. WEBB,
T. P. A. Central Railroad, Atlanta, Ga.
A. HOWELL,
Union Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
H. BURNS,
T. P. A., Macon, Ga.
D. G. HALL,
City Ticket Agent, C. R. R., 16 Wall St.,
Atlanta, Ga.
L. J. HARRIS,
Union Ticket Agent, Macon, Ga.
WILLIAM JONES,
Florida Pass. Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.
A. C. KNAPP,
Traffic Manager, Macon, Ga.

On Marietta street, corner of Spring street. Ap-

Atlanta Newspaper Union 118 Loyd Street. june 6 eodim

Are You Going

We have 400 Steamer Trunks to close at

\$5.00. We have 350 Flat-Top Drummers' Trunks to close at \$3.00.

We have \$50 Sole Leather Valises to to close at \$5.00. These prices were never heard of before,

Somebody will get a plum. This offer holds good for 30 days only.

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY, 92 Whitehall St. apr20-1y

Save 2 per cent on your city taxes. A discount of 2 per cent is allowed on all city taxes paid in June up to \$150,000. C. K. MADDOX,

City Tax Collector.

OFFICEOF-A. HOLZMAN, **IEWELER and DIAMOND SETTER**

471 Whitehall Sireet, (p-stairs). Special attention to out oftown order PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Aibert Howell,
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS,
Offices-1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building,
39 1-2 Whitehall St., Telephone 520,
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MISSES GLENN & DARLING, STENOGRAPHERS, 54 Equitable Builds, REDUCED RATES.

W. T. DOWNING, ARCHITECT, Equitable Be

Read All of This! Comes Once in a Lifetime!

We Take Stock 1st July

GROW

for mo or two

alike by The braces school

CHAMBERLI

Dry Goods

Is not a common cry with us; it is not the case now, and yet we have too many goods and will

Make Prices

to reduce the quantity.

In Table Linens and Napkins all grades will go at low prices, including Towels and Wash Goods.

In Laces

Especially Lace Nets for dresses. we will do our best to close, even at a sacrifice. Many nice patterns will go at extremely

Low Prices

And also our Dress Goods and Trimmings must be reduced. You can make your selections and we will make prices, it possible, to please you.

Don't Forget

Our Silks at 49c and 59c, and come and get choice. will be made. Come and get choice.

CHAMBERLIN. IOHNSON & CO

Carpets

HERE WE CAN ..

Interest any person who wants Carpets and Draperies. Our stock is full and our goods the best, and the only trouble is we have too many for the time of taking an inventory, and to

Reduce Quantity

We will endeavor to sell every customer who will favor us with a visit at prices to make it to their interest, and will lay, line and drape our goods in best

New Styles

Also in this department have a large number of pieces which will make small carpets, and we can afford to make them up

Same as Remnants

And in Draperies we have a number of odds in Curtains and Portieres. If you need just one pair, CALL FOR ODDS, and prices to close the lot out

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO

IN ALL THE . . .

History of the furniture trade good goods were never so low. We have bedroom suits from

\$18 to \$1,000.

Each and can guarantee the goods to be what is represented in the sale; and in dining room goods we have the best variety ever shown by

Any Southern House

And keep all the grades; so if you desire a suit for a stately, elegant dining room it will not be necessary

To Buy by Pictures We have them on the floors and for sale at low

prices, and before taking stock the prices will be made

Extremely Low

And in Parlor Goods we can beat the world. Allover stuffed, \$66.50 to \$350, and gold and onyx for the finest homes. Come and get choice.

CHAMBERLIN. JOHNSON & CO

Shoes

EVERY PAIR . . .

Made to order. We have discontinued men's shoes in order to devote all the time to

Ladies and Children

In the present shape we have the best Shoe Store, we think, for ladies, misses and children in the

And we have a trade that we are adding to continually by selling the very best that can be made at

The Lowest Prices

If you need Shoes we can supply every new style in black and colors.

See Our Stock

And get our prices, is all we ask; and be sure to come and get choice.

CHAMBERLIN, IOHNSON & CO

1/11:

American Plan, \$2.50

EXPOSITIONS.

The Wonderful Part They Have Played in the City's History.

THE OLD COTTON EXPOSITION OF 1881

Its Impetus to Atlanta's Marvellous Development-The Men Who Made It-Origin and Rise of the Piedmont.

A sketch of the fairs and expositions of Atlanta would be almost a history of the industrial growth of the city. They mark the turning vechs in her wonderful story of pro-

gress, and are the milestones of her career.

Since the time when the city rose like a phoenix from its ashes to begin its wonderful and almost unparalleled career, it has been her expositions which have told lier story to the world. Ja the old days before the war, the world. In the old days before the war, there were fairs, as there have been in all towns and villages in the country. The surrounding country would contribute its quota of pumpkins, and cabbages, and prize pigs. It would be the gala day of the year, and doubtless all the usual exciting features of the old country fair were faithfully repeated. To give some idea of these old-time fairs it may be stated that a gentleman now living in the city remembers the sensation of pride and wonder excited in his breast at benolding a real live buffalo on exhibition at one of the old country fairs in Fulton county before the war.

real live buffalo of exhibition at one of the old country fairs in Fulton county before the war.

But this era in her history has little to do with the Atlanta of today. Scenes of war and famine and devastation had all but obliterated the traces of her earlier days, and Atlanta, like the whole south, was being born again. The soldiers, who had become citizens again, had fought a second battle for liberty, and this time were triumphant. A tremendous political upheaval had taken place, and the rountry was once more under the guiding hand of its old-time masters. The had more carpet-bagger rule had been broken, and the whole south, under the guidance of her native citizens, was beginning to throb with that quickening life which so success the way of the city. Her wonderful growth had already attracted the attention of the country, and fer fame had gone forth far and wide as an example of how the strength people could occroome the ruin and devastation of their section. It was a this time, when the eyes of the country were upon her, that there was born the idea, so fraught with subsequent results—the international cotton exposition of 1881.

The Cotton Exposition.

cotton exposition of 1881.

The Cotton Exposition.

The great international cotton exposition of Atlanta was opened on the 5th day of October 1881. It was in thorough accord with the spirit which has ever characterized the city that it should advertise as "the only world's fair of the year." There were doubtless other expositions in progress somewhere on the globe at the time, but when Atlanta had made her best effort to give an exposition, it was the "only one of the year." And indeed it seems that then, as always, she proved as good as her word; for it is certain that no exposition of the year ever made so lasting an impress on the section of the country in which it was held.

The list of officers and committees under whose management the exposition finally took whose management the exposition finally took whose management the exposition in proportions.

The list of officers and committees under whose management the exposition finally took shape and assumed tremendous proportions discovers a list of names which have for twenty years been foremost in every move looking to the interest of the city. The president was Hon. Joseph E. Brown, who later resigned, and was succeeded by Hon. Alfred H. Colquitt. Among the list of vice presidents and directors are found the names of J. W. English, S. M. Inman, R. J. Lowry, R. F. Maddox, W. A. Moore, M. C. Kiser, L. P. Grant, John A. Fitten, R. D. Spalding, Richard Peters, E. P. Howell, Sidney Root, B. F. Abbott, John L. Hopkins, James R. Wylle, E. P. Chamberlin, Paul Romare, D. N. Speer, G. T. Dodd, H. V. M. Miller, H. I. Kimball and many others. In the list are names which now would be marked with a star. Death has not been idle in their ranks-in the past twelve years. But in the main the list is the same old color guard, which for nearly a quarter of a century has waved the city's flag aloft in all times and seasons and done so much to make her what she is.

waved the city's may not in all times and seasons and done so much to make her what she is.

The chairman of the committee and director general of the exposition was H. I. Kimball. a name so intimately and indellibly associated with the city's growth. It was sociated with the city's growth. It was largely due to his untiring work and wonderful capacity for organization and execution that the exposition passed far beyond the limits at first set for it and assumed the proportions which it finally attained.

It was opened on the 5th of October with claborate ceremonies. Those Atlantians who witnessed the opening ceremonies will not soon forget the day. It marked an epoch in the city's history. There was an immense crowd present, but the crowd of strangers was nothing like that which was to come later. The gates remained open until the 31st day of December, and from first to last its grounds were thronged with hundreds of thousands of visitors from all over the country. The variety of its exhibits was wonderful, and for the first time since the war a large section of country was educated to an idea of the strides which the world had made in the past twenty years. It was a lesson whose effect lasts to the present day. Tens of thousands of formers and planters from all over the south were given a concention of improvements in all forms of agricultural work. Its effect on the whole south was made to meet the most impression between the exposition was the most impression to the south was made to meet the most impression to the world the most impression to the exposition was determined to the most impression to the south was marked.

work. Its effect on the whole south was marked.
But it was on Atlanta that the exposition made the most impression. Its one creat result was to show her citizens what they could, accomplish. Its wonderful success gave a cetrage to its citizens which has never since feiled. One half of a creat enterprise is in the darline, and the spirit of diring has never failed the city yet. Again it concentrated the attention of the whole counter on the city at a time when the counter was in a formative condition. The culckening of the new life was felt everywhere. People

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL SOUTHERNERS and Rendezvous for Georgians Visiting the

World's Columbian Exposition. A. D. ATKINSON, DAVIS, POWELL & RICH'



ALHAMBRA HOTEL,

STATE STREET, ARCHER AVENUE TO TWENTIETH STREET,

Controlled and Operated by Southerners.

CHICAGO, ILL,

THE ALHAMBRA HOTEL is one of the most desirably located hostelries in the city of Chicago. Being sufficiently removed from the very heart of the city to escape the dust, noise and smoke, in a pleasant vicinity near the lake. Two cable lines pass our door, and the elevated railroad within one-half block distant, all of which lead to the Exposition grounds for a 5c fare, in 20 minutes.

THE ALHAMBRA is not a temporary World's Fair "boom building," but is a permanent first-class Hotel, built for the purpose, and has been operated as such for the past three years. It is owned and controlled by a Virginian, a North Carolinian and a Georgian, and is run as a Southern rendezvous. Our rates are lower than any other house in Ch cago that is first-class. Write at once for large descriptive catalogue, map, etc. Address all communications to

DAVIS, OWELL & RICH, Alhambra Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

were regaining courage. The political fights were over and the ship of state was sailing in safe waters. Business was consequently on a safe footing, and the wiser heads were settling down once more to the task of fighting commercial campaigns, a less exciting but more profitable form of contest that most a generation.

It was thus at a tide in southern affairs that Atlanta stepped gracefully to the front as the leader of the new regime in the southeast and naturally assumed the highest of the southest which she has ever sine held.

When the closing recreises of the great cotton exposition were held on the last day of the year of 1881, the people realized that they had done a gree work. The eyes of the south were upon them from that time on Hundreds and thousands of young men were looking toward her gates a promising field for entering on life. It inaugurated a stream a fashion for people to move to Atlanta by families, and almost by vindurants which lasted unit if the came a fashion seems to increase as grows older. Thus the exposition drew it has been and immerable smaller buildings and improvements. A stock company of 330 members had been organized. Mr. C. A. Collier was cleeted president, Henry W. Grady vice promised land of old they had not less of the promised land of old they had not less of the south. They had wonderful tales to relate, but unlike the spies of the world that from the neceforth she was as truly in common control of the promised land of the promised that the city gave to the world that from the neceforth she was as truly in commerce as in war "the Gate City of the South."

The Piedmont Exposition.

The pears rolled by, years of almost unlike the control of the promised that the recollection of it lives only in the memory of the oldest inhabitant; the industry of the oldest inhabitants; the oldest inhabitants, the oldest inhabitants, the oldest inhabitants, the oldest inhabitants.

The Piedmont Exposition.

The years rolled by, years of almost uninterrupted prosperity. The city had passed to the dimensions of a city indeed, and her fame has grown into a proverb for progress. It was in the spring of 1887, just seven years after the conception of her first exposition had been born, that the idea of the Piedmont exposition first took shape.

It has been said that everything that has been achieved by mortals first took shape as an idea in the brain of one man. One afternoon in the editorial rooms of The Constitution, in the midst of several busy workers, one of the editorial writers said. "Way not get up an exposition in Atlanta which will represent all this section of the union, and call it "The Piedmont Exposition?"

The idea took. In a few minutes Henry W. Grady, destined to be the great creator of the new enterprise, entered the editorial rooms, and the idea was repeated to him. With his usual lightning tact and energy he saw success in the very name. Calling his stenographer, he immediately dictated an editorial—one of those editorials which he

Georgia. When the recollection of it lives only in the memory of the oldest inhabitant: when Atlanta has grown to her destined several hundred thousand inhabitants, the oidest inhabitant will tell about the famous jam of visitors in the fall of 1887, when the roofs of the town could not cover the crowd and people begged to be allowed to sleep on the doorsteps, or anywhere, just so, they had a place to lay their heads. However uncomfortable it may have been for those who had no place to sleep, it was one of the crowning triumphs of the century in the way of results attendant upon an advertising effort.

The first Piedmont exposition was a great success in every way. It insured the pernanency of the organization. In 1880 another exposition was held. Mr. James R. Wylle was again elected president, Messrs. H. W. Grady and Joseph Kingsbery, vice presidents, and Mr. Charles Arnoid, secretary. It may be said in passing that Mr. Arnold has held the position ever since, and has displayed a zeal and dilligence in the discharge of the important duties of his office which insure the success of the organization so long as he holds the position.

The history of the exposition of 1889 was a repetition of that of 1887, except that the city had grown so much in the meantime that the railroads could not haul people here fast enough to being a crowd which could not get under sheiter. This time the gates remained open for four weeks, and when they closed the question of the continued success of the exposition was placed beyond the question of a doubt.

The same programme was repeated in 1890. But in the meantime the master hand, which had commanded success in the affairs of the company since its first suggestion, had been stilled forever. His place remains vacant not only here, but in all that leads to Atlanta's success. There are hundreds of hands willing and ready to carry on the work, but never a man to fill his place. When Henry W. Grady died the Pledmont exposition lost its master.

Another exposition was held in 1800 and still another in 1891. Both proved successes. In 1892 an off year was taken and this year all the expositions of the country are closed on account of the great world's fair.

The Expositions of the Future

The Expositions of the Future.

The future history of Atlanta's exposition will be the future history of the Peldmont exposition. The company is a permanent one. It owns one hundred and ninety-five acres of the most valuable suburban property around Atlanta. Its location is such that every year it will increase in value at a wonderful rate, and every stockholder in the company is bound to realize on his investment at a handsome profit from this Guse alone. But it will probably be a long time before the property comes on the market. It is the idea of the company to be practically a permanent exposition company.

In speaking of the matter the other day Secretary Arnold said:

"We will remain closed this year, but next year we hope to give the finest exposition ever held in the southern states. It is impossible for a small exposition to meet with much success in the face of the great world's fair, which has swallowed up almost every exhibit of any importance which could be obtained. But next year it will be different. Just the reverse of this state of affairs will exist. Thousands of exhibitors, who have been in the world's fair, will wish to place their exhibits to advantage elsewhere, and the Peldmont will be in demand with them.

So in the course of another year another chapter of success might be written about Atlanta's expositions. But in the meantime the story is marrielous enough. Whatever the expositions of the future may be, the expositions of the future may be, the expositions of the city's past have their monument in the brick and mortar which have builded her proudest streets, in the commendation position which she holds in the commendation below the recommendation that he had not a which she holds in the commendation below the recommendation the below in the commendation the below in the below in

growth.

The destiny of her future is bright. But the story of her past is one on which any city but Atlanta would be proud to rest her oars. To Atlanta success only means future opportunity.

Save 2 per cent on your city taxes. A discount of 2 per cent is allowed on all city taxes paid in June up to \$150,000.

C. K. MADDOX. City Tax Collector.



TAX NOTICE.

Only a few more days left for making your State and County Tax returns. Make your return at once and avoid the rush and the penalty of being double taxed.

T. M. ARMISTEAD, Tax Receiver.

Save 2 per cent on your city taxes. A discount of 2 per cent is allowed on all city taxes paid in June up to \$150,000.
C. K. MADDOX,

City Tax Collector.

Ten **Dollars**

will buy any fifteen-dollar suit in our stock now.

> It isn't pleasant to have to do it,



but we would rather have Ten Dollars

in cash now than any \$15 worth of clothes we have. Let's exchange You'll profit by it.

ROSENFELD | WHITEHALL OF COURSE, JALABAMA ST



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For a library w rietta str

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Children

we have the best Shoe

misses and children in the

we are adding to contin-est that can be made at

est Prices

we can supply every new

r Stock

Il we ask; and be sure to

IN. NSON & CO

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HICAGO, ILL.

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operated as such for the past h any other house in Ch cago

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buy any fifteen-dol-uit in our stock now.

It isn't pleasant o have to do it.



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th of clothes we Let's exchange. 'll profit by it.

COURSE, ALABAMA ST

WASHBURN Guitars, Mandelins & Zithers
in volume and quality of tope are
the EXRY IN THE WORLD. Wabranted to wear in any elimatssold by all leading dealers. Besutifully illustrated souvenir.
alogue with portraits of famous
artists will be Mailed PRES.

ON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

OUR LIBRARY.

It Will Occupy Its New Building in a Few Weeks.

GROWTH AND CAREER OF THE LIBRARY.

How It Started Twenty-Five Years Ago. The Men Who Have Presided Over It. Its Present Outlook.

present incumbent is a most thorough and accomplished official, and while her beautiful personality has added much to the attractiveness of the desk, her talents and business methods have added much to the strength and prosperity of the association. Her personal influence has added many additional names to the membership of the library.

Mr. S. P. Jones, the present assistant secretary, who has charge of the books, is a most efficient and exemplary officer. He has brought to his position the highest order of talent and this is supported by a determination that is awed by no difficulty. It is only just to him to say that he has made the best officer that has ever occupied this position.

The Presidents of the Library.

The Presidents of the Library.

No institution in the city holds a clearer title to Atlanta's good will and affection than the Young Men's Library Association.

The library has been a popular educator for more than twenty-five years. Its fifteen or twenty thousand volumes, embracing every department of literature, have been at the command of every one and the freedom of the library room has been enjoyed slike by young and old.

The membership of the institution embraces not only the ministers, lawyers, school teachers and other scholarly persons of the city, but every variety of employment and occupation is represented among the patrons of the library.

Every day between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock and after the working classes of the city.

The new home of the library, which is situated on the corner of Cone and Marietta streefs, directly in front of the First Presbyterian church, is rapidly nearing comple-



THE LIBRARY'S NEW HOME.

tion and will be one of the handsomest | brary there will not be a building anywhere

The situation is a very happy one. The building, which was formerly a private mansion, has a quiet, home-like appearance and, being removed from the heat and bustle of the present location, will no doubt be a favorite resort with the ladies of the

The building is surrounded by a verdant

a reading room and organizing a system of instruction by lectures.

This was the purpose of the library as set forth in the preamble and the institution which resulted was a blessing to many of the young men of the city who were denied, on account of the war, the privilege of a college education and were just making their start in the world.

Among the young men who were thus associated in the planting of the library and who figured in its early history were Captain Henry Jackson, Darwin G. Jones, W. D. Luckie, E. Y. Clarke, H. T. Phillips, L. H. Orme, Albert riope and several others.

The pecuniary means for inaugurating and sustaining the growth of the association

sustaining the growth of the association were not considerable and the library began Its career in a very modest though not un-promising manner. The organizers were en-thusinstic in their vows to give to the city an institution which would be a blessing to

an institution which would be a blessing to its young men and of which it would be proud in after years.

The following were the officers for the first year: President, Henry Jackson; vice president, Darwin G. Jones; secretary, Charles P. Freeman, and treasurer, William D. Luckie.

Thus fixed we a post little hell on Bread.

liam D. Luckie.

They fitted up a neat little hall on Broad street near the bridge and employed the services of a librarian. The first man to fill this position was Mr. Herbert, now of Macon. For several years the growth of the library was very slow and one difficulty was scarcely overcome before another presented itself. It required the grace of perseverence and the merit of clever financiering to grasp the reins of the situation and bring the association out of its embar-

For a number of years the home of the library was in the Concordia building on Marietta street. Here it enjoyed a liberal patronage, which soon brought it a handsome measure of prosperity. Books were purchased out of the accumulating funds, while chased out of the accumulating funds, while others were presented by generous friends of the institution. Several portraits of prominent Georgians were given to the association and these were displayed upon the walls. All of the principal newspapers of the state were to be found on the files, together with the best magazines of the country. Many were thus attracted to the hall, who were seeking for employment, self-culture and the gratification of their literary interests.

Mr. Charles E. Harmon and Mr. A.

Mr. Charles E. Harmon and Mr. A. C. Billups filled respectively the offices of librarian and assistant librarian during their

rm of years. In 1880, during the administration of Mr. Julius L. Brown as president, the elegant building on Decatur street was erected. The association has occupied this building for thirteen years and during that time has enjoyed abundant prosperity.

It has grown in favor with the masses and its aggregate of membership has enlarged with the increasing population of the city.

A few months ago the Butler property on

A few months ago the Butler property on Marietta street was purchased by the association at a cost of \$40,000, the greater part of which debt has been canceled. The present library building was sold at anction on the 16th of last month for \$71,250. After paying all debts, the library in addition to its new and valuable property on Marietta street, including its complete and varied assortment of books and other publications, will have a surplus in other publications, will have a surplus in the treasury of \$15,000. With this amount new books will be purchased and other improvements made that are now is contemplation

The librarians since the association has occupied its quarters on Decatur street have been Mr. A. C. Billups, Miss L. A. Fields, now of the Agues Scott institute; Miss Fannie Wallace and her sister, Miss Annie Wallace, the

tion and will be one of the handsomest bindings in the city.

It was a wise decision on the part of the board of directors in buying this property and their wisdom has not only been approved by the universal assent of the membership, but also by the rapid increase in bership, but also by the rapid increase in and the city.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE'S SUIT.

'Too Much Champagne" Is the Burden of Her Complaint. Newburg, N. Y., June 16.-Considerable

evidence has been taken by a commission in the suit of Mrs. Frank Leslie for a divorce The building is surrounded by a verdant lawn, which is handsomely siraded by graceful magnolias and other trees which yield a delightful foliage and give to the scene a most inviting aspect. There is room in the rear of the lot for a tennis court, while rustic benches will be placed under the trees in the front of the building.

It is likely that the new quarters will be completed by the 1st of August, at which time the removal will take place from the present building on Decatur street.

Growth of the Association.

The Young Men's Library Association was organized on the 19th of August, 18of. Several young men on that day assembled together and after discussing the sutuation adopted a constitution and by-laws with the following preemble, which gives the scope and character of the association.

"We, the undersigned young men, residents of the city of Atlanta, in order to adopt the most efficient means to facilitate mutual intercourse, extend our information upon us in our various professions and parsuits, have associated ourselves for the purpose of collecting a library, establishing a reading room and organizing a system of instruction by lectures."

This was the purpose of the library as library talls was the purpose of the library as for the winter of the count and the most efficient means to facilitate mutual intercourse, extend our information upon us in our various professions and parsuits, have associated ourselves for the purpose of collecting a library, establishing a reading room and organizing a system of instruction by lectures."

This was the purpose of the library as the suit of Mrs. Leslie and the first proved the adequation of the such privately in New York Wednesday by Referee Grant B. Taylor, of this city. Then the case will be taken privately in New York Wednesday by Riefere Grant B. Taylor, of this city. Then the case will be taken privately in New York Wednesday by Riefere Grant B. Taylor, of this city. Then the case will be taken privately in New York Wednesday by Riefere Grant B. Taylor, from her husband, William C. Kingsbury Wilde. The evidence of Mrs. Leslie may

although she was out on business at an early hour. She says that when he left ms teeth on the bureau, forgetting to put them in his mouth, it gave him an aged and repulsive look which was not at all agreeable to her. Neither was it agreeable to foot his bills for \$50 to \$70 a week at the Lotus Club for liquor. Mrs. Lestie says she paid his restaurant bills and his membership dues in the same club. She also says he would stand up and mock her when giving recitations in public. Then came bills from Europe amounting to 20,000 pounds, which she was asked to pay, but would not. At the Lyceum theater, in New York? on one occasion, after repeated visits to "see a

she was asked to pay, but would not.

At the Lyceum theater, in New York, on one occasion, after repeated visits to "see a man" during and between the acts. Wilde arose in the box occupied by his wife and a party of friends, it is said, and insisted on talking to and ordering about the actors on the stage. This enraged the audience, and it was proposed to pat him out of the theater, but he saved them the trouble by going out unassisted.

Mrs. Leslie became so disgusted with him that she went to Europe in May, 1892, for the avowed purpose, as she told friends, of losing him in the vicinity of his mother's door, but "Willie" was enjoying too much the luxuries of this world as provided by his wife to permit himself to be tost, and he followed close after his spouse. Mrs. Leslie announced finally that she would not support "Willie" in idleness any longer, and left telling him that when he made up his mind to become an industrious man he could talk to her of the reconciliation, not before. She returned to this country and last fall began the action now before the courts.

Since the suit was begun Mrs, Leslie declares she has been in receipt of from three to six letters weekly from "Willie" in privide.

Since the safe was begun Mrs. Lestie de-clares she has been in receipt of from three to six letters weekly from "Willie," in which he has begged and coaxed to be taken back. Lady Wilde has added her prayer to those of her son, and has told how "Willie" missed his carriages and the genial society of his

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On Receiving a Spray of Cypress from the Coffin May 29th. What are earth's fears to him?

rin's smiles and tears to him? After life's tolls and cares, Life's heavy weight and cares

What the loud praise to him, True hearts may raise to him. He neareth not; Deep in the silent tomb, Earth's bitter loss and gloom, He has forgot.

Sweet, tho' the offering, Fond, loyal hearts may bring Now to his shrine; Yet in the after days Brighter rame's brinant rays shall for him shine.

Ne'er in the coming ages, Will be seen on instory's pages, Record more fair Than he has left for us Whose heart bereft for us, Broke in despair.

All of life's dreariness. Heartache and wearmess Heartache and weariness

For him are past:

He who the lilles keep

WH, from his dreamless sleep,

Call him at last.

PLANE & FIELD. They Sell the Celebrated "Shelby Lime of

If you want the best lime on top side of the earth and at reasonable prices call on Plane & Field, foot of West Alabama street and Central railroad. Phone 354.

may-28-2-m-sun-tues-fri A few nights ago I gave my son one dose of Smith's worm oil and the next day he passed 16 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl four years old and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long.

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Mr. Robert W. Bourne, 205 Jackson St.
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Mrs. R. M. Bass, 178 lvy St.
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Mrs. L. M. Bookhart, LaGrange, Ga.
Mr. J. T. Brown, 124 East Ellis St.
Mr. Braden Barker, 440 Whitehall St.
Mr. Braden Barker, 440 Whitehall St.
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Mr. R. C. Clark, 543 Peachtree St.
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Mr. H. R. Calloway, 56 Currier St.
Dr. J. N. Cook, 305 Houston St.
Miss Fannie Cox, 103 Washington St.
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Mrs. E. A. Curtis, 140 South Pryor St.
Professor Culpepper, 51 Crew St.
Mr. J. R. Collins, 482 Boulevard.
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Mrs. M. M. Campbell, 228 Ashby St.
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Mrs. Howard Daniels, 123 Randolph St.
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CARE OF CHILDREN.

Writers on social science have complained bitterly of the deterioration of the race. Every one will recall Emerson's essay in which he enumerates the losses man has suffered through civilization. Once he could unerringly tell the time of day wherever he might be. He could forecast the weather from his profound knowledge of the sky and air. He could see and hear as no man now-adays can see and hear. He was a fireless walker, a deer-like runner. He could en-dure rain, ice and heat without incurring

It is impossible to disprove these state ments, as no statistics were kept in those palmy days. But it must be admitted that paimy days. But it must be admitted that the human frame seems to have weakened with the long lapse of time, though the aver-age age of mankind is slowly lengthening

again.

It is insisted by some alarmists that children are ill far more than they are well from the ennervating circumstances of modern life.

Now, George Herbert, who, to be sure, lived a good while ago, said that "childhood is health," and most thoughtful people agree with him and affirm that children ought to be and can be healthy, although the condition of many households seem to deny it that if due care and judgment are exercised in the rearing of a child originally sound, it need never, accidents aside, have a hard illness.

A wise mother's rule has an easy pendutum swing: "Simplicity and regularity-simplicity and regularity."

Sulting the Child's Diet to the Child.

The most important requisite to the physical well-being of a child is a diet suited to that particular child. It has been said by physiologists that a child who is properly fed can defy bad air, disease germs, husurnicient clothing and sleep and lack of ex-

disadvantage," says Emerson, "to be cock-ered and to eat too much cake." Digestive Derangements.

Digestive Derangements.

Care should be taken that fhe child has a movement of the bowels at least once each day, and his der smould be governed largely by his peculiarities in this respect.

A child whose habit is constipated should be fed largely pon ripe fruits, cereals, Graham and other coarse breads, a good deal of pure molasses and vegetables.

A child of the contrary tendency may have rice in various forms, toast, salt fish and salt meats, with thickened milk or cream upon them: arrowroot, crust coftee and gum arabic water sweetened with loaf sugar.

All of these foods and drinks are liked by almost all children fer los ome of the wholesome staples of delt is because they are often cooked and served in such a way that even a starving man could not relish them.

Certain articles of diet which agree perfectly with some members of your flock may be found to be harmful to others. The mother's eye should soon discover it if the sugar and cream on the cereal, the cameal or barley itseff, or had any soft-boiled egg, on which some of her children thrive, induce sourness or pricking health of the certain what agrees with each one, and then provided if for him. By feeding children with a regard to these rules, no summer disease or any derangement of the bowels need occur among them.

"Oh, dear," said a well-disposed and not at all a frivodous moother when suggestions similar to these were made to be re, "if I had to look out every day fer every little thing in the bringing up of my children I should have the best conscious moother when suggestions similar to these were made to be re, "if I had to look out every day fer every little thing in the bringing up of my children I should have the bringing up of my children I should have the bringing up of my children I should have the bringing up of my children I should have the bringing up of my children I should have the bringing up of my children I should have the bringing up of my children I should have the bringing up of my children I should have the bringing up of m

and then provide it for him. By feeding children with a regard to these rules, no sunmer disease or any derangement of the bowels need occur among them.

"Oh. dear," said a well-disposed and not at all a frivelous mother when suggestions similar to these were made to her, "If I had to look out every day for every little thing in the bringing up of my children I should have time for nothing else."

She trusted to luck and chance in regard to these matters, as do the larger number of nothers, and no one should be surprised that two of her six lovely children have died, and that the family is known for one of the sickliest for miles around their home. Had she seen that every morning her children's directive systems were put in proper order for the day, it is unlikely that she would be nourning as she is at present, but that would have been "too much trouble." It is less trouble to hire a docsor by the year as she does.

There is no need of any words nor of much

There is no need of any words nor of much 'fluss' in regard to these details, but eternal igilance on the part of the mother is the rice of the child's safety. The bodies of hildren, as Mr. Howells says, are "extremely perishable." The price of their security is high, but some of us are willing to pay for t.

If "made dishes," pickles, pastry and dough-nuts are demanded by the older members of the family, then the children ought to cat a separate table. It is crueity to compel them to see others feasting upon palate-tick-ling food of which they themselves may not partake.

the number of blankets to be used as covers should be carefully estimated, and extra covers for freezing uights should be provided. The appetite for breakfast, the zest for the coming day's work, the whole system of the child, in short, is affected by the sort of air, he has breathed throughout the night, and the temperature which his body has maintained during that time.

As to Baths.

As to Baths.

In regard to bathing there is diversity of opinion—Cold baths, or full daily baths of any kind, should not be given without the advice of a physician. Warm sponge baths taken rapidly before a fire, with a lively rubbing afterward with a towel dipped in cold water, and then with a rough, dry towel, are usually safe. If there has been an injunction to caution, only a small part of the body should be uncovered and bathed at a time. Many believe that such a bath taken twice a week will keep a child clean enough for health in this climate.

If plunge baths are taken they should be as rapid as is consistent with thoroughness. Childlen should be looked after or they will surely get the water too hot and stay in it too long. Ten minutes in a warm bath is the safety limit, and five is better than ten. Physicians have been known to say that a man hour daily in a warm bath will hurt nobody, but experienced mothers will pronounce this a dangerous statement. Many of us can trace among acquaintances attacks of pneumonia and la grippe and chronic catarrh and dysentery which have been caused by imprudence in bathing.

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best regulated families," but if children of ten years old and upward are managed on the general principles I have stated, their systems will bear any ordinary strain without breaking under it. Such a child will have a reserve power which will enable him to bear what a less soundly-equipped child will fall under.

No aliment of a child should be considered too slight to look after. While never alarming him, every symptom of derangement should be considered and treated until it disappears.

Wenkness Not Ignorance.

Weakness Not Ignorance.

It is not ignorance which slays the most victims. Thousands who know perfectly well how they ought to live have not the strength of mind to carry out their knowledge in practice.

"Cousin May's children are always well so long as they are too little to make a successful rebellion against her," said a shrewd woman one day. "She has admirable ideas about their diet and their general care, but just as soon as they get old enough to tease and kick and scream because they cannot have what they want, she cannot resist them and her good ideas count for nothing."

The weakness of mothers in not compelling their children to obey them is probably at the bottom of half the diseases and deaths in families and of half the unhappiness and failure among the children toat do live. "All healthy things are sweet-tempered." says Emerson. It is in the home where health prevails that talent, amiability and virtue have the best chance.

KATE UPSON CLARK.

LOW RATES-To Montreal, Canada, via the Richmond and

On the occasion of the Christian En-On the occasion of the Christian Endeavor international convetion at Montreal, Canada, July 5th to 9th, the Richmond and Danville has arranged round trip tickets via Washington, at exceedingly low rates. The rate for the round trip from Atlanta will be \$36.05, and the trip via the Richmond and Danville, through Washington, Bultimore Philadelphia, Saratoga and Lake Champlain will be a pretty and quick one.

atoga and Lake Champlain will be a pretty and quick one.

Tickets will be sold July 1st to 4th, inclusive, good until September 15, 1893.

Persons contemplating making this delightful trip should apply for full particulars to either W. H. Tayloe, district passenger agent, or A. A. Vernoy, traveling passenger agent, Richmond and Danville, No. 10 Kimball house, Atlanta.

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Ladies suffering with their feet will be treated at home without extra charge by Dr. Heath, chiropodist, 8 Luckie street. Send postal. june 14-5t

Several nice rooms on second floor of Constitution building. Can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office.

WHOSE PROWESS WAS THE THEME Which Enraptured Every Heart in

Days Gone By. THE VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANIES,

Their Organization, Work and Final Retirement-Interesting Reminiscences.

BY ROBERT L. ADAMSON.

History is usually a collation of dry facts. It is so full of dates that nobody can re member, statistics no one cares to remem ber, statements so exact and precise as to weary the imagination and of details so unimaginatively told, the whole musty with age, that the average reader falls to nodding as he reads, and finally puts the thick volume aside with a weary sigh, preferring to read of how the love adventures of Geraldine Beaucourt and Reginald Carlton terminated, than of the doing of the pilgrim fathers or early Indian massacres. Unless there are elements in it that appeal to the imagination and inject into it life and color, history fails to chain the interest of the reader. Spice it here and there with fortitude, that rare most excellent quality in man that puts aside all obstacles, counts no dangers, ac



cepts no defeat and travels through count less hardships and sufferings to the accom-

plishment of some patriotic end. Such a bit of history I have to tell-When the office of historian of the Atlanta fire department was delegated to me, I readily saw, from an examination of the data at hand, a dull, dry statement of dates, numbers, cost and statistics would leave unwritten the details which would most interest Atlantians. This history shall not merely consist of the date of organization, the number of men participating in the organization and the dates of notable incidents of the history of the Atlanta fire department. The spirit before alluded to, which brought about the organization of the fire department and which made possible its present high standard of excellence takes precedence in a history like this over mere dates and statistical

That class of men, who; in every com-munity, are first to perceive the public need and are more zealous in their en-deavors to secure it, found in 1850 that the thriving little village of Atlanta needed a fire brigade to protect its: few brick structures and cozy frame cottages from the ravages of the flames. Nestling autong the hills of north Georgia, bustling Atlanta had begun to attract attention from the older and larger towns, such as Macon, Savannah and Augusta. The little city had sprung from a cross-roads hamlet to goodly proportions. It seemed to be in touch with the hidden power that brings fortune and favor. It was growing; several pretentious brick business houses had been a fire brigade to protect its few pretentious brick business houses had been built. Scattered all around were pretty homes. The increase of population and the steady tide of business that poured into the new city pretigured a city of extensive appropriate policies and provided and the steady tide. tensive commercial relations and early as the date mentioned, Atlanta had assumed respectable business proportions. Prior to 1850, the young clerks in the Atlanta stores and the workmen in the shops and factories talked to each other of the need of a fire department in Atlanta to protect the homes and business buildings in case of fire. Most movements start in talk, and a certain amount of it is necessary before the movement is ripe. All the idle talk in Atlanta about the need of a fire department resulted, at last, in the organization of one.

organization of one.

The sturdy young men employed at the Georgia railroad shops were the pioneers in the fire department matter. They were a strong and active lot of young fellows, fond of excitement and delighting in hard work. They felt satisfied that a fire bri



FOREMAN BILL CUMMINGS, NO. 1

gade would furnish the excitement and the opportunity for heroic action they were after, as well as be of incalculable benefit to the city in the matter of protecting it

from fire.

These young men were of a sort who live for other things than those contained in the ordinary routine of eating, sleeping and working with a little social enjoyment thrown in Full of life, they did things for the pleasure of doing them. They explored new fields, inaugurated new movements and helped to put them into execution. They were young then. Since that time, nearly all of them have made fortunes. Most of them are now dead. Behind them are honorable records. They time, nearly all of them have made fortunes. Most of them are now dead. Behind them are honorable records. They belonged to the very best element of Atlanta's population. Those of then, who are living are prominent, either in politics or business. Captain Bob Lowry was for a long time one of the most daring of Atlanta's volunteer fire brigade. Major J. H. Mecaslin was for a number of years president of the organization. I mention the names of these gentlemen, whose histories are as familiar to Atlantians as the history of the city itself, to show the character of the men who first undertook the task of protecting Atlanta from the ravages of the flames.

In the early part of 1850, a number of the more venturesome spirits among the young men determined to organize a fire department. Once they had determined to do this, they would brook no delay. Committees were appointed to perfect the organization, and in due time "Atlanta Fire Company No. 1" was chartered by the legislature. An act approved February 23, 1850, gave the organization and do

business just like any other properly constituted fire department.

The charter members, whose names appear in the act, were: W. W. Baldwin, W. Barnes, C. C. Rhodes, G. R. Frazier, H. Muhlinbrink, B. T. Lamb, B. Gardner, S. Frankford, M. J. Emmel, C. W. Hunnicutt, John Kershaw, T. J. Malone, H. M. Mitchell, T. J. Houston, L. J. Parr, J. F. Reynolds, C. A. Whaley, A. C. Pulliam and J. C. Malone.

The little band of firemen established headquarters in a little wooden frame building standing on the lot near the Broad street bridge, on which the recently vacated No. 1 engine house was afterwards built. The building was not at all pretentious, but it harmonized pretty well with the machinery with which it was furnished. Funds were not very plentiful with the new firemen, and they gontented themselves with two dozen axes and a little engine, which Atlanta's present fire laddies would look upon with disdain. A few buckets were also contained in the equipment. The amateur fire fighters wore an extremely business like uniform, consisting of a red flannel shirt, black pants and a firely business like uniform, consisting of a red flannel shirt, black pants and a fireman's hat. This uniform was marked here and there with the figure "1," denoting the number of the company, as if the village of Atlanta was full of just such fire com-

The best people of the city gave the fire The best people of the city gave the firemen excellent encouragement. They gladly volunteered their patronage, not only because they were interested for obvious reasons in keeping the company together, but for the admiration they had for the brave boys. Supported by the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the city, it was only natural that the company should covide. But it is only uponer to say just But it is only proper to say, just here, that even at that early period of the company's existence, as at every other



period of the existence of the volunteer department, the greater part of the finan-cial support the company received was from its own members, who not only gave their time and labor to the public enter but freely gave their money to im-

The company grew stronger at every meeting. The young blood of the town was fired by the excitement the life offered. The brave young fellows in flannel shirts were the heroes of those early days of Atlanta's history. Major John H. Mecaslin was for many years president of the younger department.

of Atlanta's history. Major John In.
Mecashin was for many years president of the volunteer department.
So popular did the first fire company grow that others followed. The "Mechanic Fire Department, No. 2." was incorporated December 10, 1856. They found a home on a vacant square, on which St. Philip's church now stands. Captain Harry Jackson and General Tige Anderson are among the prominent survivors of this company. "Talluiah Fire Company, No. 3," followed shortly afterwards, the date of its birth being February 22, 1859. It's headquarters were on North Broad street, midwhy between Marietta and Walton 'streets. "No 1 Hook and Ladder Company" was the last of the volunteer companies to organize. It was, however, one of the strongest of the companies. It opened shop on Broad street, opposite the engine house, November 28, 1859. Survivors of this company now living in Atlanta are:

1859. Survivors of this company living in Atlanta are: Captain Robert J. Lowry, S. B. Love, G. W. Parrett, F. M. Richardson, Dr. H. L. Wilson, Noah R. Fowler and J. C. Peck. Wilson, Noah R. Fowier and Captain Lowry was an enthusiastic fireman, and was elected foreman of the hook and

and was elected foreman of the hook and ladder company.

The high order of excellence achieved by Atlanta's volunteer firemen, their wonderful success in preventing and putting out fires with the limited appliances at their disposal and the fine discipline enforced is proof of the hard work done by the volunteer firemen, as well as of their strong unteer firemen, as well as of their strong haracter. Their motto was, "Prompt to Action," and the brave young spirits lived up to it until the fast hour of its existence.

A little book of by laws was gatten out by up to it until the fast hour of its existence. A little book of by-laws was gotten out by J. J. Toon in 1867 and copies of it are in existence yet, being kept as relies by the members. A glance through this faded little volume shows that strict rules were observed. The moral restrictions were very good. Members were not allowed to render

good. Members were not allowed to render themselves unfit for duty by the use_of whisky. No profane or vulgar language was allowed around headquarters.

The organization of volunteers partook somewhat of the nature of a club in its social phase. Members were balloted for, and it often happened that young men of indifferent character were blackballed. The neadquarters were always a bright, genial spot. Good cheer reigned contin

genial spot. Good cheer reigned continually, and at nights the boys would gather and spend a merry evening together.

But in speaking of the achievements of the companies of volunteer firemen, not enough has been said of their great improvement in equipment, in headquarters. provement in equipment, in bad-quarters, and in everything that tended to facilitate the thorough performance of their work. From time to time they added new machine. ery and when the volunteer department was succeeded by the paid department it was better equipped with the things needful in the business of fire fighting than many paid departments.

in the business of fire fighting than many paid departments.

Corresponding to the growth of the city was a decrease in the interest felt in the organization by the members. As tusiness increased the demands upon the time of the volunteers became more pressing, and it frequently happened that members were so engrossed with their work that they could not respond to the fire alarm. The town had begun to put on city ways, and the firemen were not made so much of as in the earlier days of their history. The frequency of fires made constant demands upon the time of the volunteers, and as more than half of the members were detained from the fires, the work fell heavily upon the punctual ones. The failure of upon the punctual ones. The failure of numbers of firemen to turn out at fires, together with the increased growth of the city started the movement which resulted in the substitution of the paid department for the old volunteers. In the year 1882 Atlanta had developed

into a city of considerable pretensions. Her population had increased with her widening commerce and her people numbered nearly half a hundred thousand. To protect the city of such size from the ravages of fire was a giant undertaking for a set of men who had other business to attend of men who had other business to attend to, and who received no remuneration for their services. As in all organizations, the hard work devolved on a few men, and these few decided that a change was need-ed. They were of the opinion that Atlanta was large enough to support a paid depart-ment, and they began moving toward secur-ing one. They talked the matter over to-gether in private, and the more till, they gether in private, and the more talk they

indulged in the more profoundly convinced did they become that the change should be made.

The volunteers adopted very effective The volunteers adopted very effective measures to bring about the change they had set their hearts upon. After thoroughly maturing their plans they held a meeting and decided to go out on a strike. In plain English they appointed a committee to notify council that after July 1, 1882, the volunteer firemen would dissolve. Council had been jogging along easily so far as a fire department was concerned, the labor of supporting it being borne by other shoulders. The wise city fathers pondered deeply over the communication of the volunteers and the more they pondered the plainer became the truth that something had to

be done. With the notification the volumeers sent to the council was a proposition to sell to the city such equipment as No. 1 fire company had on hand. No. 1 had an engine, two hose reels, fifteen hundred feet of hose, two mules and one horse. The entire lot they offered to the city for \$1,500.

Council accepted the offer and the paid department was established. No. 1 engine house, which was the property of the volunteers was rented to the city for \$25 per month. The city hought portions of the unteers was rented to the city for \$25 per month. The city bought portions of the equipment of the other volunteer companies and with one or two new pieces of machinery, started out its new department under less favorable auspices than before the change was made. Mr. Matt Ryan was elected chief of the fire department at a salary of \$100 per month. At that time the department consisted of thirty men, who were paid monthly salarios of \$30 each.

were paid monthly salaries of \$30 each.

The city had under way at this time many public improvements, and could not lavish money upon the fire department. For a time it moved along without any great financial backing, but the spirit great which had pervaded the organization since

which had pervaded the organization since its birth kept it together and inspired the firemen with enthusiasm.

W. R. Joyner was elected chief of the fire department in 1885, and with his debut began an era of improvement which continued until Atlanta's department was famous the country over for its promptness and efficiency. It soon reached the front rank, and under the able leadership of "Can" rank, and under the able leadership of "Cap Joyner, is still there. When he was elected chief, Cap Joyner was not without experi-ence as a fireman. In the haleyon days of the disbanded volunteers he had been a fire the disbanded volunteers he had been a fire fighter, and had served for some time as chief. He was famed for his daring, his quickness and his magnificent qualities of leadership. When he assumed charge of the firemen in 1885, he infused new life into them. He was young, energetic and always in the front and the thickest of the fight. One of the secrets of his success is that he never asked his men to go where he would not lead. At all the fires he ever went to, he was first, or among the first. went to, he was first, or among the first, in the burning building, the hardest worker and the most daring.

During his incumbency in the office,

Chief Joyner has inaugurated many im-



ASSISTANT CHIEF J. EMMEL. provements. The machinery for fighting fires is much more complete, and the de-partment is in every way better fitted to cope with the fire fiend. The chemical partment is in every way better fitted to cope with the fire fiend. The chemical engine is one of Chief Joyner's many additions to the department, and it has proved to be a fine investment for the city. It has saved the city hundreds of dollars in the way of preventing fires. Under the administration of Chief Joyner the force has been strengthened numerically, as well as otherwise. There are now sixty-two regular men on the pay roll, and five supes. Most of the firemen get a salary of \$60.50 per month, each. Drivers and engineers get ten dollars more per month. The foreman of each company gets a salary of \$1.300, which is more than the salary of the chief when the paid department was first organized. Chief Joyner receives a salary of \$4,000 per annum. It has been increased from time to time during his administration in recognition of his worth to the city.

Chief Joyner wanted a new fire department headquarters as far back as three or four years ago, and he persistently urged upon the council the necessity of having one. He never ceased his efforts until the present magnificent building was agreed upon. He worked hard to secure the new home, and is proud of it. It is a model headquarters in every way, and has been furnished with elegant taste. The home of the chief on the top floor is one of the

furnished with elegant taste. The home of the chief on the top floor is one of the most handsomely furnished in the city. On the floor below is the sleeping rooms of the firemen, and they are as neat as new pins. The floors are laid with richly colored rugs, and the pretty white beds are inviting in appearance. Nothing has been omitted which would in the slightest degree add to the comfort and convenience of the firemen. They are well situated to enjoy their novel and exciting life. Thorough discipline is enforced, and there is never the slightest

I have always been struck with the warm relations existing between Cap Joyner and his men. He commands the utmost respect of every one of them, and while this is true he is at all times their companion and friend. In everything looking to their benefit or pleasure he is a hearty champion. He is regarded by each one of the firemen as his regarded by each one of the fremen as his closest friend. As an instance of his kindness to his men, he never forgets them at Christmas. Last Christmas a year ago he sent to the home of each fireman a nice, fat turkey. Every Christmas the children of the firemen gather at No. 1 headquarters and enjoy a Christmas tree, which is always laden with toys and good things. Each little tot is remembered, and the happy seenes that were witnessed at headquarters last Christmas day will never be forters last Christmas day will never be for gotten by those who saw them. These are



FIRST ENGINE.

but instances, but they show how the best fire chief in the world has won the hearts of the best lot of firemen in the world, and in doing so has made of the firemen one happy family and added beauty to the life of each individual. In this happy trait of Cap Joyner's I am convinced lies much of

The brave deeds of the firemen and the The brave deeds of the firemen and the thrilling scenes in which they have participated come within the province of this history, but the limits that must necessarily be fixed to a newspaper history like this forbid that they be recounted here. It is sufficient to know that Atlanta's firemen have always been, where duty called. Several brave firemen have lost their lives at the post of duty. They are always ready for the summons of the mysterious old bell hanging in the tower, which has for years told of conflagrations serious and othertold of conflagrations serious and

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. Statements from thousands of reliable people conclusively prove that HOOD'S CURES.

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If So Engage Accommodations at the World's

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If you are going to the world's fair this summer an illustrated map showing the location of all the world's fair buildings, hotels, railway depots, places of amusement, etc., will be sent you free upon writing to the Rossmore, a new, modern, permanent, first-class 200-room hotel just opened on Wabash avenue, opposite Havlin's theater. Rates \$3 to \$4.50 per day American plan, \$1.50 to \$4 European plan.

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Is your blood poor? Take Beecham's pills.

WALTER BESANT.

The Great English Novelist on His Way to America.

AN ACCOUNT OF A VISIT TO HIM. A Talk with Besant About His Books.

His Literary Partnership with James Rice and Other Matters.

New York, June 17 .- Walter Besant, the distinguished English novelist, perhaps the most popular writer of netion in the English language today, is soon to visit this country. On Jule 10th he sailed from England for New York, He will make a tour of America, in-cluding a visit of some length to the Columcian exposition in Chicago. Mr. Besant will receive from the literati of America the distinguished courtesy that is due his position in the republic of letters. Already plans are being formed for his entertainment and he will be one of the lions of the clubs hefore he has been in this country a month.

A peculiar and remarkable man is Walter Besant. He looks his age, which is about fifty-five, but he more nearly resembles a prosperous London business man or alderman than a writer of fiction. He is stout, full-bearded, florid in the face and his seen eyes look at you searchingly theorem. look at you searchingly through gold-rimm spectacles. His stories are as popular in America as in England. There is no one in the queen's domain to dispute his right to be considered the most popular, if not the greatest, of living writers of fiction. He is greatest, or nying writers of neuon. He is an idol of the English people, and a favorite of the queen. During the celebration of the queen's jubilee, he received many evidences of personal popularity and perhaps as much as Dickene did in his roslest day. Besant di-vided evenly the honors with the queen hervided evenly the honors with the queen herself, when that good old lady went in state to the East End of London to open the "Talace of Delight" that Besant described in hi-most widely read story "All Sorts and Condi-tion of Men." This Palace of Delight that

most widely read story "All Sorts and Condition of Men." This Palace of Delight that began its growth in the brain of the novelist is now in successful operation. It is designed to alleviate the suffering of the squalid East End of London, and it is not too much to say that it has been the means of doing a powerful deaf of good.

There are two Walter Besants. One is the author who is seen at his best in his delightful stories and again at the headquarters of the Incorporated Society of Authors, of which he is the main stay, at its rooms, No. 4 Portugal streets, Linceln's Inn-a place where he may be found two days of each week, on Mondays and Fridays, up to his elbows in work attending to the affairs of the society. This society is a fad of Besants's and he has done as much, if not more, to help struggling authors than any writer in England. His fight for the copyright law is well remembered. He is never too busy to make suggestions to beginners or to heip those who are not able to help themselves. Besides, he, edits The Author, and in this periodical he is ever fighting these many battles he has come to be liked by those who know him personally, for he is a fair, manly fighter. Not only is he ready to back up his opinion in defense of struggling genius. While not an orator in the sense that we understand oratory, he is a good speaker and his words are always listened to with attention.

The other Besant is seen in his home at Hannpstead, where he has a library that is second to no private library in London. He has been a persistent and fudicious book collector, and all the publications of value

is the author of the "Lives of Collary and Whittington." He has written books on early French literature, and he has diso tried his had at playwriting, without much success.

I have enjoyed the pleasure of a visit to Mr. Besant's home, and was highly interested in an interview with him on his own work and literary matters in generar. He has all ways impressed me as Anthony Trollope didritat is, being something of a literary mechanic. Besant does not believe in waiting for moods before beginning to write. Trollope puts his stories together as methodically as a grocer weighs sugar. Besant does his work with equal precision, if not more literary skill. He turns out an enormous quantity of work, and while he fought against the newspaper syndicates years ago, he is now one of the most rainable writers in this branch of aty sam. He turns out as electronics that the newspaper syndicates years ago, he is now one of the most vaimable writers in this branch of literary industry. He always has a novel on hand. He is seldom or never without work from maganizes, and there is not a periodical in London that would not be glad to have centributions from him at his own price if he had the time to perform the work. Mr. Besant is not very fond of an American interviewer, but the suggestion of international copyright or a mistake in the history of London, will cause the distinguished English novelist to throw himself back in his chair and talk freely. He does not like to criticise the work of his contemporaries, but he is not afraid of talking about his own friends or the partnership with his lamented collaborateur, James Rice, who died early in 1882, and in conjunction with whom the

or "Poroiny Forsite and The Timer House."

It will be remembered that Mr. Besant published a story a short time ago. "The Demoniac." in which the tragic history was told of a young main, rich, handsome, engaged to a beautiful girl, who in the full blush of his manhood was seized upon by dipsomania, and who was driven by it to a miscrable death.

"You believe that drunkenness is a disease?"

"You believe that drunkenness is a disease?"

I asked.
"Yes, I do." said the novelist. "and I believe that it is a disease that is hereditary in many cases, and that its victim is usually powerless in its grasp. I tried to set this forth in 'The Demonlac,' which many critics have declared to be an exaggeration of what might occur in real life, but which I think is not. As for the remedy of your American doctor, I know nothing about it."

The matter of newspapers then came up and Mr. Besant seemed of the opinion that they are growing better all the time.
"The journalists of forty years ago," he said, "were, I fear, with few exceptions, of the old time bohemian order. They were to a large degree men who were either



WALTER BESANT IN HIS STUDY.



MR. BESANT'S HOUSE AT FOGNAL, AND HIS LIBRARY.

Hamistead has many famous residents. As early as 1720 it was quite "a resort of the wealthy, ander the specious name of a watering place." It came into disrepute, however, and lost its prestige until men of wit and learning found it accessible for homes and made of it an agreeable abiding place. Erskine, Mansfield, Loughboronh, Lord Chatham. Addison, Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Hazlitt, Hayden, Keats, Lady Crewe, Lord Rostin, John Gay, Crabbe. Thomas Loungman. Dr. Johnson and scores of other names equally as famous, are associated with the place. George du Manrier, Sir Richard Temple, John Pettle, Cannon Angerand Bessant are the most distinguished residents of Hampstead today. The acvelist's home is an unassuming semi-detached villa. It is an ideal home for a literary worker. The interior is in no way pretentious. There are a few busts on brackets, an Afghan shield surmounted by the stuffed anthered head of a red deer, which constitutes the main decoration of the hall. The novelist's study is on the ground floor opening on to a long garden. You reach this by passing along the hall and pushing aside the heavy draperles that are used instead of doors. A quick glance at the room shows that it has been arranged for comfort as well as work. Three sides of the study are occupied by bookshelves loaded with books from floor to ciling. One side is entirely devoted to eighteenth century books—the tools, as Mr. Besant explains, for the use of the language and ideas of those of his novels, the scenes of which are laid in that period. Here are rows of old novels, essays, dramas, travel and blographies. Another side is given up to French literature and marks a period of favorite studies in old French, now laid regretfully aside. A third collection is full of guide books and local histories and dezens of hooks or London from Harrison to Loftie. Over the mantelpiese hangs the original drawings from many of his nevels, and if you should ask Mr. Besant which of these he liked best, he will reply that he invariable falls in love with hi

treating of the old and new London he has acquired. This collection covers every phase of the history of the English metropolis from the earliest times down to the present, and no man in London is better informed than Besant of the rise and progress of the great city on the Thames. His articles on old London which have been printed in America show careful and conscientious study and wide range of information, besides being written in the most delightful and entertaining way.

Hampstead has many famous residents. As early as 1720 it was quite "a resort of the wealthy, the idle and the sickly, under the specious name of a watering place." It came into disrepute, however, and lost its prestige until men of wit and learning found it accessible for homes and made of it an agreeable abiding place. Erskine, Mansfield, Longhborouh, Lord Chatham, Addison, Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Hazlitt, Hayden, Keats, Lady Crewe, Lord Roslin, John Gay, Crabbe, Thomas Loungman, Dr. Johnson and scores of other names equally as famous, are associated with the place. George du Manrier, Sir. Richard Temple, John Pettie, Cannon Ainger and Bessant are the most distinguished residents of Hampstead today. The aovelist's home is an unassuming semi-detached villa. It is an ideal home for a literary worker.

rare judgment. But that was not to be. So I set out alone through the great undiscovered country of East London. I went about the work cheerfully enough, for I did not know that my partner had received his death warrant. My wanderings took me through Whitechapel, Stepney, Poplar, St. George's in the East, Lime house, Bow, Stratford, Shadwell, in fact, in all directions. I got material that I have used in other novels, but most of it was used in this novel. In Rotherhearth I found a certain 'Haven, of Rest' for Total sailors, and it was there I got Captain Sorensen, whom you may re-



member as one of my favorites in 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men." Mr. Rice died

unfitted for any profession that called for steady work, or broken down at other professions, or notoriously given to elevating the elbow. Now journalism attracts the best sort of men, scholars and men of genius and great ability. Under these circumstances journalism must continue to improve."

Mr. Besant seems to have a deal of work on hand, but he was not prepared to say anything of his next novel. Strange, too, he seemed but little inclined to speak of the "People's Palace."

"It is successful so far," he said, "and bids fair to continue so. Of course, I had no idea when I wrote the novel what would come of it, so it was a very gratifying surprise to me."

It may not be generally known that Mr.

me."
It may not be generally known that Mr. Besant thought a novelist was originally intended for the church. He escaped taking holy orders by accepting a colonial appointment. "Thus," as he smillingly remarks, "the church escaped one more unworthy clergyman, and I escaped what would nave been to me the intolerable fetter of the white tie." He perhaps has done more service for humanity is ps has done more service for humanity in saletion by taking up the cudgels in behalf his fiction by taking up the cuigels in behalf of various, oppressed classes of humanity, than if he had been fitted to lecture from the pulpit. He must feel a pleasurable pride in being the originator of the idea of a palace of delight for the people, where entertainment and instruction might both be provided. It is not every one who lives to see the fulfillment of his dreams and the realization of his hopes. Besant is fortunate in this, that the children of his brain have all become famous and are liked by men and women who enjoy good stories. "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" is a story that will live for many years, and if Besant had done nothing elso but this his fame would have been secure. But there is another of his stories that has stirred the hearts of men and women. "The Children of Gibeon." while not so popular as "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." is said to have aided in the much needed effort to better the condition of industrial women of England.

Mr. Besant's friendships are many. The

ter the condition of industrial women of England.

Mr. Besant's friendships are many. The queen is one of his most attentive readers, and there is not a man of woman of renown in England, from Gladstone down, who is not on good terms with the popular author. What is more encouraging than all this is the fact that his books have had an enormous sale and, his profits have been very large. He is at this time in the zenith of his power. His name is known wherever men and women enjoy good reading. He is in the best of health and spirits. His friends are legion, but non are dearer to him than those children of his brain, who came to him out of the shadow of nothingness and have been transferred by the skill of his magician's wand into the world of figure 1.

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Supremely Delightful. Supremely Delightful.

To the emaciated and debilitated invalid is the sense of returning health and strength produced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. When that promotor of vigor is tested by persons in feeble health, its restorative and vitalizing potency soon evinces itself in improved appetite, digestion and nightly repose, the sole conditions under which strength and nerve quietude is vouchsafed to the human system. Try it and be convinced.

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A Pleasant Lemon Tonic. For biliousness, constipation and mala-

ria. For indigestion, sick and nervous head-For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart

diseases.

For fever, chills, debility and kidney diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organid regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

At the Capital.

At the Capital.

I have just taken the last of two bottles of Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for nervous headache, indigestion, with diseased liver and kidneys, the Elixir cured me. I found it the greatest medicine I ever used.

J. H. MENNICH, Attorney, 1225 F Street, Washington, D. C.

This is to certify that I used Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for neuralgia of the head and eyes with the most marked benefit to my general health. I would have gladly have paid \$500 for the relief it has given me at a cost of two or three dollars.

Clock Section 1. A. BEALL, Clerk Superior court, Randolph county,

From Cuthbert, Ga.

For nervous and sick headaches, indigestion, biliousness and constipation (of which I have been a great sufferer) I have never found a medicine that would give such pleasant, prompt and permanent relief as Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir. J. P. SAWTELL, Griffin, Ga. Publisher Morning Call.

Eelgant and Cheap Trip to New York, Bos ton and Baltimore.

Round trip rate including meals and state room Atlanta, Ga., to New York, 842.30; Boston, 842.30; Baltimore, 834.30 via Central railroad. Savannah and steamers. Finest ships carrying the American flat-Tables supplied from best markets in the United States. Inited States.
may16-3m tues thur sun.

Entirely Satisfactory. W. J. Arkell, publisher of Judge and rank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Frank

writes:
"Judge Building, Cor. Fifth Ave. and
Sixteenth St., New York, January 14,
1891.—About three weeks since, while
suffering from a severe cold which had set suffering from a severe cold which had set tled on my chest, I applied an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER, and in a short time

obtained relief.
"In my opinion, these plasters should be in every household, for use in case of coughs, colds, sprains, bruises, or pains of any kind. I know that in my case the results have been entirely satisfactory and beneficial."

Many Persons are broken on from overwork or household cares.



Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
cometer of vigor is tested by perhealth, its restorative and vitalsoon evinces itself in improved
estion and nightly repose, the
ns under which strength and
le is vouchsafed to the human
it and be convinced.

LEMON ELIXIR.

leasant Lemon Tonic. ness, constipation and mala-

stion, sick and nervous head. chills, debility and kidney dis-Lemon Elixir. r natural and thorough organid ake Lemon Elixir.

At the Capital.

taken the last of two bottles fozley's Lemon Elixir for nerthe, indigestion, with diseased theys, the Elixir cured me. I greatest medicine I ever used.
H. MENNICH; Attorney,
F. Street, Washington, D. C.

From Cuthbert, Ga.

ertify that I used Dr. Mozley's
r for neuralgia of the head and
the most marked benefit to my
th. I would have gladly have
to the relief it has given me at
to or three dollars.

H. A. BEALL,
erior court, Randolph county.

A Card.

A Card.

and sick headaches, indigesess and constipation (of which great sufferer) I have never that would give such map and permanent relief as y's Lemon Elixir.

SAWTELL, Griffin, Ga.
Publisher Morning Call.

Cheap Trip to New York, Boson and Baltimore.

rate including meals and state a, Ga., to New York, \$42.30; 2.30; Baltimore, \$34.30 ria-coad. Savannah and steamers, carrying the American flag-ied from best markets in the

tues thur sun. ntirely Satisfactory.

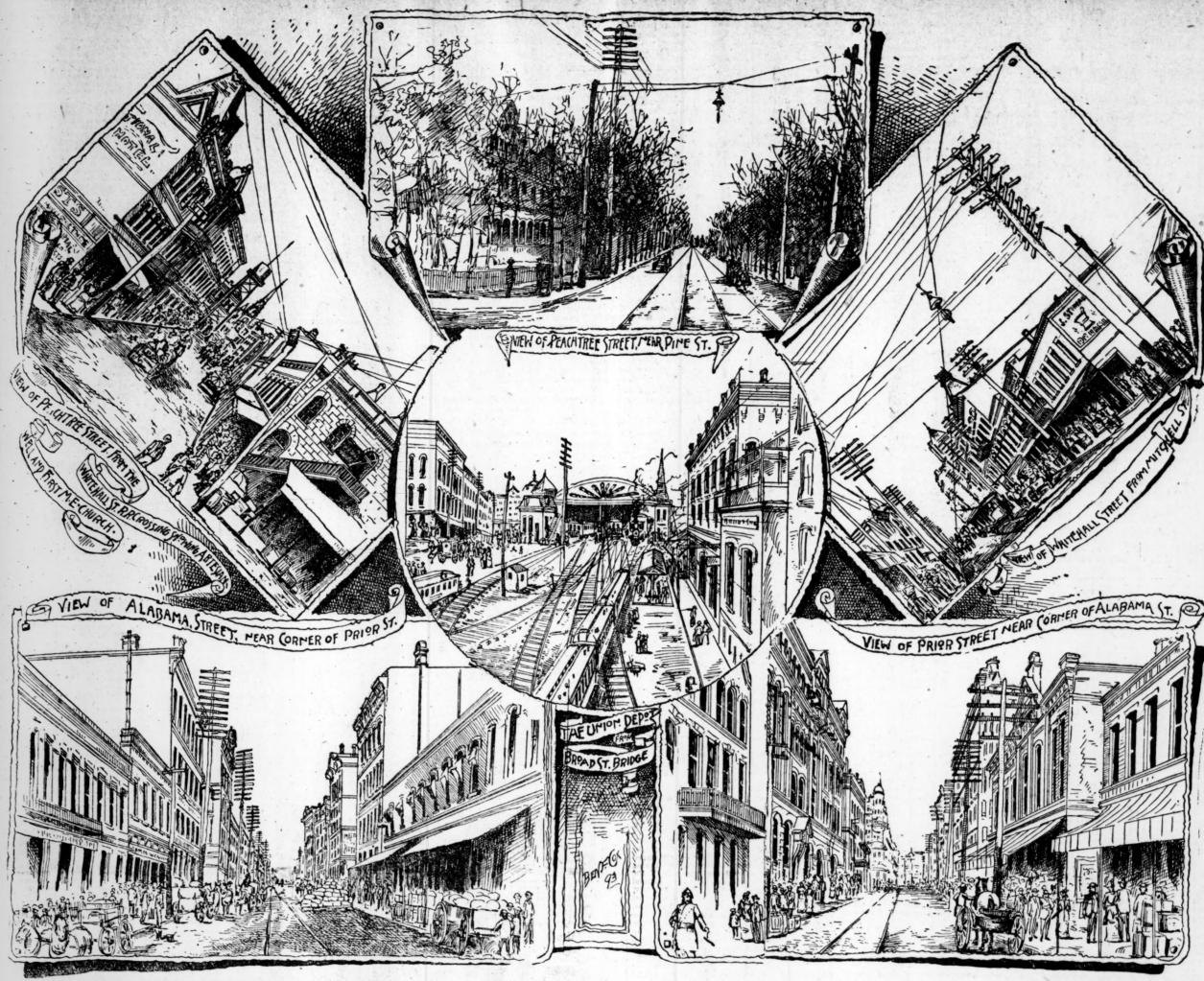
kell, publisher of Judge and lie's Illustrated Newspaper,

bilding, Cor. Fifth Ave. and St., New York, January 14, it three weeks since, while in a severe cold which had set hest, I applied an ALLCOCK'S LASTER, and in a short time-ief.

ion, these plasters should be inion, these plasters should ousehold, for use in case of s, sprains, bruises, or pains of I know that in my case the been entirely satisfactory and

s Iron Bitters rebuilds the s digestion, removes excess of bila-maiaria. Get the genuine.

SOME FAMILIAR STREET SCENES ABOUT ATLANTA:



A GREAT PAPER

In Building * Up the Interests of the People.

FROM THE DARK AND GLOOMY DAYS OF '68

Into the Full Effulgence of the Glorious Present and Its More Promising Future.

BY P. J. MORAN.

We must expect occasional periods of depression while the world stands, but when en are lucky enough to hold something as tangible and precious as the dirt of this cracker city, they have a bonanza if they only hold on with reasonable patience. These words taken from a recent editorial expression in The Constitution, give some idea of the secret which has built up this city, and made of it a marvel of progress, while all around were scattered evidences of financial wreck and business disaster. That a newspaper, having won the right to be considered an organ of public opinion, should lend itself to describing the bright side of things, and resolutely refuse to see the murky shades of disaster, and drawing inspiration from the stout hearts of the people, should urge them on to that last strong effort out of which success always comes, is a powerful lever in cheering up faint hearts and holding up the hands of the halting. Twenty-five years ago today Atlanta was

a strange conglemeration of comedy and earnestness. In fact, it was years before be comedy was permanently retired. The little old carshed was dingy enough. The okstore was ludicrous, and the houseless himneys standing up on all sides were mute eminders that Sherman's army had been a reality. Here and there little huckster shops, of which the stocks were of that aried kind that it resembled a great hogyou could run in your hand and get whatver you wanted. There was an air of de spair over the land. There were thieves in ar over the land. There were theves in statehouse, thugs on the streets, games to flee by night and ruffians at play day. These, however were the remains of military rule, whose reign was a to be cut short by the men who were work building up Atlanta. The men in huckster shops were undergoing an huckster shops were undergoing an enticeship which fitted them for the apprenticeship which fitted them for the task of snate ag victory from defeat. The city was filled with brave men who only needed the call to action. There were thousands of true hearts, scattered and weak from want of organization, but the moment a common voice stirred them, there was such a unity of action, and such a spontaneity of response that all hostile elements melted away, and the genius of Atlanta was in the saddle!

To one who did not know Atlanta in the days of '68, it is hard to compare it with the Atlanta of '93. Here was a nation of beople who had staked their all on the die

had made their organ, The Intelligencer, the mouthpiece of the enemy. Day after day this paper came out preaching democracy in one column, apologizing for the bogus In one column, apologizing for the bogus state government in another, and its payroll met by drafts on the State road, the history of which would make marvelous reading even at this late day.

It was out of this desperation that The Constitution sprung. The people demanded an honest voice, and the response justified the demand. It was but natural, therefore, that a newspaper thus called in the form.

that a newspaper thus called into being should have been something more than a mere chronicler of news, and that it should have assumed the role of political leader and mentor. But in this case it was even more than that. These people, even more than that. These people, who gers of state were to be averted also had their broken fortunes to build up. The newspaper which spoke for them when dangers of state were to be averted, also had to buoy up the business heart of the community. The Constitution, in this way, proved responsive to the situation. Its editorial columns were ever open to press the proved responsive to the situation. Its editorial columns were ever open to press the claims of Atlanta. True, these claims often assumed personal or corporate character, but the community is the aggregate of persons and corporations, and he who criticises the latter, but criticises the atoms out of which the former is made. The Constitution never waged war against enterprise; it never went into the slums to find arguments with which to cripple an enterprise which might add another factor to the progress of the city; it never allowed its columns to be used by guita-snipes employed to embarrass or ruin work which looked to the upbuilding of the city. The Constitution never tried to stagger a public work for fear that some individual might make some money out of it. It was always glad to see an Atlantian make money, and it is with peculiar pride that its managers can look abroad and see sterling corporations, immense business houses and large fortunes which it has assisted in making. The Constitution is wise enough to know that behind every such venture there stands an army of well-paid employes, whose prosperity grows out of that of those who emply them orial columns were ever open to press th perity grows out of that of those who em

Buoying Up the People. In summing up his assistance which The Constitution has rendered in building up the city and the state, the first and great-Constitution has rendered in building up the city and the state, the first and greatest work was of a moral character. Its first issue was read by a demoralized constituency. It found families broken up by the ravages of war. There was desolation on the face of the earth and almost despair in the hearts of the people. They felt that they were strangers in their own land; that they had no voice in its affairs; that the government but represented the will of military despots. The gospel which The Censtitution preached to these men was the same as that announced nearly ten years later by Ben Hill in his debate with James G. Blaine; that they were in the house of their fathers; that they were the inheritors, while others were but intraders. It was a cospel which called on men to be true to the land of their birth, no matter what flag floated over it. The ground in which the bones of their ancestors lay buried had become too sacred to be surrendered to strangers. Gradually these lessons bore fruit, as was seen in the first state election following, when the people arose in their might, and drove the thieves out of the temple of state. The day pending that memorable election can never be forgotten by one who took part in it. There were enemies in the statehouse rendy to cut the throats of the people whom them claimed to represent.

however, showed that the hea's of the people had been rejuvenated. They took possession of their inheritance, and served notice upon all the interlopers that, henceforth, Georgians would gule Georgia. When sturdy Jim Smith was elected governor, he spoke to an audience of widly enthusistic men from the Kindall hope portion istic men from the Kimball house portico astic men from the Kimban house portico. Even now, twenty-two years later, though his tongue is stilled in death, his eloquent words come ringing down the corridors of time, and will ever serve as incentives to men struggling to throw off a hateful yoke. The work of The Constitution in that campaign can be disputed by no one, and presult of its success was the re-establishment of the morale of the people, who resumed their pace as one of the sovereign-

The Railroads Take on New Life.

I well recollect a public meeting held in 1870, at which Colonel George W. Adair was the principal speaker. The object of the meeting was to infuse some soul into the movement for the building of the Georgia Western road. It seems that for time out of mind Jonathau Norcross had been at work on the Atlanta and Charlotte. time out of mind Johathau Norcross had been at work on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. In his mind's eye, Mr. Norcross had run rails through the immense Piedmont wilderness, and was explaining how, by that agency, New York might be brought almost within one flay's ride of the city. It was an alluring story, and, to speak the truth, there were not many who could be made to believe it, though they listened to Mr. Norcross papolitely enough. The dream was about to be realized, and Mr. Norcross went around with the air of a man who had at last triumphed, and could afford to show himself in the public places. All this was very galling to Colonel Adair, who did not want to be outdone in the work of building up Atlanta. Since his good friend Norcross had blazed away across the mountains to New York, Colonel Adair resolved that he would cut a line through to the Mississippi en at work on the Atlanta and Charlotte had blazed away across the mountains to New York, Colonel Adair resolved that he would cut a line through to the Mississippi river. Colonel Anthony Murphy was called into the scheme, and public meetings were the order of the day. This was the occasion of the speech to which reference has been made. Colonel Adair spoke with an eloquence which aroused the old Atlantians and enthused the new. He painted, in glowing colors, the progress possible to the west. The completion of the work of bringing in the Air-Line, and the inauguration of the work of building the Georgia Western was really the first great public effort of Atlanta after the war. It marked a revival of the claim that this was, indeed, the railroad center of the south. It is a little singular that when the Indians were possessors of this end of the continent that the region now known as Rabun county was their tonographical point of vantage, and that under the changed conditions of white civilization that center should have shifted only a few miles away to Atlanta. The selection of the same point under the laws of trade was emphasized by every railroad venture of the period, which began to turn Atlantaward.

The Air-Line finished, the Georgia West-Atlantaward.
The Air-Line finished, the Georgia West

The Air-Line fluished, the Georgia Western a reality under the new name of the Georgia Pacific, the Fast Tennessee sought to enter the state. Impelled by a narrow policy of present gain, many fought the crenting of a charter for the extension. The newspapers of the state loudly protested against the criphling of the State road. Practically alone The Constitution took by the endgels for Colonel E. W. Cole. It fought the idea that a large section of Georgia should be doomed to the backwoods to areate revenue for the state. It was argued that no section should be deprived of

their thrift. Finally the charter for the Georgia and Cincinnati road was granted. It was built within a year, merged into the East Tennessee, and at once the combinations were set on foot which sent its trains along the entire length of the state to Brunswick. What a wonderful developer that road has been is not necessary to relate here. The Constitution's policy has been justified in that the State road has not been injured; that new territory has been developed and that, as predicted, there is room enough for all the railroads that come.

Perhaps no more important fight was

Perhaps no more important fight was ever waged than that of the people of northeast Georgia for the building of the Marietta and North Georgia road. The elements which had fought the granting of a charter to the East Tennessee, chagrined over their defeat, rallied as one man against the opening of northeast Georgia, and de-manded that one-quarter of the entire state manded that one-quarter of the entire state should forever remain a wilderness, with the plodding ox as its fastest means of locomotion. The people of south Georgia wanted the relief which heavy receipts from the State road would make in the tax collections, and, in fact, the same motive inspired every other section. The proposed road did not even have a claim on any of the large cities, for it began in Marietta, and was to end some where up in the Blue Ridge fastnesses. The very helplessness of the people interested attracted the attention of The Constitution, which fought their battle with all the earnestness it could have brought to bear for an Atlanta institution. Hon. Clark Howell, just elected to the legislature, took up the fight in that body. Temporary defeat but nerved them up for the next effort, when deserved success came to them.

Since that time, other railroads have been built have the heaveling down of the

Since that time, other railroads have been built, but the breaking down of the barriers in the two cases mentioned would be monuments enough for any newspaper to talk about.

A Word About the Railroad Sharks. While on the subject of railroads, reference may properly be made to the war which damage-collecting lawyers have been waging upon them, and the part which The Constitution bore therein. There is not a railroad in the state but was encouraged and begged to come by the people. These railroads largely increased the value of the territory through which they run. It took money to build these roads. That money was trustingly furnished, and deserved protection. In time, the securities of these railroads became favorite investments for widows and orphans, and attracted the cupidity of impecuntous lawyers, who, without the ability to succeed at the bar in a legitimate way, set about bounding down the railroads. What cared they If the widows were robbed of their incomes, and orphans cried for bread, so long as the damage lawyer, with the aid of his bailiff, who acted as instigator of suits, built up a fortune, and could go around boasting of the amount of money he had fnade in so short a time. The work of prejudicing the minds of men who might become jurors against railroads was reduced to a fine art. The people, deceived by the outward seeming of things, were nearly led astray, but, finally, their sense of justice triumphed, and, though raillroads have been almost bankrupted, there is hope for the future. The work of demagogy so artfully set in motion was in the interest of sound pupile policy. At the same time, The Constitution was earnest in its advocacy not only of the existence While on the subject of railroads, refer-

1. That the people should be just to the 2. That the railroads should do their luty by the people.

This was a light for common honesty and common justice.

Touching the Heartsof the People. The two most notable answers to a news

The two most notable answers to a newspaper appeal are without doubt the building of the Young Men's Christian Association hall and the erection of the soldiers' home. For some time the Young Men's Christian Association had been enjoying a precarious existence. The streets were filled with young men going to the devil. Turn whither they would, there were the flaring lights of the barroon tempting their footsteps. True their mothers had warned them no True their mothers had warned them not to enter such places, and it was with a sense of guilt that they looked into one of these dens of profamity, gluttony and sin, but finally they were led in by the desire for company and it does not take much time to tell the rest. Here in this city then there were night unto three hundred mantraps and not one place of service for the contract of the contrac three hundred mantraps and not one place of refuge for the youth who wished to avoid the ribald jokes of the barroom. Was Atlanta equal to the emergency of erecting one building into which a mother might trust her son with safety? This was the question asked by The Constitution one morning. The answer was marvelous. Widows came in with their dimes, newsboys contributed a day's work, mechanics sent in their dollars. Then began to come in the trust twenty and fifties until \$10.

sent in their dollars. Then began to come in the tens, twenties and fifties until \$10,000 was in sight.
"I am overwhelmed," said Managing Editor Grady next morning. "This matter is growing out of control."

It was truly that he spoke, for the people were aroused. There was a rush all around to have something to do with the project. to have something to do with the project. It was plain that the people wanted no ordinary building. It was a magnificent temple that they wanted—one that should speak for all time of the big-hearted people who crected it. The \$100,000 represented by the brick and stone of the Young Men's Christian Association building is an eloquent answer to the man despairing of his race, who thinks that good works no longer move the masses.

the Atlantian happened to be, he could always pledge his home paper's influence to the men who wanted to invest, to settle, or even to visit. In the matter of advertising Atlanta, every grown man in the city is managing editor of The Consticity is managing editor of The Consti-tution."

And right here Mr. Bain spoke the au-

And right here Mr. Bain spoke the authorized truth. There was never a day that an Atlantian had any occasion to make terms with the managing editor, for, if the matter was for Atlanta's good, he was himself in charge of every column of the paper, and had the right to order on thirty-two or forty-eight pages at will. This is what has always brought the paper so close to the people. It may be truthfully said of The Constitution that more people have the confidence of its editorial rooms than can be claimed by any other paper in the universe.

How the City Grew. During all the years which have been passing while the movements referred to were taking shape, the city was widening out her lines. Twice the circle which girds her waist had been let out by legislative enactment, and as often the people had brushed the line away. To contrast Mike Lynch's old book store, at the Whitehall street crossing, with the Equitable block would be hard to believe except by one who has seen both. In 1870, the population of Atlanta was 21,788. In 1880, it was 37,409, and in 1890, 88,937. The directory census for 1892 puts it at 103,595. For the years stated, the city tax assessments show:

For the years stated, the city tax assessments show:

1880. \$ 9.500,000

1890. 29.373,600

Bringing in last year an income of over

1890. 29.373,000

Bringing in last year an income of over \$2,000,000.

The combined capital of the banks is over \$5,000,000. while the weekly bank clearances of the ten associated banks keep in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000.

Not long ago, in referring to some of these facts, The Constitution had occasion to say that it must be recollected that Atlanta's rapid and steady growth bids fair to continue. In 1870, about five years after Sherman had laid the town in ashes, we had a population of 21.788, with only four railroads. Now we have a population of 103,000, by the directory, with elever railroads. The city is now the finest distributing point in the south, and capital and enterprise continue to gravitate here from every quarter. The story of Atlanta real estate during recent years reads like a romance. In 1879 a block of four acres out on Peachtree street sold for \$2.500; in 1889 it brought over \$40,000; in 1891 it sold for \$100,000, and now it commands a fancy price. Three miles and a half out, on the same street, sixty acres sold for \$3,000 in 1881, and in 1890 brought \$60,000. Many lots on the edge of the city that sold for \$10 to \$100 a front foot. A chanter could be filled with such statistics. Central business property is worth three or four times what it was worth ten years ago, with few exceptions.

To tell the whole story of what The Constitution has done for Georgia, or for Atlanta, would mean the writing of the history of either. As stated in the beginning, The Constitution has never assumed the role of obstructionist. It has been the defonder of the paper may go through the next quarter of a century not sung the same policy is the intention of those who stand behind the scenes.

ATLANTA'S BANKS.

From Less Than One-Half to About Four Millions Banking Capital.

A REVIEW OF ATLANTA'S FINANCES.

Our City Amply Supplied with Banking Facilities-Something of the Bank Officers.

In no direction has Atlanta's progress been more manifest than in the large y increased banking capital and banking facilities within twenty-five years.

The banks of 1868 consisted of John H. James's bank, then eight years old, employing capital of about \$100,000, with deposits and discounts of, perhaps, \$75,000. The bank still stands at James's bank corner, with doors open after thirty years' business experience

W. M. & R. J. Lowry & Co., bankers and brokers, on Alabama street, employed cap-Ital of \$50,000, with deposits and discounts of about that sum. This old established house has been succeeded by the Lowry Banking Company, under the able presi-dency of Colonel Robert J. Lowry, the then junior partner of the banking firm.
Willis & Dobbins were brokers and col-

lecting agents, with an office in the railroad block, opposite the National hotel. According to the advertisements in the papers of that date they offered to "buy and sell gold and silver, uncurrent money and exchange, and do a general collecting business." The quotations of gold were: Buying, 40 per cent; selling, 43 per cent; silver, buying, 30 to 32 per cent; selling, 35 to 37 per cent.

Afterwards Mr. James Willis managed the

affairs of the Dollar Savings bank. It was, perhaps, the outgrowth of this brokers and collection agency. The Dollar Savings' bank did not long withstand the ups and downs of the business world; there were many influences then active which were antagonistic and unfavorable to new enter-

The Georgia National bank began business in 1865. Mr. John Rice was president, and Mr. E. L. Jones cashier. According to the legal publication of its condition in 1868, at the end of the first three months

of that year, it had:	
Capital stock	\$100,000.00
Surplus	6,000.00
Circulation notes	90,000.00
Individual deposits	213,795,35
Bank deposits	18,268.31
Its loans and discounts were	
Cash on hand	113,035.86

Early in the seventies this bank cosed ps doors, but all depositors and debtors were honorably paid the full amounts of its ob-ligations, at the great personal sacrifice and through the sturdy integrity of some of its

The Atlanta National bank began business in 1865, about ten days after the Georgia National bank, with General Alfred Austell president, and Mr. W. H. Tuller cashier: Mr. Paul Romare, receiving teller. According to the legal notice of its condition at the close of the first quarter of 1868 it had.

it had—	
Capital stock	100,000,00
Surplus	
	90,000.00
Individual deposits	397,835.89
United States deposits	29,795.56
Bunk deposits	1,291.47
Its loans and discounts were	79,296.75
New York exchange	141,783.64
Cash on hand	139,306.95
United States bonds on hand to se-	

and inviting capital to come in and build up her waste places.

A gentleman now president of perhaps the largest banking institution in the city, when asked how much money he thought there was in Atlanta in 1865 facetiously replied: "Well, I don't know what the banks had then: I know we fellows did not have much, in fact, none. I know that I balanced cash three times a day, and it did not take me long, either. I had one lone half-dollar piece that I would not part with because I knew that as long as I kept that I was at least one day ahead of the wolf."

The Atlanta clearing house is made up.

of the wolf."

The Atlanta clearing house is made up of nine of the banks of the city. Its officers are Robert J. Lowry, president; Thomas B. Neal, vice president; Thomas C. Erwin, treasurer; Edward S. Pratt, sec-

It is designed to facilitate the settlements between banks, and it is a great convenience. The receipts do not indicate the business of the city, except to show the amount of checks on local banks current on each business day deposited in banks other than those upon which they are drawn

The following statement has been pre-The following statement has been prepared from recent publications of the condition of our banks. The endeavor is made to have it just and fair to all parties concerned, and if any errors appear it must be understood distinctly that they are the poor proof reader's fault.

 American Trust and Banking Co
 \$ 549,027.36

 Capital City Bank
 518,355.92

 Lowry Banking Company
 473,607.46

 Atlanta National Bank
 465,365.43

 Merchants' Bank
 224,038.30

 Neal Loan and Banking Co.
 244,082,06

 Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.
 196,053,13

 Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.
 190,172,42

 John H. & A. T. James.
 200,000,00

 Bank of the State of Georgia.
 162,642,15

 Fidelity Banking and Trust Co.
 95,500,00

 Exchange Bank
 49,673,00

 Total
 \$3,718,666.86

To save the trouble of studying out the

To save the trouble of studying out the table, it may be stated in round numbers that our banking capital, consisting of the original paid-up subscription to the stock, the surplus accumulated in the years of business and the undivided profits, amounts to \$3,718,666.86, about eleven times the banking tapital of 1868.

The loans and discounts, which cover the legitimate lines of credit allowed to depositors, the loans secured by mortgage and collateral here and elsewhere, and all other discounted paper, amount to \$7,315,325.70.

The deposits of individuals, firms, cor-

\$7,315,325.70.

The deposits of individuals, firms, corporations, banks and government aggregate \$6,822,829.29.

Our cash on hand reaches the comfortable figure of \$1,579,152.85.

Our banks have commodious quarters. Recently the Lowry Banking Company moved into elegant offices in the Equitable building, possibly the finest in the whole country. The Merchants' bank is building a handsome marble front, and otherwise enlarging and improving its accompany in the second control of the country.

country. The Merchants' bank is building a handsome marble front, and otherwise enlarging and improving its accommodations. The Atlanta National bank is building a granite front to its home, on the identical spot where it began business twenty-eight years ago, and is changing the interior into one of the handsomest banking offices in the south. The American Trust and Banking Company has large rooms on the first floor of the Gould building. The Atlanta Trust and Banking Company has about the coziest and nicest place in the city at the Dodd corner. The Neal Loan and Banking Company occupies the street floor of the former Constitution building. The Southern Banking and Trust Company holds the corner of Alabama and Broad streets. The Exchange bank is comfortably at home in the new Inman building. The Capital City bank has recently renewed and greatly improved its office at the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. The Fidelity bank is in the handsome Kiser Law building, at the corner of Hunter and Pryor streets. Maddox, Rucker & Co. are our neighbors, facing the new

Name.

Merchants' Bank.....Southern Banking and Trust Co. Neal Loan and Banking Co.....

SARGE PLUNKETT.

are we drifting?"

Forsyth street bridge. These and all the other banks seem favorably located for business.

American Trust and Banking Company— James W. English, president; James R. Gray, vice president; Edward S. Pratt,

cashier.
Capital City Bank—George W. Parrott,
president; Charles H. Collier, vice president; Jacob Haas, cashier.
Cappany—Robert J.

president; Charles H. Comber, the president; Jacob Haas, cashier.

Lowry Banking Company—Robert J.

Lowry, president; Thomas D. Meador, vice president; Joseph T. Orme, cashier.

Atlanta National Bank—James Swann, president: Paul Romare, vice president; Charles E. Currier, cashier.

Merchants' Bank—J. H. Porter, president; James R. Wylhe, vice president; Robert M. Farrar, cashier.

Southern Banking and Trust Company—H. M. Atkinson, president; John W. Grant, vice president; Thomas C. Erwin, cashier.

Neal Loan and Banking Company—Thomas B. Neal, president; E. H. Thornton, cashier.

ton, cashier.

Maddox-Rucker Banking Company—
Robert F. Maddox, president; J. W. Rucker and W. L. Peel, vice presidents; H. C.

Bagley, cashier.
Atlanta Trust and Banking Company—

William A. Hemphill, president; Hugh T. Inman, vice president; Joseph A. McCord,

cashier.

John H. James and his son, A. Leonard
James, of the firm of J. H. & A. L. James.
Bank of the State of Georgia—F. M.
Coker, Sr., president; F. M. Coker, Jr.,
eashier

trust. The motto of all seems to be—"Safe hands, secure vaults, fair dealing, 100 cents to one dollar."

cents to one dollar."

There are many other financial institutions of the city which lend money on real estate, buy purchase money notes and make many advances on securities. To do them all justice would pass the limits of this article. Some of our handsomest buildings were made possible by loans from building and loan companies, private bankers or lean agencies for northern capital.

or or loan agencies for northern capital.

The homes of Atlanta, many of the most complete and comfortable houses, are the results of money judiciously borrowed, spent and honestly paid back to such insti-

aided in the upfailding and development of the city. To include the capital stock, un-divided surplus and other resources of these

would greatly increase our apparent finan-

cial ability. It is generally conceded, how-ever, that at least a majority of this money is included in the statement already given

Atlanta is great in all things; so Atlanta holds, she wields a wide influence and no-

; Deposits.

\$ 557,087,92 766,168,49 1,028,082,36 1,633,892,81 646,695,51 341,555,90 717,107,41 390,580,68

185,148.22 75,000.00 338,646.55 45,000,00

62,453,54 35,500,00

where does she deserve her self-respecmore than in her financial capacity and integrity.

W. F. CRUSSELLE. When the Ballet Girl Was Young. From The Pittsburg Dispatch.
Governess-How long is it since Rome was founded. Little Fanny-Rome was founded 2,848 years

ago.
Aged Grandmother—Dear me, how time does slip away! And Never Boasted of It, Either.

From The New York World.
There is an apple tree near Wilson, N. Y.,
planted in 1815, that once yielded thirtythree full barrels of fruit.

The Women Look Handsomer by Contrast. From The Atchison Globe.
Why is it that ugly men have such good luck in marrying haudsome women?

They Have Mercy on the Neighbors.

They have Mercy on the Neighbors.

From Truth.
Some people leave a butcher's biff unpaid to hand out \$3.50 to have the piano tuned.

The importance of keeping the liver and kidneys in good condition cannot be overestimated. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a great remedy for regulating and invigorating these organs.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething rests the child and comforts the mother. 25 cents.

mother. 25 cents.

Smart weed and beliadonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

THEY LIKE IT.

Because It Is the Best Ever Made.

The Calera lime gives the best satisfac-tion. None other like it. It's the Calera lime the people want. Plane & Field, foot of West Alabama street and Central railroad sell it. Phone 354... may-28-2-m-sun-tues fri

\$6,822,829.29 \$1,579,152.85

of the banks.

Loans and Discounts.

\$1,030,735.91 870,573.29 1,024,298.68 1,212,067.57

1,212,067.57 636,106.69 556,069,14 782,610.63 274.871.58 257,643.64 75,000.00 289.846.83 115,000.00 95,747.70 94,754.04

\$7,315,325.70

The insurance companies have

The Old Man Discusses the Spanish Princess.

SOUTHERN WOMEN WERE ALL QUEENS

In the "Old South," and Their Manners Should Inspire Imitation on the Part of Future Generations.

For The Constitution. The disposition to make large the aristocrats of Europe has been with us-for a long while, but it is so rampant just now that it provokes me to exclaim' :Whither

The "old south" is a sweet memory to me, clothed with a hallow of sentiment that can never die-where men had not to fawn and women were all queens. The longer I live the deeper I feel that the "old south" will never be matched. You cannot improve on the old southern gentleman nor the southern women. I could pass around today and put my finger on them, wherever they be, even were it in the gutter, from poverty's sting. They need no title, they fear no contact, Doubting not themselves they need no bolstering. Simple, courteous, charitable—grander than

Forsyth street bridge. These and all the other banks seem favorably located for business.

The Gate City National bank closed its doors in February, of this year, off account of the serious defalcation of its assistant cashier. United States Bank Examiner Stone, at the time of the writing of this article, states that as soon as the check is received for the sale of the bank building he will announce to all depositors to call upon him for the full amount of the deposits of the Gate City National bank, and he will have the money in hand to pay off every cent the bank owes. This state of facts makes a highly creditable showing for Messrs. L. J. and A. W. Hill, the president and vice president, and Mr. E. S. McCandless, the cashier. At the suspension of the bank, there was in the vault about forty thousand dollars. Within ninety days the maturing paper from discounts brought in about three hundred and sixty thousand dollars to the examiner's hands, and a larger percentage of the discount notes was met than had been anticipated. The question with the bank now is, after the payment of the deposits, how much will remain for the stockholders. A conservative estimate is that the bank will pay 75 cents on the dollar to its stockholders. It may, however, reach 85 or 90 per cent. It will thus be seen that, after a loss of some eighty-five thousand dollars stolen money, the Gate City National bank is in a remarkably fine condition. Bank Examiner Stone deserves the thanks of the people of Atlanta for leading the unfortunate bank through the clouds and the suspicion of a crucial investigation, insisting upon its rights, and conducting all its matters upon true business principles. He has maintained Atlanta's integrity in financial matters.

Atlanta bankers today make up a body of men unsurpassed for real worth, sterling integrity and business foresight, throughout the south. No finer looking gentlemen can be found, none more pleasant and agreeable, and yet among them all there is not a man who does not bear on his face the st kings, queenlier than queens.
Grade the "old south's" population down from the planter's mansion to the clay-daubed cabin and you find that same consciousness of worthy manhood. typical "cracker" was lacking in the shine and pollish, but he never thought of any other man being better than himor of any other children be-better than the ones who self played about his door. I am inclined to the opinion that such thoughts as these never occurred to a "cracker's" mind-there was nothing to suggest it-but if it was thought of at all it was without any feeling of dis-paragement to others. Normern people have told me of the negro aristocracy we had down here, but I never saw it; it was not about Pine mountain nor Flint river, down in Pike, nor in Spalding, nor Clayton, nor Monroe-nowhere in Georgia, I am sure. The section had its heroes and they were worshiped but their greatness was not based upon any "God given rights." Brains and virtue received the plaudits of the people, but an empty title would cause no spell. Bob Toombs, Ben Hill, Alex Stephens, Joe Brown, Howell Cobb, any of them fit to rule a kingdom, moved among the masses and needed no "red tape" to sustain themselves. Jinney Lind came over from Europe in those days and there was as great a to do over her as there is now over the Spanish lady but the inspiration of that to do was altogether different. Jinney was loved for her sweet song power, and she would have been welcomed to any home for her merits in that line and her

virtue as a woman, and it would have been

a heartfelt welcome that I am afraid the Spanish lady knows not of. I have nothing against this Spanish lady, Coker, Sr., president; F. M. Coker, Jr., cashier.

Fidelity Banking and Trust Company—Samuel Young, president: Marion C. Kiser, vice president; Charles Runnette, cashier.

Exchange Bank—Judge E. B. Rosser, president; George R. Desaussure, vice president; George R. Desaussure, vice president; R. C. Desaussure, cashier.

State Savings Bank—Robert M. Farrar, president; William C. Hale, vice president; U. C. Dayton, cashier.

These gentlemen, with their assistants, tellers, bookkeepers and collectors, all under the counsel and direction of able and faithful boards of directors are custodians of our millions. From first to last, from the veterans—Romare. Lowry, English, Maddox, Porter and Hemphui—to the youngest officers of the new banks—the Exchange, State Sayings and Fidelity—there is not a man who is or has been recreant to any trust. The motto of all seems to be—"Safe but the craze over her and the strain apparent to meet her ideas of etiquette, etc., provokes a protest against a trend I have been watching for some time. There is too much aping of European customs, too much of a disposition to make virtues of these titles. Our girls are losing their heads on the subject; they want to have titles and they marry these lords and dukes and sires for no other reason. Many of these men are great in nothing but this title and vicious in everything. They don't begin to compare with the young men, even of the "new south," in qualities that go to make loving husbands and happy homes, and I don't want 'em to take our girls off across the ocean. The idea of a good, sensible girl losing the grand American name of Brown or Smith to be called Laty Whiteholders. to be called Lady Whitzlewhatzlewhitzezee. Who in thunder will ever know who your daddy was, or where you came from? Then, when you come back home to see your old neighbors and your old home, how are you going to feel to hear the average goober grabler trying to pet the two or three little children you bring along and pronounce the hard name? Blast these foreign airs and foreign names. The time has come for us all to strive against this foreign tendency. There is mighty little of America that is America now, and it is growing more un-American every day, and in a very short time we will be having these titled gentlemen ourselves, for conditions as they are now tending won't be endured very long till we will be ready to embrace them; then, farewell republic. It is not the foreigners who straggle away from the conditions. from the conditions of Europe and come to America to work out an honest existence to America to work out an honest existence that will put in jeopardy our Americanism; the honest emigrant should be welcomed, for they have builded and are helping to build American greatness. Nor is it sensible foreigners who come without stress on their title. I would be glad to see Mr. Gladstone over, and I bet a ginger cake that if it so happened he would put his legs under a Georgia cracker's table and eat his pot liquor with bread crumbled in it without a hint of his greatness at home. A British officer dined with Francis Marion during the revolution, and blowed the ashes from his potatoes with a courtesy in keeping with his good sense. LaFayette received a deserved ovation on his return to this country after the revolution was over, but there was an absence of the "marquis" in it all—it was for him, not his title.

his title.
The "old south" kept wonderfully free The "old south" kept wonderfully free from this aristocratic snobbery, and the "new south" has done pretty well, considering, up to the present. I want the young generation to hold to the spirit of these old southern people. There was no superclinous assumption anywhere—no airs, no servility. Easy and natural, with a grace and frankness which bespake free-born souls of a great country, they moved as kings and ruled as queens. The, we had the rich and the poor, but a polished dignity that feared no contact mingled with the honest "cracker," who had no thought of a superior. They worshiped together; their children played together, married each other and kept things balanced. Some northern folks have talked to me about our late unpleasantness bring a rick man's war and a poor man's fight. If it was, I know it not. All the way from Mannassas to Spotsylvania they stood upon the same patriotic platform, suffer at together and covered with the same blanket; deserved and received the same treatment, and are now the brows alike of a covered and er and covered with the same bianket; de-served and received the same treatment, and are now the heroes alike of a cause and country. God bless the "old south," and inspire the "new" to keep its memory

Especially had our girls better marry a Georgia plowboy than to hitch on for life to an empty title. Marry for love, stay in old Georgia, and let nature cut her capers.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

I certify that on the 15th of February I commenced giving my four children, aged two, four, six and eight years, respectively, Smith's Worm Oil, and within six days there were at least 1,200 worms expelled. One child passed over 100 in one night.

Hall Co., February 1, 1879.

CALERA LIME.

This Warranted and Celebrated Lime for Sale by Plane & Field. The leading contractors and builders everywhere use the calera lime. It is the best. Call on Plane & Field, foot of West Alabams street and Central rialroad. Phone 354. FINANCIAL.

W. H. PATTERSON. Dealer in Investment Securities

50 Marietta Street.

OLD CAPITOL BUILDING. T. J. FELDER,

REPRESENTING The Corbin Banking Co., YORK. Correspondence with banks and bankers in-wited.

John W. Dickey. Stock and Bond Broker, AUGUSTA, GA.

DARWIN G. JONES.

Correspondence Invited.

No. 1 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of southern investments.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

ARRIVE.	1		-	DEPART	
SEAB	OARD	AIF	R-LI	VE.	
(GEORGIA, CAROLI	NA AN	n N	BTH	PRN DIV	THION
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Daily except Sunday. ;Sunday only. All oth	er

No. 3b.		Eastern Time		
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H. W. B. GLOVER, Div. Pass. Agt, Atlanta, Ga.
A TLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT
A LINE. ATLANTA AND WEST POINT BAILBOAD CO.
the most direct line and best route to Montgomery New Orleans, Toxas and the Southwest, The tollowing appaints in class May 28th, 1801

SOUTH LOUND.	No 60. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 54. Daily.
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er from Ney York to New Orleans, and ves-tibule dining car from New York to Montgoinery.

Train No. 53 carries Pulliam restibule
steepers from New Orleans to New York and
yestibule dining car from Montgomery to Train No. 53 realizable to New York and elepers from New Orleans to New York.

Train No. 52 carries Pulliam observation car from Atlanta to New Orleans.

Train 54 carries Pulliam buffet sleeper New York to Montgomery.

Train 54 carries Pulliam buffet sleeper New York to Montgomery.

Gen'l Manager.



The Man in Front Rides the Union P. D. Q.

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NO. 15 WHITEHALL STREET.

Hand Welt Shoes Gents \$2.50!

This smae line of shoes is sold by other dealers at \$4.00. Gent's Genine Hand Sewed shoes made of best French calf.

WQRTH \$5.00

age as we the mean type open the claim type open the claim type open the claim type open the claim that the claim th

Worth \$4.50

Gent's calf machine sewed shoes-\$2.00 well worth \$3.00. Gent's seal ealf shoes, \$1.50, worth \$2.50.

Cheapest Shoe House on Earth,

WHITEHALL

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American Trust & Banking Co.

Capital, \$500,000. Undivided Profits, \$50,000. LIABICTTIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.

DIRECTORS—W. P. Inman, P. H. Harraison, J. D. Turner, Joel Hurt, M. C. Kiser, R. F. Shedden, J. R. Gray, Jan. W. English, Geo. W. Blabon, Philadelphia; Edw. C. Peters, C. C. McGehee, W. A. Kussell, Chas. Beermarn.

Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business; solicits accounts of banks, businers firms and individuals.

This corporation is also especially authorized to act as truster for corporations and individuals. This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trust— for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificites of stock and other securities, and is a legal depository for all classes of truss funds.

R. F. MADDON, J. W. RUCKER, Vice-Presidents. H. C. BAGLEY, G. A. NICOLSON.

President. W. L. PEEL. Assistant Cashier. Assistant Cashier.

Maddox-Rucker Banking C Capital, \$160,000. Charter Liability, \$320,000.

Transact a general Banking Business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties changing or opening new accounts; issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 4 per cent if left 60 days; 5 per cent; if left 6 months; 6 per cent if left 12 per cent. 4 per cent if left 60 days; 5 per ly

L. Atwater, President. A. J. Orme, Vice Pre sident. Wm. C. Hale, Secretary and Gen. Man SOUTHERN MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION 21 NORTH PRYOR, Corner Decatur Street, ATLANTA, GA. Capital Stock, \$3,000,000.00.

Our installment stock is a profitable and s afe investment.
We issue a 7 per cent guaranteed certificate, growided money is left one year.
Our paid in capital and profits are larger t han any bank in the city.

SAM'L YOUNG, Pres. M. C. KISER, V 1ce Pres. CHAS. RUNNETTE, Cashler.
FICELITY BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY CAPITAL STOCK.

Character of the bank La legal depository for court funds and is authorized to act as Administration and Individuals. Confidential interviews invited with parties contemplating the creation of trusts by will or otherwise. Investments of Trust Funds keps separate from the assets of the bank.

Excange bought and sold on the leeding cities of the world. Discounts commercial paper. Loans money on approved securities. 5 per cent per annum interest paid on yearly awing deposits. Auxiliary banks furnished free to depositors in saving bank department.

OOK'S COTTONROOT COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used mouthly by thousands of Ladies, is the only perfectly safe and reliable menteine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this Ask for Cook's Cotton Root ompound, taken substitute, or inclose \$1 and cents in posta gein a letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Addres POND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, De troit, Mich. Spr Sold in Atlanta by the ELKIN WATSON DRUG CO. nov30- lywed fri

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER

THE STANDARD PRINTING INK CO NO. 108 CANAL STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Save 2 per cent ony our city taxes. A discount of 2 per cent is allowed on all city taxes paid in June up to \$150,000.

C. K. MADDOX. City Tax Collector.

Health, pleasure, mineral water, spring chicken, new honey, fresh milk and butter and low rates. Grand View Hotel, Tallulah, Ga. W. D. Young.

Receiver's Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the judge of the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia-dated 24th of May, 1896; in the case of Sperce Bros. et al vs. A. J. Miller's estate, et al. pending in said court, I will offer for Sale, at public outcry, on Friday, the 30th of June. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., to the highest bidder on the premises for cash, the following described property, towit:

A lot in the city of Atlanta, commencing seventy-five feet (75 feet) southwest of the corner of Grubb and Broad streets and running twenty-seven and one-half feet (27 1-2 feet) on Broad street and extending back uniform width to Peachtree street. Sald lot being part of land lot seventy-eight (78) of the fourteenth district of Fulton country (14th district) and has on it a three-story brick building and includes one-half of the brick walls on both sides, and extending from Broad to Peachtree street, and known at the store building in which said A. J. Miller's estate, has lately been doing business.

The said property is embraced in said liferation, and will be sold free from all encumbrances. The purchaser will be required to pay on the spot as soon as said property is knocked of. one thousand dollars in cash, or in certified check, as a guarantee that he will comply with the terms of his bid.

The sale will be made subject to confirmation by said court, and on confirmation by said court, and on confirmation the paid in cash.

PRESTON H. MILLER.

Receiver of Estate of A. J. Miller.

Notice to Contractors.

Bids will be received at the waterworks office until 11 a.m., Wednesday, June 21, '93, for the erection of four frame dwellings at the Chattahooche river pumping

station. Plans and specifications can be seen at the waterworks office, Chamber of Commerce building. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEORGE W. TERRY, Jr., June 8-11 t See'y Atlanta Waterw

TAX NOTICE.

Only a few more days left for making your State and County Tax returns. Make your return at once and avoid the rush and the penalty of being double taxed.

T. M. ARMISTEAD, Tax Receiver. june15 to july1

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Union P. D. Q. STREET.

Shoes elt

nch calf.

\$4.00.

\$4.50

on Earth,

HITEHALL STREET.

LAT. Vice President.

lanking Co. ed Profits, \$50,000.

AL BANKS.
Turner, Joel Hurt, M. C. Kisee, solicits accounts of banks, bus

AGLEY, G. A. NICOLSON.

anking Co. r discounted, and loans made 6 months: 6 per cent if left 12

C. Hale. Secretary and Gen. Man. LOAN ASSOCIATION ATLANTA CA sets January 1, 1893, \$1,025,586.21 STATE.

CHAS. RUNNETTE. Cashler. RUST COMPANY

authorized to act as Administra-d Receiver for Estate Corpora-parties contemplating the crea-Funds kept separate from the

SITS.

World. Discounts commercial
or annum interest paid on yearly.
tors in saving bank department.

eceiver's Sale.

ance of an order of the judge of recurt of Fulton county, Georga, of May, 1805, in the case of Speyer vs. A. J. Miller's estate, et al, said court, I will offer for Sale, above, or Friday, the 30th of June, o'clock a. m. to the highest bidder mises for cash, the following denerty, towli: the city of Atlanta, commencing feet (15 feet) southwest of the brubb and Broad streets and runy-seven and one-half feet (27 1-2 froad street and extending back width to Peachtree street. Sald eart of land lot seventy-eight (78) recent district of Fulton county at and includes one-half of the on both sides, and extending from Peachtree street, and known as milding in which said A. J. Miller's lately been doing business, property is embraced in said littwill be soid free from all encumhaser will be required to pay on the mas said property is knocked off, and dollars in cash, or in certified a guarantee that he will comply erms of his bid.

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PRESTON H. MILLER,
rever of Estate of A. J. Miller.

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GEORGE W. TERRY, Jr.,
It See'y Atlanta Waterworks.

AX NOTICE.

few more days left for making and County Tax returns. Make a at once and avoid the rush and y of being double taxed. ARMISTEAD, Tax Receiver.

TYPE TO LINOTYPE.

The Wonderful Change in Setting Type for Newspapers.

PRINTING'S

PROUD PROGRESS. Cases Put in the Rack, and a Machine

> ing of the Tourist. BY W. C. HENDERSON.



HEN Guttenberg took his first im-pression from mov-able types he little dreamed that the art preservative, then in its infancy,

then in its infancy, would go down the ages of time until the movable types as a general agency of preserving ideas would become obsolete passee and out of the question, but such is the fact today, and men who but a few years ago loudly proclaimed that ideas could never be put into type except by hand are today standing open-mouthed trying to catch their breath, while they consider that the swiftest man who ever stood at a case is much too slow for the modern newspaper, and has got to step aside for his more silent and swift automatic "sub."

A glance at the old and new methods of

A glance at the old and new methods of A glance at the old and new methods of preparing matter for publication is something that will interest everybody who takes any interest whatever in the workings of the greatest of all modern institutions, the live daily newspaper. Take The Constitution, for instance. No better subject ean be brought into play at just this moment than this great metropolitan journal of the south.

this moment than this great metropolitan journal of the south.

Twenty-five years ago, when the office stood on Alabama street, near where the Gate City bank now stands, a half dozen typos shook up their cases and began setting type for the first issue of this paper. To one who is familiar with the workings of a printing office it does not require any great stretch of the imagination to readily feel and see what that office was; what amount of speculation was indulged in by the "comps," how the chronic kickers and pessimists predicted its failure from the pessimists predicted its failure from the start; how they wondered what the style would be and if the man who got up the style board would know what he was doing when he did it. If he'd know a paragraph when he saw it or whether he'd put a semicolon or a period at a full stop. All these questions came up and were discussed.

semicolon or a period at a full stop. All these questions came up and were discussed in their turn as the hand of the human machine flew back and forth mechanically from "case" to "stick."

That was the old way of doing business. Compositors set all their matter by hand and, while the conversation in a composing room was always the most correct English, still the technique was such that the ordinary English scholar could no more understand what was being said than if he was in a secret session of Choctaw braves. nary English scholar could no more understand what was being said than if he was in a secret session of Choctaw braves. Each man was supplied with a rack and a set of cases. To each font of type there were two cases, upper and lower. The lower cases contained the small Roman letters or italics as the case might be, and the upper contained on one side the capitals and on the other the small capitals and characters. To each pair of cases there were nearly two hundred boxes, and these the printer knew so well by heart, that he could set type with his eyes closed and rarely miss the right box. The rack usually contained cases of brevier, minion and nonpareil Roman, and if the body of the paper was set in nonpareil or minion, there was usually a pair of italic cases.

In an office like The Constitution, it required at least fifty cases to set the paper; that is, it required about fifty men at work every night to get up the matter that the people were to read the next morning. Besides, there were galley boys, make-ups (men who prepare the forms for the stereotypers), ring-men (who correct mistakes that are not caused by a compositor's neg-

typers), ring-men (who correct mistakes that are not caused by a compositor's neg-ligence), proof readers, copy holders and copy cutters. The last named men had to



AT THE CASE.

be artists in their line. For instance, when time is called at 7 or 7:30 o'clock in the evening, the foreman would bring out of the editorial rooms a handful of copy that would probably make three or four columns when set. This he would throw on the copy cutter's desk, and that man would prepare it for the compositors. To give to each man a complete article would would prepare it for the compositors. To give to each man a complete article would be the 'rankest kind of mismanagement. The paper would never be set up, and then, again, while a portion of the mens would have more copy than they could set, the greater portion would be standing around idle. There is a law in every newspaper office that a man must be given so many hours' composition, and while he has nothing to do he is entitled to charge the office with waiting time at he rate of 50 cents an hour. It was the copy cutter's business to obviate this, and he would take an article, say of two thousand words, and divide it up between twenty or twenty-five men.

How did he keep track of it? you ask.

dishess to obviate this, and he would take an article, say of two thousand words, and divide it up between twenty or twenty-five men.

How did he keep track of it? you ask. Well, suppose the article was on Grover Cleveland. He would cut it up into, say, twenty-five portions, or "takes," as they are known in the technical phrase. The first paragraph would be marked "1 C," and so on to the last, which would bear the mark "25 C." A curley kew at the end of the last sentence would indicate that that was the last of the article, and the "slug," the printer's number, having the last "take" would put a rule at the end of the story. This served the double purpose of separating the articles in the paper and indicating to the "devil," or galley boy, that the article was completed and ready for "proving," and he would take a "proof" of it, which went to the proofreader, who went over the matter looking for errors. All mistakes, typographical, grammatical, or in punctuation, he marked on the margin of the proof slip, and the "slug" having the most errors in his "take" usually "got the galley;" that is, he would have to correct the entire proof. In later years, however, that system has been done away with, and a man simply corrects his own errors. This is a general idea of the Cleveland article, or, as it is known in the composing room, the "C matter." All other articles are treated in the same way. A murder would be known as "M matter;" a lynching as "L matter;" Washington dispatches were called "Wa matter:" local news, if not display or sensational, was "Lo matter;" minor telegraph as "Te matter," and so on. Sometimes two articles would come in that ordinarily require the same letter; misunderstandings were avoided by calling the second article, for instance, "Cx matter," or "Rt matter," as the case might be.

To get a good idea of the old style of setting a paper, let us take up the first story—that two-thousand-word Cleveland article—and follow it through its various stages, till it reaches the "stone," rendy to go in t

the "hook," and, if it is marked "1 C," the printer knows that that is the first take of the "C matter," and the A indicates that it is to be set in minion; it it has AX, that means nonpared. Some offices use the abbreviations, "nonp" and "min." In either case the "comp" asks no questions, insinstructions are there and he are stores.

his instructions are there and he goes ahead. If the first paragraph is to be double leaded two straigh lines down the center of the page indicate that; if single leaded one line is seen. Then they start to work. A few minutes later and you will hear something like this: omething like this:
"Who's got 7 C?".

"Slug 18."
"What's your last word, Slug 18?" "Forever."
"Does it end even or a paragraph?"
"End even."
"Thanks."

Then again you hear this:
"This rellow says that in the event of an extra session being called the president an extra session being cannot the product to will shelve the tariff question in order to take up the financial conditions. Now, he don't know what he's talking about. According to the Chicago platform-

"Shut up."
"You ain't the editor of this paper."
"Follow copy if it goes out of the win-

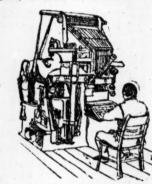
dow."
Then in a moment you'll hear this:
"What gentleman's got a rule that don't
belong to him?"
No answer.
"Never mind, I've got it myself."
And so the thing goes on all night. There
is absolutely no conversation except that

is absolutely no conversation except that which pertains to the work, and in some offices there is a constant exchange of words about copy from one "alley" to the other

all evening.

The night's work is done when the copy The night's work is done when the copy cutter cries: "All out." That is usually at about 3 o'clock in the morning. A glass of beer and a cigar on the way home and the tired printer is usually in bed by 4:30 o'clock. His life is a continual drudgeno time for pleasure or recreation unless he puts on a "sub" and loses a night's pay.

When he goes to bed in the morning he sleep usually until about noon. A he sleeps usually until about noon. A hasty wash and breakfast and he goes down to the office to throw in his type. In plain English, he must devote the afternoon to



THE LINOTYPE.

distributing the type he set the night be fore in order to have a full pair or cases when "time" is called for the night's work. It takes him usually until 5 o'clock to "throw takes him usually un in" and from then until 7 o'clock he takes to eating supper and a short rest. At 11:30 o'clock at night-a lunch is served in the composing room and the men have twen-

ty minutes in which to eat and discuss the news of the night.

That is a fairly accurate picture of the old style of setting type—a style which still prevails in some of the biggest offices of the biggest offices of prevails in some of the biggest offices of the country, notably The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, The Philadelphia Times, The Chicago Herald, Times and Tribune and most of the New York offices. These latter, however, are gradually doing away with the old system. James Gordon Bennett, of The Herald, has taken the initiative and has ordered thirty-five of the type-setting machines for the new Herald building. The old system is brimful of expense, time and energy. Every year or two the type wears out and the publishers are put to thousands of dollars of additional expense in order to

energy. Every year of two the type wears out and the publishers are put to thousands of dollars of additional expense in order to get a new "dress."

With the new system of Merganthaler Lnotypes it is vastly different. The speed can readily be compared with that of the Viking ship of Norway and the New York, Paris of Campania. It was only a few years ago that people began to talk about type-setting machines. At that time the prejudice against them was very strong. No union printer wauld discuss the matter unless it was to blast them. The claim was made by the inventors that the machine would set type at least four times as fast as the fastest printer. This the "comps" laughed at, and swore that no machine could set type unless the inventor could get up a scheme by which he could endow it with brains. While the Typographical Union is one of the most liberal of all the trade organizations, still the prejudice Union is one of the most liberal of all the trade organizations, still the prejudice was so strong that the office that contemplated putting in the machines had to keep the matter a secret until it was ready to begin operations, for fear the printers would refuse to work. That is all changed now, however, and the union has accepted the inevitable with a good grace. The machine is a vast improvement over the old style in every particular. Especials

The machine is a vast improvement over the old style in every particular. Especially is this so, as it benefits the men. Composition on a daily newspaper is all done by piece-work, and the men who work on machines make more money, have less labor and more time to themselves. From an economical, standants, it is a vest labor and more time to themselves. From an economical standpoint, it is a vast money saver to the publishers. Men do not get immensely wealthy running a newspaper, as a rule. While things look prosperous, few people stop to think that an office employing fifty compositors and the various assistants, has a pay roll in the composing room alone that exceeds \$2,000 a week; add to this the salaries of the editorial, press, stereotyping, business, mailing and canvassing forces, together with paper, ink, metal, rent, machinery, wear and tear, and for a paper like The Constitution the daily expense account does not

paper, ink, metal, rent, machinery, wear and tear, and for a paper like The Constitution the daily expense account does not fall far short of \$2,500.

The machines do not take up more space than an ordinary pair of cases took up; there is economy of space. Where it required forty men to set the paper, it now requires ten; there is economy to the extent of thirty salaries every week. It took a mighty swift compositor to set 10,000 ems a night, which, under the union scale, paid him \$3.50 for his night's work. The afternoon's work of distributing he received nothing for, as it was his business to see that his cases were kept full and read for working. An ordinary operator on the machine can set from 30,000 to 35,000 in a night, and a man in The Constitution composing room has been known to break the record by setting 54,000 in a single night. That paid him about \$7 for the night's work, or twice as much as he would make ordinarily under the old system.

The Linotype is operated very much on the principle of a typewrifer. The compositor sits before the keyboard, and easily operates his machine. The letters and characters are before him in the plainest

the principle of a typewrifer. The compositor sits before the keyboard, and easily operates his machine. The letters and characters are before him in the plainest manner possible, and it is a hard matter for an ordinarily careful man to make a mistake. Instead of keeping two or three words in his mind at a time, as he formerly did under the old system, it is now an easy matter for him to keep a whole sentence ahead, and simply pound it off to his heart's content. The machine is set to the column width of the paper, and in the case of The Constitution this is 13.1-2 ems wide. It justifies automatically, and the spacing is done exactly as spaces are made on the typewriter. When the operator is setting a line, a bell rings while he still has three ems space in his line. By this he knows whether he can finish a word in that line or have to divide it. The completed line of matrices is then carried automatically into a little casting box and the line is cast, the spaces return to their places, and the matrices distribute themselves automatically in the places where they belong.

The work is neater, cleaner, and far more advantageous to both the man and the office. The men are given eight hours work a night and when they are given "all out" their work is done until the next night. There is no such thing as coming down the next afternoon and devoting all the time they have to working. It is strictly an eight hour day with them. There is no distribution, no "pi" no "objectionable" matter, no type lying about on the floor

and nothing for a man to do when his day's work is over, until composition begins the next night. If he wants to go to a ball game, a matinee or an excursion he is at liberty to do so. All that is required of him is that he "represent" his machine when "time is called." The distribution is attended to by a man employed during the day for that purpose. All that is required is to separate the lines, take out the leads and throw the type in the metal pot to be melted over again.

The machine can be used for every kind of work that the old hand compositor ever dreamed of. Tabular work can be done on it as neat, if not neater than any artist with "leaders" and "case rules" ever attempted. The copycutter is done away with. What would have been a disastrous system under the old regime is a most advantageous one under this. There are but ten men instead of fifty and each man is given a complete article, and while under the old system but a few lines awould have been set, the operator has the entire story "up" in even less time.

One vast advantage that the Lynotype has over the old system is that the newspaper has a complete new dress of type every morning. Nothing has ever been in-

paper has a complete new dress of type every morning. Nothing has ever been in-vented that wears away the face of type any more rapidly than does the process of any more rapidly than does the process of pounding dawn a wet stereotyping mold with a stiff, heavy brush to make a matrix. No matter how durable the type, it soon becomes worn and a good impression is an impossibility. Then the office must spend all the way from \$1,500 to \$3,000 for a new dress. With the Lynotype this is done away with. New type is cast every night, and every morning it appears clean cut, bold and readily legible.

There is, too, a harmony about an office that did not obtain under the old system. There are no auction sales of "fat." That is matter on which there is a good price paid and little or no work to be done. Under this system, there is no "fat." It is all straight matter, and every man has an equal chance of making

no "fat." It is all straight matter, and every man has an equal chance of making a good salary. The advertisements are all set by the office, or, to be more explicit, by men employed at a weekly salary, who do that sort of work and nothing else. Under the old system, everything went "over the hook." Advertisements took their turn with news matter, and, while "Slug 1" might go to the "hook" and get a threeline "take," "Slug 5" would come right behind him and get a half-page "ad." In some cases, no composition was necessary, as the "ad" in question would be a "cut" (a stereotyped plate) that only required placing in the form. This "Slug 5" would gleefully appropriate and charge the office with composition. with composition. Another vast improvement in the opera-

tion of a newspaper office over the years gone by is in the location of the composing room. It isn't so very many years ago that any place was good enough for the printers; the darkest, foulest, dingiest place is the hildren to the state of the state o in the building was selected to put in any-where from fifty to one hundred men to work. There was no light save gas; no ventilation, no air, and the consumptive printer was proverbial. Men ruined their health in the endeavor to keep printer was proverbial. Men ruined their health in the endeavor to keep soul and body together. Today this is all changed, too. Newspapers are putting up modern buildings, and are not only laying out the business offices in marble, onyx and brass, but are devoting no little attention to the composing room. The best of sanitary conditions prevail; automatic ventilators are put in, and every effort is made to secure the best natural light attainable. Now, consumption is comparatively un-Now, consumption is comparatively un-known to the younger members of the

known to the younger members of the craft.

Another cause of sickness and consumption to the printer has been the inhaling of the lead dust from the type. This the landtype does away with entirely. There is no dust and nothing injurious for the operator to inhale. Health, good eyesight, rest, cleanliness, speed and accuracy are among the cardinal advantages of the system of type-setting by machinery.

Advantages of the Machine. 1. A saving in the cost of composition, in addition to the saving in the cost of replacing old and worn-oout type.

2. Matrices representing fonts of type from agate to plea can be used in the same management, which matrices are practically inder, struitible.

struitible.

3. Small caps, italies and arbitrary charact 3. Small caps, italics and arbitrary charded ters of any font may be cast in the same line with ordinary matrices.

4. The appearance of fresh type with each issue of a newspaper, pamphlet or book.

5. The ease and rapidity of handling matter and making up forms, facility of distribution by means of the melting pot, and impossibility of "pieing."

6. The facility of getting up at short notice a large amount of extra matter.

7. The same line may be cast any number of times where necessary without "setting up" the line more than once.

8. The length of a line can be changed in about ten minutes.

8. The length of a line can be changed in about ten minutes.
9. The justification is automatic and perfect.
10. The bars or slugs, which can be cast at the rate of six per minute, are automatically shaved and freed from burrs and ready to go immediately, into the form.
11. Matter can be kept standing at the cost of old metal, and, when no longer desired, remeited and used over and over again.
12. Rapidity with which corrections can be made.

made.

13. An editor or author can dictate to the operator with as great comfort and ease and with as much rapidity as to a typewriter.

14. Assembling, justifying, casting, delivery of slugs in galley and distribution accomplished by the single process of touching keys.

Passing of the "Tourist."

Another thing that the machine has done for the craft needs mentioning, and that is the passing of the "tourist." The "tourist" is known to the world as the "tramp printer." To the trade, he is known as a "panhandler." The first tramp known as a "panhandler." The first tramp printer known to history was Benjamin Franklin, when he walked into Philadelphia with a penny loaf under each arm. Since then, the "tourist" has grown in numbers, until he could form quite a thriving com-munity by himself if he were all compelled munity by himself if he were all compelled to stay in one place, but an army of sheriffs couldn't make him do that. As a rule, the "tourist" is an exceptionally expert printer, a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and not infrequently is he brilliant to a degree. Sometimes he is even a linguist. I know a little fellow who worked for me once who was a writable polyglot. He spoke Greek, French, German Spanish, Italian and Swedish with able polygiot. He spoke Greek, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Swedish with the same degree of ease that he handled English. There was no question that ever came up in the office with which he was not conversant, and with a proof sheet he

not conversant, and with a proof sheet he was at home.

The "tourist" was the most bitter enemy of the type-setting machine. He decried it from the first, and is still engaged in decrying it. No matter where he went, he always brought the same report, that the towns he had been in where the machine was in use the papers had found them to be utterly worthless, and the time was not far distant when scrap iron would be a drug on the market. The success of the machine meant the passing of the "tourist."

The "tourist," to say a word in his behalf, is a most peculiar character. He is always a union man; always carries his always a union man; always carries his traveling card. He will ride for days on freight trains or a blind baggage, or, if necessary, on the trucks. It doesn't matter how ragged he is, he still retains his self-respect and dignity. The first thing he does on entering a town is to "frille." ter how ragged he is, he still retains his self-respect and dignity. The first thing he does on entering a town is to "strike a print shop." i. e. find a newspaper composing room. His next move is to go to the hydrant and take a thorough wash, and in a few minutes you scarcely know him. He comes up clean, combed and smiling. Then he'll ask for a copy of the paper, and he will sit down and read every line of it. His practiced eye notes every peculiarity, and by the time he has read the paper he knows all about the office; what sort of a fellow the foreman is, whether the men are experts, and if the proof reader knows his business. That same night he will probably go to work "subbing" for one of the "regulars." He doesn't have to waste any time studying the "style board," he knows the "style" by heart, and, in some instances, even better than the average regular. As a rule, he makes himself popular with the men. and, nine times out of ten, he can get more work than he wants. Three days a week is plenty, any more would be a surfeit. He'll work probably two weeks, and then "pull out" for somewhere else. He is restless, devoted to traveling, and means to keep it up. If he has any home or kindred, you never hear him speak of it. He stands flatfooted where he is; he knows his business, can make a living

when he wants to, and when he don't want to, that's his business.

But the type-setting machine has almost put an end to his peculiar industry. He shuns a city that has the machines as though it had the plague. He has no use for it. He is opposed to the machine on principle and as long as there is an office in the land where type is set by hand he will never stoop to operate a machine. Never! He will not even go to that town. If you are a printer and a machine. Never! He will not even go to that town. If you are a printer and drop into a crowd of "subs," or, more properly speaking, "tourists," you'll hear something like this:
"Say, Slug 9, when were you in New Orleans last?"
"Ten days ago," with a sneer.
"How's the town?"
"Rotten, putrid; they've got those machines down there, and while union men are running them all right enough, it won't last."

are running them an right enough,

"Why?"

"Wait till you see; they'll be taking some
of the girls out of the lawyers' offices and
pay them \$6 a week to set type, same thing
as typewriting. Oh, remember old Slug 13,
in St. Louis?"

"Yes," eagerly.

"Well, that slug's stuck to him all his life.
If he ever 'represented' in an office any-

If he ever 'represented' in an office any-where it was slug 13's cases he had. Talk

where it was slug 13's cases he had. Talk about luck!"

"Thirteen hoodooed him, did it?"

"No. He went up to York, dropped in one of the offices there and met a friend who was 'holding cases'—slug 13, just the same. He subbed for this friend a night or two and then the friend suddenly thought the town was too small for him, and got out. Nobody knew it but old 13. The man that had the 'sit' sent word to the foreman that his mother was dying out in California and he had put on a sub. That was eight months ago, and 13 is working six nights a week and generously gives the boys a night out of every seven, and is drawing his \$50 to \$65 every week. Everything goes over the hook there, and he told me the night I worked for him that he had never set more than 1,300 reading matter any one night since he'd been in the office. There's that thirteen again, see. I expect he'll keep 'subbing' on 13's cases the rest of his natural life. Where do you go from here?"

"Memphis."

"No good: machine town. Sax. wouldn't."

"Memphis."
"No good: machine town. Say, wouldn't it kill you?"
But the tourist is passing, the machines make men steady and contented, and the work is lighter, pays better and gives them more time to themselves. The machine is as yet only in its infancy, and with the improvements that are to come the entire art preservative will be revolutionized in the next few years.

preservative will be revolutionized in the next few years.

The Constitution was among the first of the newspapers to recognize the value of the machine, and is among the pioneers of progress in the art of making a newspaper, and no improvement will ever be put upon the market, which, after standing a reasonable test, will not find a place in The Constitution office, the home of metropolitan journalism in the metropolis of the south.

MET HIS MATCH IN SATAN. Brer Possum Was Cunning, but the Devil

MEI HIS MAICH IN SATAN.

Brer Possum Was Cunning, but the Devil Was More So.

"Shet yo' eyes, now chillen," she said, as she tucked them into their trundle bed; "don't Mammy Amy ain' gwine tell you no tale." Then she seated herself before the wood fire. "Dat was in de Bible days," she began, "when, ole satin walk roun' de yearth draggin' he tall behind him, an' folks could see im. Now, he done got so busy twell he ain't got time to go roun' an' take de a'r. He got to git inside o' folks an' put 'em up to all kinder meanness an' mischleeviousness. He bleege to be due here when Bobble dressin'. She continued, casting a look of severity toward the little mound in the trundle bed. "I see 'im here dis mornin' big as a ox when I tryin' to get he face wash' an' he hyar comb. You needn't think he gone far des 'cause you can't_zern 'im wid yo' eyes. Well, de possum was de cunnines' o' all de beases in dem days. He like some folks you see, when he made out he sleep an' ain't studyin' 'bout nothin' dat de very time he watchin' you out'n de cornders o', he eyes an' got he years cock up list'nin.

"Brer Possum,' de debli shy to 'im one day, 's'pose you an' me try farmin' together orn shares. You take one-harf de crop,' sesze, 'en' I take de yether harf."

"Well,' sez Brer Possum. Den de debli he took'n plant de fiel' all over wild osh taters, an' reckly he gotten through he say to Brer Possum. Now, I done de plantin' o' de crop, Brer Possum, an' you mus' do de workin', an' I'll take dat part for my sheer whare grow orn top de groun'.

"An' Brer Possum hook an' look, an' he squinch he eyes up an' look agin, but he squinch he eyes up an' look agin, but he squinch he eyes up an' look agin, but he squinch he eyes up an' look agin, but he squinch he eyes up an' look agin, but he squinch he eyes up an look agin, but he squinch he eyes up an look agin, but he squinch he eyes up an look agin, but he squinch he eyes up an look agin, but he squinch he eyes up an look agin, but he squinch he eyes up an look agin, but he squinch he eye

'Mr. Debil,' he say, speakin' mighty manner, ly, 'our crappin' 'pear to turn out so well las' 'car spose we by it agin, an' ef you was saterfied wid yo' sheer dat time 'taint no while to make no altercations in de 'rangements. You ken take dat part whare grow on top de groun', same as I done befo'.'

"'Well,' sez de debil, an' nex' day he went to de fiel' wid a baz o' osh' taters flung over he back, but Brer 'Possum was too smart for 'im. He done bin dyar de day befo' an' plant de fiel' over wid corn. 'Mr. Debil,' he say, 'I done de plantin' dis time an' you mus' do de workin'.

"Well, de debil he work an' work, he did, all th'ough de hot summer days, twell de water run off'n 'im, an' time dey come to stack de corn he see what he done learn de 'possum. He smile mighty sweet, dough, twell Brer 'Possum turn he back. Den he 'rar au' charge fwell de sparks fyarly fly out'n he eyes. He done got qualified in he mine time de fall come, and one mornin' he went over to pay he respects to Brer 'Possum." 'Brer Possum,' he say, time he sot down.

"Brer Possum," he say, time he sot down.

in. 'Brer Possum.' he say, time he sot down, we all 'pear to git orn so well crappin', eszee, 'look like I cyan' wait twell plantin' ime come to lock teams wid you agin. 'pose we fatten some horgs together dis fall. ben when horg-killin' time come you an' me ken jump in de pen, an' de one whare ing out de mos' horgs will hab de mos' orgs'.

me ken jump in de pen, an' de one whare fling out de mos' horgs.

"Well. Brer Possum, he was 'greeable, an' de debil he bring his sheer o' feed, an' sot it down mighty fyar an' easy. Brer Possum he ain't trussin' de debil, an' he look an' look an' watch an' watch, but he cyan see whare he was gwine play 'im no trick. Howsomever, when horg killin' time come de debil took'n grease dem horgs, he did, twell dey was slick as elis. Den he ties a hag o' cornmeal 'roun' he wals', and rub he hand's wid de meal.

"Bout dis time Brer Possum come up, an' bofe ob 'em git in de pen. Den Brer Possum run roun', he did, an' ketched a big horg by de tail, but hit slip 'way f'om 'im. Den he ketched 'im by de foots, but he couldn't git no holt dyar, an' ev'y horg whare Brer Possum handle he han's git dat much slicker. All dis time de debil wus evermo' fling. In' out de horgs, 'cause he got he han's one ob 'em.

"But de possum was cunnin' ef he did let

or. All dis time de usen was verant han's roughed wid de meal, twell he git de las' one ob 'em.

"But de possum was cunnin' ef he did let de debil git ahead ob 'im, 'cause he know when to stop. He see he ain't no match for 'im, an' artier dat, when he 'gin to talk 'beat cans an' horg saisin'. Brer Possum hay down an' shet his eyes like he sleep. He ain't like some chillen whare I know, dat keep orn lettin' de debil fool 'em."

The people quickly recognize merit, and this is the reason the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla are confinually increasing. Try it.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Fills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion. THE BEST LIME.

The Shelby Calera the Finest in the Market The Shelby Calera the Finest in the Market It will be gratifying to the contractors and builders in the city to know that Messrs. Plane & Field are now selling the celebrated Shelby lime with office foot West Alabama street and Central railroad. It is the finest in America and may be used for all purposes for which lime is used. When you want lime call phone 354, may-28-2-m-sun-tues-fri

Offices For Rent Three rooms, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, first floor, Grant building. Call on present occupant.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave than Castoria

Atlanta Is the Educational Center of the State of Georgia.

MEDICAL COLLEGES, MILITARY SCHOOLS

The Negroes Have Six Splendid Collage for Their Education-Business Col-leges, Law and Language Schools.

BY JULIAN HABRIS.



TLANTA, as an educational center, has advantages that are offered by few other cities north or south; while as far as the state of Georgia alone

state of Georgia alone is concerned, the Gate City of the metropolis of education. Independent of its school system which is universally recognized and acknowledged to be one of the most thoroughly equipped, and undoubtedly the best regulated in America, Atlanta has many other schools and colleges which has many other schools and colleges which cover fully the various branches that ne-cessitate the taking of a special course of

cessitate the taking of a special course of study.

As an example, or rather in justification of this assertion, may be cited the fact that out of the five medical colleges in the state four of them are in Atlanta; and these colleges turned out last year no less than one hundred and twenty graduates in medicine, surgery, dentistry and law. The three military schools graduated more than half a hundred students this year, and on the last Friday of this month the Technological school will send out fifteen young men prepared for the highest grade of mechanical work. The graduates from the of mechanical work. The graduates from the school of technology have received a fine literary education in addition to their man-

ual training.

There are also a great number of private schools in the city which deserve recognition, for they play an important part in the matter of preparing both boys and girls tion, for they play an important part in the matter of preparing both boys and girls for collegiate courses. Some of these private schools have a curriculum which equals, if it does not surpass, the high school course of study. The public schools are not to be slighted, but a mere passing mention will suffice for them in view of the attention they have already claimed. The two high schools, one for boys and the other girls, rank first, and deserve all the

state that he passed a faultless examina-tion. The last question asked him was: "Where did you graduate?" "At DeGiye's opera house," was the innocent reply of the young man.

The Business Colleges.

The business colleges of this city play no small part in the education of the coming generation. Expert type-writers, Rapid stenographers and careful book-keepers are in demand at all times, and necessity has called for just such institutions of training in this line as we now have.

The foremost of the business colleges of the city is possibly the Southern Shorthand and Business college, which occupies three floors of The Herald building. The Southern Business college is in charge of Mr. A. C. Briscoe, and is a consolidation of the Southern School of Shorthand and Moore's Business college.

Sullivan and Crichton's business college and shorthand school is the result of a consolidation of Sullivan's business colleges and Crichton's school of shorthand. The combination has made an exceptionally fine school, and hardly a day passes but that they recommend one of their pupils to parties requiring a good shorthand writer, bookkeeper and typewriter.

The Military Schools. With a high school course and strict military discipline, the military schools of Atlanta are necessarily well patronized in-

stitutions.

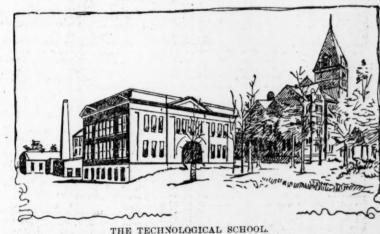
The multary feature of the schools, esrhe military feature of the schools, especially where the class standing is taken into consideration in the appointing of the officers of the various school companies, has a good effect upon the average student, inasmuch as he knows that in order to become an officer, and hold the honor, he must study hard.

The cadet uniforms are all very pretty, and do not differ to any great extent.

The Gordon school is a splendid military academy, and was what was formerly known as the Mean's Military school. The Gordon school has pretty quarters on Edgewood avenue; W. H. Meagley is head mester.

master.
The Moreland Park academy is another fine military school. The boys have ample drill grounds and get the benefit of fresh air. The school is at Edgewood. The Georgia Military institute is a well known school also, and is thoroughly equipped.

The Private Schools.



esting.

Law. Language and Elecution. There is but one law school, proper, in Atlatna, and that is the Atlanta, Law school. There are law departments in some of the medical colleges, but this school

The education facilities for the negroes are away above par. They have six colleges in charge of excellent professors, and managed by a capable board of direc-

The colleges are as follows:
The Athana Baptist Seminary, the Atlanta University. Gammon Theological seminary, More's Brown college and Spelman seminary. Storr's school is a private negro school which is co ducted

on a modern basis.

With the above array of special course schools and colleges, presented to the mind and eve, one cannot fail to see that the Gate City of the Empire State of the South

is nothing less than a citadel of learning.

Palmetto, Ga., September 24, 1881—I certify that on the 17th of September I commenced giving my child, twenty months old. Smith's Worm Oll and the following day 23 worms 4 to 6 inches long were expelled from it.

S. W. LONG.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS. They Like the "Shelby of Calera"-It is the

Best Lime. The people say it is the best and it is the best. Time and experience have shown it. It is a lime that lasts. Plane & Field, foot of West Alabama street and

Five gallons gasoline for 50c at the store or 60c delivered to any part of the city by the Thomas Kirke Manufacturing Co., 81 and 83 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. Terms strictly cash without exception.

GEORGIA BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Next Meeting of the Georgia Bar Associ-

The Next Meeting of the Georgia Bar Association Will Be Held at Rome, Ga., Wednesday, July 5, 1893.

Social courtesies will be extended by the Rome bar. The annual banquet will occur on Thursday night.

Important papers will be read. Among other subjects will be treated, "Law and Electricity;" "Nicaragua Canal and Its Legal Relations;" "Future of Woman at the Georgia Bar," the latter by Judge Bleckley. Two symposias will be had, one on "How the Judiciary Should be Chosen and Why?" the other on "What Reforms in Remedial Procedure Are Most Needed in Georgia?"

Central railroad sell it. Phone 354. may-28-2-m-sun-tues-fri

praise given them. The white grammar ception, better known as the Sisters' school, schools number fourteen, and there is a is both a day and boarding school. The night school for the benefit of those unable sisters in charge of the school have the ception, better known as the Sisters' school, is both a day and boarding school. The sisters in charge of the school have the reputation of being, and are obliged to be, the finest of scholars and the ablest of teachers in whatever branch they take charge. When a girl graduates from this academy she, has taken a course which is not below that of a high school curriculum. The Capital Female college and Washington seminary are boarding schools that are equipped with all the modern schoolroom necessaries, and which receive a heavy patronage. The commencement exercises of these schools are always exceedingly inneresting.

night school for the benefit of those unable to attend a day session.

The school facilities for the negroes are superb, for in addition to five grammar schools they have six of the finest colleges in the south, all of them pleasantly situated in the suburbs. In all but one of these colleges the negroes can secure an industrial training, and the tuition is exceedingly low as the most of them have been endowed.

In the way of schools and colleges for special courses may be mentioned the medical colleges, one of them having a distinct branch in its dental department; business colleges, where shorthand, type-writing and bookkeeping are the special features; a school of elecution, which I understand is a prosperous one despite the fact that nearly every school has its own instructor in a prosperous one despite the fact that nearly every school has its own instructor in elocution; a law school, which is doing much towards developing some fine legal timber; a school of languages, where French, German and Spanish are taught; a School of Technology, where cur beys are instructed in useful trades; military schools, which stamp the boys that attend them with an uprightness of bearing that is to be obtained only by a rizid military training; and last, but not least, the private schools of the city, many of them having kindergarden departments for little tots ranging in age from three to six years old.

The School of Technology.

Alamina last is the Atlanta, Law school. There are law departments in school makes a specialty of law learning eltogether. Hamilton Douglas is dean.

The Berlitz school of languages is another of our treasures in the school languages is another of our treasures in the school fallone. Frinch, Spanish and erman are taught by competent professors. Professor C. Collonge is at the lead of this school.

The hird in the class of but-one-of-a-kind is the Southern School of Elocution, which is recognized to be a fine one.

The Negro Universities.

The Miatha, and that is the Atlanta, so the school makes a specialty of law learning eltogether. Hamilton Douglas is dean.

The Berlitz school of languages is another of our treasures in the school languages is another of the school of our treasures in the school of Elocution, which is recognized to be a fine one.

The Negro Universities.

The Negro Universities of the negroes are away above par. They have six colleges to the school of the medical colleges, but this school makes a specialty of law departments in some of the medical colleges, but this school makes a specialty of law learning eltogether. Hamilton Douglas is dean.

The School of Technology. The School of Technology-the boys in their familiarity refer to it as the "Teck" - is one of the grandest institutions of its kind that exists, and for four years it has fitted

a long-felt want. It is a state school, the appropriation for the buildings having been made by the state legislature, and is endowed by the state to something over twenty thousand dollars each year. A certain number of boys is allowed, the apportio ment being made with a view of giving each county a number in proportion to its population.

The cut of the school shows the main building and "shops." These two buildings were built at an original cost of \$50. ings were built at an original cost of 100,000. The first year the school was begun it had over a hundred pupils and the sttendance last year was nearly one hundred and fifty. Including the boys that will grad-uate this year, there have been fifty-free graduaes sent out from the school, many of

whom now enjoy lucrative positions—108i-tions which they secured by means of the mechanical skill acquired at the Technological school. Last year a disastrous fire, which originated in the "shops," caused the extire destruction of that valuable adjunct to the school, and it was sometime before another was built. There was a failure on the prat of was built. There was a failure on the pract or the legislature to see right at once the great need of the shop, but finally a sufficient amount was added to the insurance money to rebuild it. The president of the Teck' is Dr. I. S. Hopkins, and a better man will

never fill the place. Atlanta's Medical Colleges.

Atlanta has within her domains four medical colleges, proper; and one of these col-leges has a branch department which is to all effect another institution of special train-

leges has a branch department which is to all effect another institution of special training.

The Atlanta Medical college is now in its thirty-fifth session, and all along has had a very prosperous career. The 172 for of this college is Dr. W. S. Kendrick. The equipment of the college and this may be said of all of them—is the lat22, and the instructors are men of high reoutation.

The Southern Medical college, of which Dr. William Perrin Nicolson is the dean, is now in its fourteenth annual session. This college has not been in existence but a comparatively short while, and yet it has won a reputation that its promoters may well be proud of. But recently, the board of directors decided to enlarge by creating a special dental department. The dental department is known as the Southern Dental college.

The other two colleges are the Atlanta Polyclinic and the Georgia college of eelectic medicine and surgery. Both of these enjoy the reputations which place them on an equal footing with any of the medical colleges in the state. To gain a diploma from either of them means that the graduate is well prepared.

Since the subject of medical colleges and

from either of them means that the graduate is well prepared.

Since the subject of medical colleges and graduates has been entered, I am reminded of a joke told by the irrepressible Charley Northen. It was about a young doctor who had completed his course in one of the colleges here, and who was being examined for some position which involved his merits as a physician. It is needless to

Reduced rates will be given by the rail-roads. For further information address Nat Harris, Rome, Ga., or John W. Aikin, secretary, Cartersville, Ga. UNIVERSAL SATISFACTOIN. The Shelby Lime of Calera Pronounced So by Experts.

Messrs. Plane & Field, office foot of West Alabama street and Central railroad, are now the agents of the Shelby lime. They are selling it at very close figures. It is pronounced by builders and contractors to be as good as the very best and far superior to most grades of lime. When you want something, in the lime line don't forget to call on Plane & Field. Phone 254.

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GROWTH OF RELIGION

The Rise and Progress of the Several Religious

DENOMINATIONS

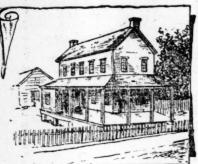
ATLANTA.

Their Difficulties and Triumphs and Their Branching Out Into Churches.

BY L. L. KNIGHT.

In bold and decided contrast with her present temples of worship was the little primitive church in which the pioneers of Atlanta first gathered.

Perhaps it is wrong to call it a church. for it would hardly come up to that idea at the present day. It was simply a meeting place, and even for this purpose was very scantily provided with chairs. In this meager equipment the poverty rather than the infancy of the young settlement was reflected, for all who repaired to this place



WHERE FIRST SERVICES WERE HELD. of worship were humble laborers who earned their living by the sweat of their brows Ignorance was another characteristic of the settlement and, of course, the services which were held from week to week were designed to comfort rather than to enlighten the settlers.

Like the twelve disciples they met in a "little upper room," and their number was scarcely in excess of that little band. The building in which they met was owned by the Western and Atlantic railroad and was built during the year 1836.

That was a long time ago. It was just after the country had been surveyed by that noted engineer, Stephen H. Long, who located near the passenger depot the terminal point of the railroad. There was only one settler here at that time, a stalwart pioneer by the name of Hardy Ivy. The Indians had already left the section and Mr. lvy was, literally speaking, the "monarch of all he surveyed." His ax, as monarch of all he surveyed. His ax, as it fell with a vigorous stroke against the trees met with no response save its own echo. The hills were every where clothed in their native habitiments—and seemed to be in no hurry to shake off the drowsy solitude of their oaks. In view of the rapid changes which have taken place since that time it requires no little stretch of the that time it requires no little stretch of the imagination to forget the stir and bustle which is now heard along the highway, and to fancy in its place the cool retreats and woodland paths of primeval Atlanta, stretching away into the dark foliage and losing themselves in the whisper of the

forest.

The settlement which sprang up around
The settlement was driven into the The settlement which sprang up around the stake which was driven into the ground near the present union depot, was called "Terminus," and the settlers were made up of the workmen employed along the line. In the two story building which was erected for the engineer, the workmen were allowed to deposit their tools and to keep their other personal property. By and by the settlement began to grow, and several families who reasoned that the several families who reasoned that the locality was destined to make its mark, began to settle in the immediate vicinity. These collateral facts are mentioned to These collateral facts are mentioned to show that the religious instinct of our city was not slow in asserting itself and that the moral growth of Atlanta, which has steadily kept apace with her development began with the quickening energies which imparted to her hills the first indication of viriality.

vitality.

When the settlement had grown sufficiently large to warrant such a movement, which was rendered all the more imperative on account of the immorality which prevailed on account of the liminoranty which prevaled in the camps of those workmen who had uo homes, it was suggested by the settlers that a service of some kind, held on the Sabbath day, would be the proper influence with which to combat this tendency.

Accordingly, an application was made

Accordingly, an application was made to the authorities for the little upper room, to the authorities for the little upper room, and the request was very readily granted. For a number of months the settlers congregated in this place, where they had a word of exhortation and a prayer. Now and then a preacher, who happened to lose his way in the woods, gave tnem a sermon, but this was a rare luxury, and one to which they could look forward to with no certainty.

This two-story building was the only one This two-story building was the only one of the kind which the settlement boasted for two or three years. After this interval, however, a large rock building was erected by the railroad company in the same block, and according to the best tradition, the settlers transferred their meetings of this place. A lot of hymn books, a number of chairs, and a plain organ, was by this time the property of the settlers. by this time the property of the worshipers, which indicated not only their great growth in numbers, but also the prosperity of the

The first decided religious movement took place in the year 1845, and resulted in the erection of a building for religious



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

meetings. There was no denomination meetings. There was no denominational sentiment at that time, and no building could be erected without union of strength. Moreover, the congregation would be entirely too small to inspire the preacher, without a union of worshipers. Hence, a fund for the purpose was realized out of the joint. Contributions of all the settlers, or, as we may call them by this time, villagers. Terminus, by a recent act of the legislature had been changed to Marthasville.

ville.

This building was located near the present intersection of Pryor and Houston streets, near the present site of the First Methodist church. It was a very plain affair with a chimney at each end, a large door opening at the top of a flight of steps, and four windows. The building was provided with plain benches, an organ, a few hymn books and a kerosene oil lamp.

Although the building was erected by

the Christian people of the village they were too poor to erect it for that exclusive purpose. Accordingly, during the week it was occupied by the vinage school master who taught "the young ideas how to shoot." On Sunday it was turned over to the older people who meet to give analence to the word of God.

The growth of the village and the rapid increase of young children, whose mischevous pranks no doubt reminded the villagers of their soul's saivation, soon resulted in the organization of the inst Sunday school. This important event took place on the second Sunday of June, 1847. The supermendents for the first year were James A. Collins and Oswald Houston. Robert M. Clarke was the first secretary and treasurer. The librarian of the Sunday school was Mr. R. M. Brown, and a committee consisting R. M. Brown, and a committee consisting of Edwin Payne, the father of Judge Co-lumbus Payne; A. F. Luckie and Alen E. Johnson was appointed to look after the maintenance of the library. The name of Marthasville having been recently dropped the organization was known as the "At-lanta Union Sunday school."

lanta Union Sunday school."

It was just at this time, however, that the harmony of the village in religious matters began to disappear and the various denominations to form themselves into separate masses or segregations. Although the growth of the Sunday school was not in the least impaired, the divergence in creed among the older people became every

day more apparent.

The Methodists were the first to separate from the general meetings and to ide themselves with their special mode of re-ligious worship. They held their services in the depot of the Western and Atlantic railroad until 1847, when they organized into a little church by the name of Wesley chapel.

Origin of Wesley Chapel.

The little organization was annexed to the Decatur circuit and immediately began to exhibit striking signs of vitarity. Through the efforts of Mr. Edwin Payne, a devout and earnest man, who was a firm believer in the doctrines of the Methodist church, a small sum of money was raised for the purpose of erecting a church building. When the work began the officers had in hand about \$700. Before the building was completed, however, the little sum of money hand about \$700. Before the building was completed, however, the little sum of money gave out, and Mr. Jonathan Norcross came to the rescue with valuable contributions in the way of rough benches, which were made at his planing mill. Rude and unfinished as the building was, the Methodists began to hold their meetings in it. Their numbers grew and two years later they were able to finish it and supply it with new benches. This was followed by an earnest revival which resulted in many with new benches. This was followed by an earnest revival which resulted in many accessions to the church membership. The little church in after years was lo-

The little church in after years was located near the union Sunday school and on the site now occupied by the First Methodist, which many of the old settlers still persist in calling "Wesley chapel."

The first pastors of the church were J. W. Yarborough and J. W. Hinton. The superintendent for the first year was Mr. Lowis Lawshe.

Lewis Lawshe. During the war the membership of the During the war the membership of the church was greatly reduced, but after the termination of hostilities it seemed to enter upon a new growth. During the pastorate of Dr. W. P. Harrison in 1867 a commit-

of a new church building. The resolution to erect the new building was delayed, however, until the 11th of June, 1870. As soon as it was decided to build no time was lost and the first services were held in the new church in the early part of the follow

church in the early part of the following year. On the 14th of June of that year the name of the organization was changed from that of Wesley chapel to the First Methodist church. Such was the origin and growth of this church, which is now one of the leading organizations of the city. The pastor at the present time is Rev. J. B. Robins, an earnest and consecrated man, whose integrity has been fruitful in the salvation of many souls. One of the early pastors of the church was the late lamented Bishop George F. Pierce, who was a bosom friend of General Robert Toombs, and one of the finest pulpit orators this and one of the finest pulpit orators this country ever produced. Dr. W. J. Scott, of this city, was one of the pastors of this church during the war.

How Trinity Church Started The origin of Trinity church makes quite an interesting story. It was during the spring of 1853 that Mr. Greene B. Haygood, a prominent lawyer and the father of Bishop Haygood, started a little Sunday of Bishop Haygood, started a little Sunday school in a small wooden house on Mc-Donough street. Mr. Haygood was a devout Christian man and an earnest, energetic worker. Having put his hands to the plow, so to speak, he determined upon a good harvest. He was aided in the work by his wife, Mr. Willis Peck and his work by his wife, Mr. Willis Feck and his son, Mr. Atticus G. Haygood, who was then a small lad. The growth of the city was such that by the end of the year the movement had grown into such propormovement had grown into such proportions as to warrant the erection of a church. A lot was purchased on Mitchell street, not far from the present site of the state capitol, and work immediately began. The corner stone of the building was laid with imposing exercises, and the fallowing spring, about one year from the birth of the Sunday school, the pupils assembled for the first time in the basement. When the building was finally completed, in the the bilding was finally completed, in the fall of 1854, it was formally dedicated to God by Bishop J. O. Andrew, D. D. The church was not a very costly one, of course, as there was very little wealth in the community, and for quite a while Trinity and Wesley chapel were served jointly by the same pageters. Trinity and Wesley chapel were served jointly by the same pastors. A separation occurred, however, in 1856, and Rev. L. J. Davis was the first pastor. When the city was captured by General Sherman, in 1864, the church building was used as a plunder room for the storage of furniture and other articles. When the war was over, it was found that many of the members had lost their lives in the great conflict, and, when the membership of the church was reorganized, there were scarcely more than twenty to be enrolled. The church soon recuperated, however, and started upon a fresh career of energetic growth. It was decided, in 1872, to dispose of the old church, which had grown too small for the congregation, and to erect a new one on another lot. The purchase of the present site was the outgrowth of that determination, and the week of the service. the present site was the outgrowth of that determination, and the work of erecting the new sanctuary began in good earnest. For two or three years the services were held in the basement, and not until 1877 was the building completed for occupancy. Several improvements have been since added, and the auditorium is now considered one of the largest in the city. Rev. Walker Lewis is the pastor of this church, and is greatly beloved by his congregation. The other prominent Methodist churches are St. Paul's, organized April 21, 1867, by Mr. F. M. Richardson: Grace Methodist church, organized in 1883 by Rev. W. A. Dodge: Payne's chapel, organized several years before the war and named in honor of Mr. Edwin Payne: Merritt's Avenue, established in 1873, Evans' chapel established new sanetuary began in good earnest.

in 1851 and the Marietta street Methodist church in 1867. The other churches of this denomination have all been established within recent years. Among the latter number may be named the Walker street Methodist church and the Park street Methodist church, of West End, the latter in charge of Dr. J. W. Lee, whose reputation is well-nigh international.

Growth of the Baptist Denomination The Baptist denomination in Atlanta lacks only a few months of being as old as the Methodist, and while the latter were the first to inaugurate a church movement, the Baptists were the first to worship in a completed sanctuary. The initial step which ulminated in the erection of the First Bap



tist church began during the summer of 1846. The inauguration of the work was committed to the labors of Rev. D. G. Danel, a missionary of that denomination who was sent to this city by the Baptist convention. This body gave him \$100 with which to start the work, and to this he afterwards added \$350 by local subscription. Taking a small part of this money, he purchased for \$130 the large and convenient lot on which the present church is located. The same lot today is worth almost as many thousand. On this piece of ground a plain, but substantial structure was erected, and the church was formany dedicated to the worship of God on the 5th of July, 1848. The strength of the church to begin with was only seventeen members, but their faith was strong and their members soon increased. Rev. Mr. Daniel was the first pastor of the church, and he was succeeded by Rev. A. M. Spalding. The discipline by Rev. A. M. Spalding. The discipline of those primitive days was very severe. Every absence from the Sabbath worship was rigidly noted and made the subject of a thorough investigation. If no sufficient or spiritual reason was disclosed the offending church member was liable to a severe reprimand. This early training of the church was the source and permit of much church was the source and parent of much of that strength which characterizes that organization at the present day. Since the ministers of this denomination

Since the ministers of this denomination are chosen for no definite term of years the number of pastors who have served in the pulpit of this church may be mentioned without any apparent discrimination or any lengthy resort to numerals. Rev. A. M. Spalding, according to the church record, was succeeded in 1854 by Rev. W. H. Roberts. This divine was followed by Rev. Mr. Holmes, who served for only a short while, and was succeeded in turn by Rev. T. W. Wilkes. During the pastorate of Rev. H. C. Hornady, who next followed a committee was appointed to solicit funds for the erection of a new church. The approach of the federal army, however, and the fear of threatened invasion caused a suspension of this movement. It was resumed again, however, with renewed vigor on the cessation of hostilities, and the foundations of the new building were laid in the early part of 1868. Dr. Hornady, to whose consecrated work much of the success of the new building was due, had sent in his resignation a few months before, and was are chosen for no definite term of years the consecrated work much of the section the new building was due, had sent in his resignation a few months before, and was succeeded by that radiant orator and gifted preacher-intellect, Rev. Robert W. Fuller. Poblical subscriptions were raised for the purpose of completing the new church, which was formally dedicated on the 7th of November, 1869. Dr. Fuller, on account of his feeble health, was forced to resign his charge in 1876. He was succeeded by Rev. E. W. Warren, who occupied the pulpit until June, 1876, when he was succeeded by Rev. D. W. Guinn. The latter resigned his pastorate in 1884, at which time the present pastor, Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, was called to the pulpit. Dr. Hawthorne is one of the most brilliant pulpit orators of the south. He is tall in stature, commanding in his appearance and personality, and one of the intellectual giants of his denomination. His bold denunciation his denomination. His bold denunciation of popular evils and his aggressive minis-try have frequently incurred the expression



CATHOLIC CHURCH. of public criticism, but this to a certain extent has served to increase the size of his congregations and to render more effect

nal his preaching of the gospel. Beginning of the Second Baptist, In a few weeks the members of this church will worship in their handsome new church will worship in their handsome new building, which is now being erected or

the corner of Washington and Mitchell streets at a cost of \$75,000. The religious work which is thus about to culminate in such a beautiful abode was started in the fall of 1854. Letters of dismissal were given at that time to nineteen members of the First Baptist church for this purpose. Among the number were Dr. B. F. Boman, one of the early mayors of Atlanta; Ira O. McDaniel and the other members of that family; J. M. Meyers, F. H. Coleman and many others.

An organization was effected and movements were set in operation for the erec-tion of a church. The members were none of them rich, but a few of them were in

good circumstances, and all of them were bent on having a place of worship. After subscribing as much as they could out of their own pockets they started a popular subscription and sought the aid of their denomination in other parts of the state. The result of their vigorous work of their denomination in other parts of the state. The result of their vigorous work was a handsome sum of money with which they applied themselves to the building of the sanctuary. The church was completed in the summer of 1858 and was dedicated by Rev. N. M. Crawford. Before this, however, regular services were held in temporary quarters every Sabbath, the first pastor being Rev. Charles M. Irwin, who was elected to that position in August 1855. This divine was succeeded in 1856 by Rev. T. U. Wilkes, who remained with the congregation for two years. Then came Rev. John T. Clarke, who occupied the pulpit until December 11, 1861. At that time the membership of the church was about 100 communicants. The next pastor to occupy the pulpit was Rev. W. T. Brantley D.D. Thirty-nine accessions followed the installation of this divine, who was an earnest worker and a godly servant in Israel, and by the summer of 1863, there were as many as 165 members enrolled.

The entrance of General Sherman into the city and the terrible fate of the war entailed upon the church a very heavy calamity. Reorganizing its forces after the war thirty-five names were registered. The

others were either dead or had taken up their residences in other parts of the country. However, the membership began to increase, and the work of the church continued to steadily revive. The resignation of Dr. Brantley was submitted to the congregation in the fall of 1855, and was very reluctantly accepted. The vacancy was temporarily supplied by Dr. H. H. Tucker, afterwards chancellor of the State university. The growth of the church soon resulted in a recall of Dr. Brantley, who, after serving out his time as pastor of the Baptist church in Augusta, resumed his work in this city. Several improvements were made in the church building, which was handsomely repaired and extended at an extra cost of \$20,000. In June, 1871, Dr, Brantley resigned for a second time, in spite of the earnest importunities of his congregation to remain, and accepted the call of the Seventh Baptist church of Baltmore, Mol. A worthy successor to Dr. Brantley was found in the genial ner congregation to remain, and accepted the call of the Seventh Baptist church of Baltimore, Moi. A worthy successor to Dr. Brantley was found in the genial personality and successful ministerial labors of Rev. A. T. Spalding, who came from Louisville, Ky., and preached his first sermon on the 8th of October, 1871. Dr. Spalding remained with the church for ten years, resigning to accept a charge in Galveston, Tex., and preaching his farewell sermon in October, 1881. The present pastor, Dr. Henry McDonald, was called to the church in December of the same year; and ever since that time has occupied the pulpit. Dr. McDonald is a minister of striking originality of thought and peculiar eloquence. He has a magnetism about him which draws his congregation towards him in close affinity; and which makes him one of the most useful and beloved evangels of God in this city.

The strength of the Baptist denomination in Atlanta is numerically almost as great

The strength of the Baptist denomination in Atlanta is numerically almost as great as the Methodist. In addition to the two already mentioned may be added the Third Baptist, which was organized in 1867, and which is now one of the most efficient and popular church organizations in the city. The Fifth Baptist church is another important and useful agency for good, and the pastor, Rev. V. C. Norcross, who is a man of tireless energy and deep consecraman of tireless energy and deep consecra-tion, has been in charge of its spiritual welfare for more than eighteen years. Though still young in age, being scarcely more than forty-five or fifty years, he is nevertheless the oldest pastor in the city.



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.

concerned. The Central Baptist church, which was started in 1871 as the Fourth Baptist, is another flourishing organization with a large and active membership. In addition to these, there are several other churches of this denomination, all of which exert a healthy moral influence, and are strong potentialities for the accomplishment of good.

The growth of this cultured and excellent

denomination forms a unique and interesting chapter in Atlanta's history.

Many recall the fittle frame building on Marietta street, which stood on the site of the present elegant sanctuary, in which that venerable man of God, Dr. John L. Wilson where long white hair fell in Wilson, whose long white hair fell in beautiful waves over his shoulder, was wont to "allure to brighter worlds." Dr. Wilson was the pioneer of Presbyterianism

the began his labors on the 8th of January, 1848, and, though the city was small at that early period, his zeal soon allied him self with many followers who joined his in his work of organizing a Presbyterian The movement was soon inau

church. The movement was soon inaugurated, and the following gentlemen were the first trustees: Mr. John Glenn, who is still living; G. T. McGinley, J. A. Hayden, Oswald Houston, Reuben Cone, James Davis and Joseph Pitts.

Mr. Reuben Cone, one of the trustees, owned a valuable lot on Marietta street, which he sold to the church for a small sum of money. A small building was erected thereon which was dedicated on the 4th of July, 1852. A reorganization of the board followed, and the name of the First Presbyterian church of Atlanta was adopted for the new organization. With one or two brief interventions Dr. Wilson remained for the new organization. With one o two brief interventions Dr. Wilson remain ed as the pastor of the church until 1873 when the good man received his reward. A large white monument denotes his resting place in Oakland cemetery. Dr. Wilson, throughout his entire pastorate, was not only beloved and admired by his own congregation, but was treated with marked deference and respect by the other denomdeference and respect by the other denon

The church in its early days belonged to the Fliut River presbytery. During the The church in its early days belonged to the Fliut River presbytery. During the term of Dr. Wilson's retirement from the pulpit, Rev. J. L. King and Rev. J. E. Dubose acted successively as stated sup-ply. The latter was also for three years pastor of the church. During the pastorate of Dr. Dubose there were many dissensions which caused a division of the congrega-tion. The part withdrawing formed the

tion. The part withdrawing formed the Central Presbyterian church, while the part remaining, still retained their former name, and recalled to the pulpit the able services of Dr. Wilson.

Dr. Wilson was succeeded in 1873 by Rev. Joseph H. Martin, who began his ministry in the fall of that year. A great revival was the immediate result of the new pastor's work and there were over fifty accessions to the church.

accessions to the church. This created a movement for a new church. The congregation was now too large for the small building and was rapidly growing. Measures were soon taken looking towards the erection of a new church. The result of that movement was the present beautiful edifice which was built at an original cost of \$36,000. Several improvements, however, have been made since that time, and the present size of congregation has renewed the urgenc for more extensive accommodations. Plans are now under consideration for a complete renovation of the sanctuary. The new church was dedicated with imposing ceremonics in November, 1878, by Rev. Dr. Hogue, of Richmond, Va. Dr. E. H. Barnett, of Abingdon, Va., was called to the pulpit in 1883, and since that time has continued without intermission to serve the congregation. Dr. Barnett is one of the ablest and most lovable men in the southern Presbyterian church and his ministry has been blessed with signal results. As a proof of the high esteem in which he is held he was given a few years ago, a trip to the Holy Land, for which he has happily repaid the congregation a hundred times by his glowing account of the "hal-lewed orient." blessed with signal results. As a lowed orient.

Though frequently called to other charges he has steadily declined all offers, prefer-ring to remain with his present flock. Central Presbyterian Church. The Central, or, as it is frequently called, the Second Presbyterian church, is also one of the largest in the city and its growth is peculiarly interesting.

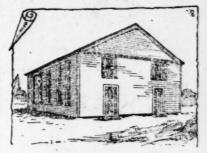
It was organized on the 14th of February by a large number of members who

withdrew from the first church. A petition withdrew from the first church. A petition signed by these seceding members was presented to the Flint River presbytery with a full statement of the causes impelling them to the separation and the adminds to be derived from a separate and independent organization.

The petition was granted and the church organized as above stated, the first mine.

organized as above stated. The first ruling elders were John Q. Rea and Dr. J. F. Logan. The latter departed this life about two years ago. The first pastor of the little church was Rev. John L. Rogers, although prior to his installation service were conducted by Rev. J. W. Baker. Dr Rogers was installed as pastor on the 16th of January, 1859.

of January, 1859.
Services were conducted in a small building near the present site of the state capital and for several months the congregation continued to gather in this place. In the meantime, however, the officers of the church, for a small consideration, had purchased a lot on Washington street and began chased a lot on Washington street and began the erection of a neat and attractive sane-tuary. This building, which occupied the site of the present church, was completed during the month of February, 1869, and dedicated to the worship of God by Rev. J. C. Stiles, D.D. The new church was at this time the handsomest in the city. Rev. J. L. Rogers remained in the pastorate until May 24, 1863, at which time he sent in his resignation. His successor was Kev. R. Q. Millard, who occupied the pulpit until the fall of 1866. Dr. Mallard was an excellent theologian and a man of unquesexcellent theologian and a man of unques-tioned ability. Many of his congregation



OLD WESLEY CHAPEL.

were loath to part with him, and his resignation was accepted with very general re-gret. The next pastor of the church was Rev. Rufus K. Porter, an eloquent and consecrated war who was tenderly beloved by his confregation. Dr. Porter occupied the purat for only a little more than two years. Frail it health, though vigorous in intellect, he fell an early victim to his physi at infarinties, and the congregation was called et n to mourn the death of this goodly man. Resolutions and tender cungies were passed upon his life and character at a meeting of the congregation which was held, and as a further token of the love and esteem in which he was held a marble plate, bearing the inscription of his name and pastorate, was placed on the wad of the church, while a handsome monument was erected above his resting place in Oak-

The Eext regular pastor of the church was Rev. J. f. Leftwich, who accepted the call of the session and entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 24th of December, 1869. His installation as pastor, however, was deferred until the month of May. The pastorate of Dr. Leftwich December, 1869. His installation as pastor, however, was deferred until the month of May. The pastorate of Dr. Leftwich was signally successful, and the church grew rapidly, both in spirituality and numbers. A very unfortunate controversy sprang up onling the last year of the pastor's service relative to the matter of dancing, which resulted in much feeling and a marked division of sentiment among the receivers of the congregation. In the midst of this uppleasantness Dr. Leftwich, who was greatly beloved by his congregation, was greatly beloved by his congregation, and even by those who differed with him, sent in his resignation, which was very reluciantly a cetted. He was parter of the church until 1879, a period of nearly ten

rears. Rev C. P. Vaughn, D.D., occupied the Itev C. P. Vaughn, D.D., occupied the pulpit for a few months after this, and was succeeded in December, 1880, by Rev. William E. Boggs, of Memphis, Tenn. Dr. Boggs resigned in October, 1882, to accept a professorship in the Columbia Theological seminary. He is now the efficient and honored chancellor of the State university. The resignation of Dr. Boggs called for the election of another pastor, and the choice of the session fell upon Dr. G. B. Strickler, of Virginia. Dr. Strickler began his labors in February, 1883, and has cnoice of the session fell upon Dr. G. B.
Strickler, of Virginia. Dr. Strickler began
his labors in February, 1883, and has
been, since that time, the loved and honored
pastor of the church. Dr. Strickler is a
man of remarkable ability, and, as a pastor,
is without a superior in this city. He is
a profound thinker, a magnetic orator, and
is regarded as one of the ablest theologians
in the general assembly of the church.
The present church building was erected
in 1885, at an approximate cost of \$50,000.
While the church was being erected, the
congregation worshiped in the basement of

egation worshiped in the basement of

the Fulton county courthouse.

To make a brief mention of the other churches of this denomination, the Third churches of this denomination, the Third Presbyterian church was organized as a branch of the First on the 4th of March, 1874. The pastor of the church, at the present time, which occupies a beautiful brick building on Luckie street, is Rev. A. R. Holderby, a man of rare excellence and picty. The Fourth church, of which Rev. T. P. Cleveland is the able pastor, was organized, under the direction of the Central Presbyterian church, on the 24th of June, 1883. It has now a large membership, and is a very flourishing organizabership, and is a very flourishing organiza-tion. The church is located on Chamberlain son. The other Presbyterian churches, all of which are active centers of religious influence, are the West End Presbyterian church and the Fifth and Sixth Presby-

Growth of Episcopacy The proposition to build a grand cathedral

The proposition to build a grand cathedral in Atlanta, to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000, makes interesting the growth of the Episcopal church in this city.

Few people are, perhaps, aware that the Episcopal church is one of the oldest in Atlanta. The germ of this popular church organization was first planted during the days of Marthasville.

Colonel Garnett, of Virginia, was passing through the village during the year 1847, in common with the celebrated Bishon

through the village during the year 1847, in company with the celebrated Bishop



FIRST BAPTIST

Elliott, when the conversation turned upon the future of this section and the wisd of starting a church in Marthasville.

of starting a church in Marthasville.

"Why not buy a piece of ground here," said Colonel Garnett, "and hold it in reserve for a future church?"

The bishop smiled. "Buy among these briar patches," said he, "I think there are better fields for our money."

Yet the bishop avowed a few months later that he was no prophet, for he was shortly called upon to dedicate St. Philip's Episcopal church among the very bushes which he had spoken of so disparagingly.

The lot for the church was donated by Samuel Mitchell, one of the early pioneers of this city, who owned a great deal of property. Other pieces of ground were afterwards contributed by Richard Peters and Samuel Jones. A small building was erected on the corner of Washington and

Hunter streets, in which the first services were conducted by Rev. John Hunt, of Philadelphia. Rev. Richard Johnson, who was afterwards chaplain of Hampton's legion, and died in Atlanta, was pastor of the church at the outbreak of the war. After the war, the church was reorganized, and several extensions made to the building. Through the efforts of General Meade, who had been in military command of this district, the presentation of a five-thousand-dollar organ was made to the church. Rev. C. W. Thomas was the rector at this time, and he was succeeded by Rev. Robert Elliott, a brother of the bishop. During the rectorship of Dr. Foute, who next succeeded, the present beautiful building at a cost of \$35,000 was erected. The steeple has never yet been completed. Dr. J. at a cost of \$35,000 was erected. The steeple has never yet been completed. Dr. J. G. Armstrong, one of the most brilliant and eloquent divines this country ever produced was the next rector of the parish. He was succeeded by Rev. Byron Holly, who was followed in turn by Rev. Mr. Funsten, who died during his rectorship, and was greatly mourned by the parish in which he was universally beloved. Mr. Funsten was succeeded by Rev. T. C. Tunper, D.D., who came to the city about two years ago and who resigned his charge last month: The parish is now vacant, though a rector will be supplied without delay. St. Philip's has a large membership and is a strong and influential denomination. St. Luke's.

St. Luke's.

St. Luke's church, now St. Luke's cathedral, was organized during the late war by Bishop Quintard. Its growth, however, was retarded for several years and was faally reorganized by Bishop Beckwith. It began in a small building on Walton street, where the first services were held. In 1872 a new building was commenced on the corner of Walton and Spring streets. The erection of this new church, however, involved the congregation in a very great deft, which they continued to carry until 1882, when the bishop made it his cathedral. A lot was afterwards denated on the corner of North Pryor and Honston streets, wheren the present cathedral was built. The present dean is Dr. R. S. Barrett, a widely traveled gand gifted man, who is greatly beloved by his congregation. Mrs. Barrett, the wife of the dean, is one of the most earnest Christian workers in the city, and is connected with many popular enterprises of charity.

The plan of Bishop Nelson, who was recently called to the bishopric of Georgia as the successor of Bishop Beckwith, is to dispose of the salable property of St. Philip's and erect a grand cathedral out of the proceeds. This met with considerable opposition at first, but as new parishes will be organized out of the old ones, the Episcopalians of the city have at length become thoroughly reconciled and many of them

be organized out of the old ones, the Episco-palians of the city have at length become thoroughly reconciled and many of them are enthusiastic. The missions of the Epis-copal church in Atlanta are all in a strong and healthy condition.

Church of Christ.

The Christian church, of which Rev. The Uhristian schurch, of which Rev. C. P. Williamson is the pastor, is one of the oldest in the city. It was organized just forty-three years ago by Rev. Daniel Hook. The congregations were small but the membership was enthusiastic and the the membership was enthusiastic and the church grew. The first church building of this denomination was

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HEBREW CONGREGATION.

ner of Pryor and Mitchell streets. The ner of tryor and afficient streets. The congregation worshiped here for only a short while, exchanging their lot and building for other property on the corner of Decacur and try. The latter piace of worship was destroyed by General man during the war. Dr. Hoo the pastor of the church until 1854, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. G. Thomas D.D., who was then a very young man Dr. Thomas remained in charge of the put pit for two or three years, when Dr. assumed his pastoral duties again. I again succeeded by Dr. Thomas, wh again succeeded by Dr. Thomas, who the remained with the church until 1861, whe he donned his gray uniform and went of to battle for the confederacy. This galant and good man is still living, and is lant and good man is still fiving, and is a power not only in the church of which he is a member, but in the wider republic of Christian zeal and effort. The present property of the church was purchased in 1867, at which time the church was reorganized. A handsome building was erected thereon, which was formally dedicated in 1870. Several different pastors occupied the pulpit during and after the war. Dr. A. G. Thomas was called to the pulpit in the summer of 1877 and ministered to the congregation until the 1st of January, 1885. He was succeeded by Elder J. S. Lamar, who in turn was succeeded by Elder T. M. Harris. Dr. C. P. Williamson was called to the church about two years ago and his labors have been very happily crowned. A recent revival, conducted by crowned. A recent revival, conducted Rev. S. M. Martin, was the means bringing several souls into this church. Church of the Immaculate Conception

Church of the Immaculate Conception.

And now comes the Catholic church. The growth of Catholicism in Atlanta has been exceedingly rapid, and many of the leading families of the city are wedded to this faith. The origin of the church goes back to the early life of the village, and the efforts of those devout Catholics who lived in those early days brought fruit in the building of the first Catholic church, which was erected in 1851. The beautiful consecration of the Catholic sisters from that early time down to the present has been like a charming serial of self-sacrines and devotion. Their labors among the poor and suffering, and the sweet and hallowed influence which they have carried with and surering and the Sweet and influence which they have carried y them in their daily rounds has been a lightful benediction to this community. is a narrow-spirit that stituts to these meaning their inger recommense of rew is a narrow spirit that stints to these no women their just recompense of rewar and I have no faith in that Processand which fails or refuses to recognize in the self-devotion a close approximation to I spirit of Him in whose service they are of secrated. Much of the growth of the there is due to the carnest we and consistent piety of these women and if there are any distinctions in heart when will surely wear its best robes and they will surely wear its best robes and brightest reward will be toeir portion.

The first building in which the Catholics worshiped was a plain wooden state at the corner of Loyd and Hunter strend It was dedicated by Right E. Bishop Reynolds, of the diocese of Georgiand South Carolina, Rev. J. F. O'Neill was a considerable to the considerable of the first pastor, and he remained in c of the church until 1860. Then came James Hassan, a devout man, who rem in charge for only one year. Rev. Th O'Refily, was his successor, and he pro-O'Reilly, was his successor, and he product to the congregation until he fell asheep in the Savior. His death occurred in 1872, as was greatly lamented by the parish. Fair of O'Reilly is buried under the church a law where he has now slept for more that twenty years. The foundations of the present church were laid during his pastor atc. Two or three pastors then followed each other in rapid succession until Rev. Thomas Cleary came. Father Cleary was succeeded in 1883 by Father Kirsch, wo was succeeded, in December, 1886, by Father Keiley, who is very popular amora all the classes of the city and is greatly esteemed for his learning and piety. The membership of this church is in the close

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CHARLES P. BYRD,

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From the Atlanta Journal, June 7, 1893.

THE ZODIAC.

By odds the brightest, handsomest and in every way the best college annual that has appeared in Georgia is "The Zodiac," which was issued from the press of C. P. Byrd, today. The book is a beauty from cover to cover, and reflects credit on all who are responsible for its appearance.

From the Atlanta Constitution, May 1, 1893.

A recent publication which will be of interest to all Geo gians is a historic sketch of Athens and Clarke County, by Prof. Charles Morton Strahan, of the State University. Taken as a specimen of the printer's art, the book is almost perfect, and goes to show what fine work of the sort can be done in the South. It was printed by Mr. Charles P. Byrd,

From the Atlanta Constitution, June 15, 1893.

THE ZODIAC.

Volume I of "The Zodiac," the annual of Emory College has just been issued from the press of Charles P. Byrd, of

The Zodiac is one of the handsomest annuals ever issued The Zodiac is one of the handsomest annuals ever issued by a Southern College, and reflects great credit on the able corps of editors who got it up. It is bound in black cloth, with a red morocco back and gold lettering.

The humorous illustrations are all good. Some of them would do credit to the best of our humorous periodicals.

To keep up with the increased demands for FINE PRINTING, we have just closed a contract for three of the most expensive cylinder presses, especially designed for half-tone work, now so popular for fine catalogues and publications. We have printed more high-class catalogues during the past season than all other printing houses in Atlanta combined, which is a very significant fact and needs no comment. We have a capacity of over 150,000 impressions per day, so that our facilities are equal to every demand.

No order too large, none too small. Wedding Invitations, Pro-

grammes, Opening Cards, Souvenirs, and all Com-

mercial Work executed promptly in the highest style of the art.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We Append a Few Comments from the Press on Some of Our Recent Work.

From the Atlanta Constitution, May 7, 1893.

ATLANTA'S WAY.

The City of Montgomery Pays Tribute to Her Enterprise.

Mr. Walter Howard, the well-known directory publisher, has just issued a handsome Directory of Montgomery, Ala. The contract for printing was awarded C. P. Byrd, the en-

the contract for printing was awarded C. P. Byrd, the enterprising young publisher, and he has executed the work in such a manner as to reflect great credit upon himself.

The book contains 500 pages, handsomely printed and well bound, and was delivered complete in two weeks from the time the copy was handed in, thus showing the remarkable facilities which he enjoys for handling large jobs.

Montgomery is to be congratulated upon the remarkable showing she makes in her handsome directory.

From the Atlanta Constitution, May 3, 1893.

A HANDSOME CATALOGUE.

The Southern Shorthand and Business College has just issued one of the handsomest Catalogues it has ever been our pleasure to see. From the title page to the cover it is a model of the printer's art, and reflects great credit both upon this enterprising college and upon the publisher, proving exclusively that there is no longer need to send away from Atlanta for fine printing. The letter press is in photo-brown ink, with handsome illustrations in black, with an elegant embossed cover in gold bronze.

Mr. C. P. Byrd, the publisher of this catalogue, is making a specialty of this class of work, and has proven himself the equal of any Northern concern, both in quality and prices.



the church is one of the handsomest in the ountry, and contains an altar, which is ridely celebrated for its beauty. widely celebrated for its beauty.

The Church of SS. Peter and Paul, which is located on Marietta street, was organized in the month of February, 1880. It was started under the direction of Bishop Gross. The growth of the church has been quite remarkable, and its influence for good is felt throughout the community and the

entire city.

The Catholic church, as the patron of charity and education, has accomplished a wonderful mission in the community. The Catholic convent and the various hospitals and institutions of charity throughout the city are monuments to the spirit of that earnest Christian endeavor which characteristic Catholic church.

The Jewish synagogue is one of the picturesque buildings of the city. The architecture is unique and striking, because it is typical of Hebrew art. The Hebrew congregation was organized just after the war, in 1866. The members, however, were forced to meet from place to place until they converd springing the property of the property they secured sufficient money to erect a synagogue. A movement in this direction was started in 1871, during the pastorate of Rabbi Burgheim. The meetings at that time were held in the second story of a building at the corner of Broad and Alabama streets. The efforts to build a place of worship, that would be to them a begutiful and appropriate Mount Zion, were happily consummated in 1875, when the presspin consummated in 1860, when the present synagogue was completed, at a cost of \$20,000. Rev. Mr. Reich has been the servant of the congregation for five years, and his pulpit has been a blessing in Israel to those who have listened to his beautiful interpretations of the word of God, as handed down to them in the faith and tradition of their fathers.

Several in a Group. For the sake of brevity, and to draw this lengthy article to an end, the remaining de-nominations will be discussed under a single

The Church of the Redeemer, otherwise known as the Congregational church, was organized in the summer of 1882. Rev. J. organized in the summer of 1882. Rev. J. H. Parker was the first pastor, and Rev. Zachary Eddy the second. Dr. Eddy, who was a gifted and learned man, was pastor of the church for four years. He died two or three years ago, after resigning his pastorate. He was the author of several theological works. The present pastor, Rev. A. F. Sherill, D.D., of Omaha, Neb., succeeded Dr. Eddy. The church has rapidly grown during the faithful and able ministry of this excellent divine, and his large congregation excellent divine, and his large congregation is tenderly, attached to him. The church, which is largely composed of northern people, has a beautiful home on the corner of Ellis and Church streets. The Berean is another strong and popular church of this denomination.

The Unitarian church, now known as the Church of Our Father, and located on Church street, was organized by Rev. George Leonard Chaney, D.D., in March, 1883. Rev. W. R. Cole is the present pastor of the church and is a gentleman of rare culture and ability.

The growth of Spiritualism in Atlanta began as far back as 1872, and the faith is supported by a large number of adherents, who have no church building, but who meet regularly from week to week.

Atlanta has a large number of colored churches, and their pulpits are supplied, for the greater part, by able ministers. The largest colored church is "Big Bethel."

Our Christian Association.

without it, for the association's work in this city is auxiliary to all of them.

A movement which contemplated an organization of this kind, was started as early as 1859, but the interference of the early as 1859, but the interference of the war prevented the accomplishment of the undertaking. A second organization was perfected in 1873, when several prominent young men banded themselves together and elected Mr. Walter R. Brown their president. The first quarters of the asso-ciation were over Chamberlin & Boyn-ton's store on Whitehall street, A lack of interest at times appeared to threaten the growth of the association, but with occasional intermissions it continued to prosper. Mr. J. W. Harle was elected president in 1882 and new and handsome quarters were opened on the corner of Walton and Forsyth streets. Popular interest in the association increased, and prominent men came to its support. The international con-vention met in Atlanta in 1885, and as the outgrowth of the enthusiasm which folthe outgrowth of the enthusiasm which followed, the present beautiful building, handsomely equipped at a cost of \$75,000, was erected by popular subscription. The present secretary of the association is Mr. E. S. Mathews, of Baltimore, Md. who was recently elected to that position as the successor of Mr. C. A. Licklider, resigned. Mr. Licklider was the secretary of the association for several years and much of the growth of the printing has been sociation for several years and much of the growth of the institution has been the result of his consecrated energy. Mr. Mathews, the present secretary, is a cul-tured and accomplished gentleman with every qualification, both of heart and head, for his important work. He is ably assisted by Mr. W. S. Megginson, a young man of irreproachable character and of excellent ability.

The equipment of the association and the advantages which it offers to the young men of the city are unsurpassed. Newspapers and magazines from every part of the country are left on file, and this is supplemented by a large circulating library for the benefit of the members. The gymnasium is one of the largest and best equipped in the south and is under the supervision of Mr. Byron Von Souden as physical director. In all of its departments the work of the association is both vigorous and energetic. The latest movement is to form a bicycle club in connection with the work, the requisite of membership being the work, the requisite of membership being that of a connection with the Young Men's Christian Association.

Christian Association.

Summary.

This completes in a very rough and imperfect way an outline history of Atlanta's church development. The charge that is often preferred against Atlanta, viz: that is sie is lacking in religious enthusiasm and restraint. is successfully refuted, not only by the number, but also by the variety of her church organizations. Atlanta may have her faults, and no one is blind to the existence of evil in our city, but every one must admit that her merits more than counterbalance her demerits. She has not listened in vain to the preaching of the word in her churches, and while she has gather even with each succeeding Sabbath into her beautiful temples of worship, she has caught the spirit of true and praiseworthy religion. No city has given more liberally to the poor, or contains within her limits a larger number of institutions dedicated to charity. This is Christianity applied, and that after all is the only Christianity that is worthy of Him who planted it.

In the foregoing sketch there has been no intention on the part of the writer to discriminate in favor of any one church or dependent of buildings and similar work, and he should have a fair knowledge of businations. The deducation and particularly should he have a fair knowledge of using smethods, and the laws of contracts and specifications.

The educated engineer has a better chance of ultimately becoming eminent in his profession than the one who lacks technical knowledge which the other has to acquire slowly, and it combites instantaeously with his practical work. But it must not be forgotten that many an ambitious boy has had from force of circumstances to acquire at an early age in manual labor, instead of following his bent and preparing for the work he liked. It will always be so. But such a boy by diligent study will.

The solution of the profession. The young man who cannot create for himself a neance to acquire technical knowledge is not likely to rise to any eminence.

The student manual to the procession. The student

he has exposed himself in thus writing upon a subject in which so many are jealously interested, and without injecting his own partiality. If he has failed in this effort he begs at least for that charity which is kind

woods of north Georgia, may thus be dis-tinctly braced in the rise and prosperity of woods of north Georgia, may thus be distinctly braced in the rise and prosperity of her churches. At first the solitary music of only a single bell floated over the city. This was soon joined by another and still another, until now in the holy calm of the Sabbath evening the vesper chimes, as they mingle their notes together in sacred concert, breaking upon the ear in almost every and varied harmony the sweet and solemu direction, give out in the measure of a rich doxology which Atlanta offers to God. It has been a grand and beautiful unfoldingthis steady growth of her churches and the rising, one by one, of her stately spires, as if to catch from the quivering daylight the smite of God's own benediction. Who is so skeptical in his heart, or rather so perverse with his lips, as to challenge the statement that much of the good which has fallen in such rare plentitude upon this city has been the reward of that spirit which has impelled her citizens into the sanctuary, while much of that prosperity which has caused her hills to blossom, after the manner of the rose, has been simply the recompense of that zeal which has furthered religion within her gates, and reared, upon solid foundations, her stately temples to God. her gates, and reared, upon solid tions, her stately temples to God.

AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

How a Boy Shall Set to Work for the Pro-

To become a successful electrical engineer a boy should have a natural talent for mechanics. And he should fortify this talent with a thorough course of practical education. With the foundation of a good study of electrical and mechanical engineering, combined with a natural taste for mechanical work, good health and an ambition to rise, a young man has before him the probability of success.

young man has before him the propaginty of success.

But the technical graduate is not an engineer; he has received only an important part of his training.

The real engineer's entire life is a constant "educational course."

It has been said that the electrical engineer should be nine-teenth mechanical and one-tenth electrical. He will also require some knowledge of civil engineering. In fact, he should be a general all round engineer.

Talianensible Studies.

should be a general in round engineer.

Indispensible Studies.

The young student should aim to become well grounded in mathematics, physics, chemistry and mechanics. He should also have a good general education, and particularly should he have a fair knowledge of business methods, and the laws of contracts and specifications.

The educated engineer has a better chance of elitimately becoming eminent in his professions.

Owing to the rapid growth of applied elec-ricity, and to the wonderful developments rom year to year in electric ligating, power and railway work, it is almost impossible for ny one individual to be proficient in all gameles. branches.

The diversity of the business has separated the different kinds of electrical construction. There are so many divisions that it would require a lifetime to become a master in all.

Therefore, it is better to select some one branch in which to attain the mastery. One may become a specialist in electric lighting, or in electric railway, or in electric power, or in telegraph or telephone work.

But despite the advantage of a technical education, probably the great majority of boys who start in the electrical business with the view of making it their life work, gain their knowledge of it in a practical way.

We will suppose that he has, of course, a natural taste for science, and some aptitude for applied mechanics, and a special interest in At the outset he will occupy a position something like the "helper" who accompanies a plumber. He will stand ready to render assistance to the skilled workman whom he accompanies on different

ready to render assistance to the skilled workman whom he accompanies on different jobs, meanwhile keeping his eyes and ears open to learn all he can.

One of the most common branches of diectrical work is the lighting of a siere or a factory or some other large building. This is comparatively easy, because you have to deal with only one "system" of wires carrying a current to supply one establishment. Eventually, the boy as he gains experience, will assist in lighting a town or a city. The larger the area over which the electric light is to be distributed and the greater the number of individual consumers, the more intricate is the work. The conductors or wires have to be placed on poss or in materground conduits, and the sizes of the conducting wires must be carefully computed with reference to the wants of different individuals along the line, one man requiring more light at one time than his neighbor and so on. The amount of "current" to be consumed by each subscriber must be measured, and the engineer must see that there is no wastage, and he must great against possible dealers. igineer must see that there is no and he must guard against possible dangers

and he must guard against possible dangers to life and property.

The amount of "current" required is estimated by the length of time the light is to be used, and the size, number and description of lamps employed. In a circuit having a single dynamo there may be from one to fifty lamps.

What is called the "series" system is used in the installation of the arc lamp, and the "parallel" system is used for the incandescent light; in the former system the entire current passes through each lamp; in the latter it is subdivided.

In the more advanced departments of the work accurate mathematical calculations are required.

work accurate mathematical calculations are required.

Many important electrical calculations are made according to what is called "Ohm's law," Ohm being the name of an eminent electrician who discovered the law. And here I will sny that I believe a thorough knowledge of Ohm's law is most useful, in fact indispen sable, to every man engaged in ordinary electrical work.

While the young electrician is working in the practical field he must also be constantly increasing his theoretical knowledge of the science. He ought to provide himself with the most useful text books treating on the various subjects. He ought to be building up a good working library. The literature of electricity is probably the largest pertaining to any topic of modern science.

As before stated, the field of electrical work is vast; there are many divisions and

Branches of General Knowledge. Here are some of the most important branches of the profession with fhich he ought to become acquainted. He must have a fair knowledge about the several kinds of dynamos and about electrical machinery generally.

a fair knowledge about the several knowledge of dynamos and about electrical machinery generally.

To a knowledge of the different systems of distribution for are and incandescent lights he mist add a knowledge of placing wires overhead and underground; of testing conductors, of testing insulation; of testing for faults in dynamo Yonstruction, also ofthe construction of are and incandescent lights; also of the accessory appliances that go to make up a "system" of electris lighting. He must also acquire a knowledge of electric motors, electric railway systems and the details of their construction.

While he is becoming practically familiar with these various branches of electrical engineering, if he is at all ambitious he will naturally strive for a responsible position where his services will command a compensation. But the main point is to become thoroughly preficient. Then an advance of position is dead sure for come.

The Boy of Today Is Lucky.

The Boy of Today Is Lucky. The boy of this period has better opportunities afforded him in an educational way that those enjoyed by the men who are now at the top of the profession, when they were boys.

the top of the profession, when they were boys.

Manual training schools, technical schools, and also special scientific courses in colleges are increased in number, and they all afford a more thoroughly practical common sense education than formerly. All subjects are taught in a sensible way with a view to their practical application. Theory and practice are united, and the student who is an enthusiast for electrical engineering finds the road opening broadly before him in a most interesting manner. Everything indeed is to the advantage of the present generation of hovs.

J. H. VAIL.

Assistant Chief Engineer of Edison General Electric Company.

THE STORY OF GAMBRINUS.

Gambrinus, the beer king, though an importation from the "Vaterland," has long since become a naturalized citizen of our own great republic. His ponderous, rotund figure, decked in royal robes, is a familiar sight at many a German fest.

Sometimes he is a resident of the city wherein he presides—again, he is summoned from some distant quarter, but the length of his reign, like his capacity for quaffing the sparkling beverage, is unlimited.

Long ago, so runs the old legend, the

Long ago, so runs the old legend, the original Gambrinus was a poor German cobbler, with a wife and four small children. Overcome by hopeless poverty, he decided to kill himself; so, provided with a rope, he went into the forest and climbed a convenient tree. While adjusting the nose about his neck, he heard a voice, and saw a gentleman in black on the ground beneath him.

"What are you doing?" asked the

stranger.
"I am starving, and I am going to hang myself," came the reply.
"But you need not starve," rejoined the unknown, "come down and sign a contract with me, and I will make you as rich as a bing."

lord during that time."
"I had not thought of this," sair the wouldbe suicide, slipping off the noose, and coming

down from the tree A moment later, the contract was signed. It stipulated that seven years from date—at 12 o'clock sharp—not one moment earlier or later, the devil should claim the cobbler for his own. In the meantime, he imparted to him the secret of making lager

Thus equipped, Gambrinus began anew his struggle with life, but behold the change! His breweries could not supply the demands upon them-he fairly rolled in wealth.

in wealth.

A hogshead of beer was shipped to the emperor of Austria, and, out of sheer gratitude, the appreciative monarch created him duke of Brabant and Flanders. So, in his feudal castle, with obsequious vassals at his beck and call, dwelt Gambrinus and his family. But, at last, the seven years passed by, and the fateful day rolled around all too soon. It was nearing 12 o'clock, when there came an ominous knock at the door, and the next moment the devilentered the room.

"Are you ready?" he asked.

"Not quite," returned the duke, "I have a little while yet, and don't want to travel dry. Roll in a keg of beer,," he commanded, turning to his lackies.

When the clock struck the hour, the devil.

When the clock struck the hour, the devil. unused to such frequent potations, lay asleep under the table.
"Time's up," he cried, awaking with a

start.
"Yes, it is past," said Gambrinus, smiling, "and you remember the terms of the contract-12 o'clock sharp, or not at

the contract—12 o clock sharp, or not at all."

"So be it," assented the devil, "I am a gentleman of my word, and I wish you good day."

Finally, the duke of Brabant and Flanders died of old age.

When Saint Peter found him at the gates of heaven, he refused him admittance, and, for a while, he wandered about, disconsolate; but, bethinking himself of the lower regions, he made his way down there. Here, however, his former patron also barred the way. "You fooled me once," he declared, "and you will not do it again."

Thus driven to desperation, Gambrinus set up a half-way house between heaven and hell, and it is there that thirsty sinners find their "last chance."

St. Louis is the home of several of the largest manufactories in America, and it is the most strictly representative and typical city on the continent. All visitors to the world's fair should arrange their trip so as to visit St. Louis for a few days either going or returning. It is directly connected with all the great trunk lines, and it is easy to seeure tickets enabling the holders to stop over in it.

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The Mecca, unlike most hotels that have been recently erected in Chicago, is not for world's fair accommodation only but is a permanent hotel and admirably adapted for world's fair purposes; its location being accessible to all the modes of transportation beween the world's fair grounds and the city.

Examiniug the speaker more closely. Gambrinus discovered that it was the devil with whom he was conversing, and, unshaken in his resolve, he tied the rope around the limb.

"Now, listen to me," continued his satanic majesty, blandly, "if you kill yourself I will get you any way, and if you sign this

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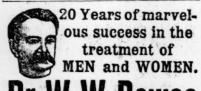
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NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE



ARP'S NEARLY DEAF

And He Says He Now Realizes the Great Inconvenience of His Affliction.

SOME GOOD JOKES ON THE DEAF.

Old Man "Hasty" and His Ready Responses-Rev. Mr. Branham is Introduced to Captain Howell, Etc.

Old man Hasty was deaf-very deaf. He was a nabor of mine when we 'ived in the country, and he hauled a load of wood to town every day to sell. He was poor and old, but he never complained. The town boys used to poke fun at him, but he never got mad.

"Good morning, Mr. Hasty," they would say. "Seventy-five cents," he replied.
"How does your corporosity sagattate?" "Won't take a cent less," he said. The boys would taugh, and the old man would smile and drive on. "Wo, wo,' said the boys to the steers, and they would stop boys to the steers, and they would stop again. "Git up Dick, git along, Brinde, you old lazy raseats; every time you git to town you want to stop every hair a minute. Git up, I tell you," and he trailed them with his thrash pole. About the time they were fairly scarted, the boys said "wo" again, and the old man had to lick them again, but he never got mad.

I was runningting about this, for I lick them again, but he never got mad.

I was rummating about this, for I am deaf myself, now, and begun to realize its inconvenience. For several years I have been deaf in one ear, but I unan't mind it, for the other was good. The only trouble was that while I could hear perfectly well I couldn't locate distant sounds with much precision. I couldn't tell what caured bell was ringing or which way the train was counted, or whether the mock-

what caured bell was ringing or which way the train was comfag, or whether the mocking bird was singing in this tree or that tree but I got along very well and could always hear Mrs. Arp waen she told me what she wanted. There was some good in having but one good ear in mosquito time, for I could just turn that ear down close on the pillow and the little varmint might ship lives all night in the other if he might sing away all night in the other if he wanted to.

My head trouble has all settled in my good ear now, and I reckon it will go out at that

orifice and leave me after a waile, but I have suffered—yes, suffered—like a poor sinner ought to suffer, and the whole family has to fir-round and wait on me when these paroxysms come on. My ear is nearly

these paroxysms come on. My ear is nearly closed up now and I'm waiting for it to burst or do something. Mrs. Arp tries to amuse me and some times says, "Good morning Mr. Hasty," and I always respond, "Seventy-five-cents."

The other day I met my old friend, Rev. Rich Branham, in Atlanta. He is very deaf, and while we were talking secrets on the edge of the sidewalk Eyan Howell came swelling along with his corporosity and

Rich Branham, in Atlanta. He is very deaf, and while we were talking secrets on the edge of the sidewalk Evan Howell came swelling along with his corporosity and stopped to shake hands. "Mr. Branham you know Colonel Howell," said I in a gentle whisper that attracted attention across the street. "Colonel Towers-yes, Colonel Towers, I am pleased—" "Howell of The Constitution," said Evan, screaming in his ear. "Thank you," said Branham, "my constitution has given away very much within the last—" "This is Evan Howell, of The Atlanta Constitution," said I. "Oh, yes; yes, I see; yes, I understand. I used to know him very well, but he quit knowing me and so I quit knowing him. He is running a great political newspaper, and I am running a great religious newspaper. He thinks he is doing a big thing, but I know that I am. The Christian Index is a power for good. The Constitution is a power, too, but whether it is for good or not I can't say." And they laughed and enjoyed each other's wit and humor and so did I.

I've been helping out deaf people all my life; that is, I have been giving them some of my time, for they don't have butch pleasure in a social way, and it always pleases them to be noticed. A deaf man feels very much like he is outside of society. The world has gone off and left him. My folks were telling something at the table today that was very funny, and the laugh went merrily around and I laughed, too. But I never heard a word. But whenever I make a misfit answer to my wife she elevates her voice and says, "Good morning Mr. Hasty." "Seventy-five cents," says I. And I hear her say some other things, too, ever and anon. She told me this morning that she had a new moon vine she wanted me to plant out for her if I felt like it. "It changed?" said she. "The moon," said I. "We had a new moon last mght." And I looked solemn and sad and put my hand up to my ear after the position of deaf folks. There is no dodging her that way. She went and got a little pot and pointed to the ground and I went and got the hee and no douging her that way. She went and got a little pot and pointed to the ground and I went and got the hoe and planted the vine, and she smiled at me and said: "Good morning, Mr. Hasty." "Seventy-five cents," said I. Yesterday she said she reckoned she would have to get Mrs. Roberts to make up that last dress I bought her if I could spare the money. I got a glimmering idea of her remark and nodded assent, for I wouldn't give her a nice dress and not pay for the making. I am not that kind of a man. The girls make up all their dresses but my wife shall not make her's any more so long as I live. She has worked enough I haven't forgotten the beautiful paited bosom shirts she used to make for me before there was ever a sewing machine in the world. I haven't forgotten the hundreds and hundreds of little garments she made for the children. I haven't forgotten the lessons that she taught them by night and the faces she washed and the stumped toes and cut fingers she tied up, and the scoldings and frettings and worryings I will never hear any more for I am deaf. I told her this morning that my greatest regret at being deaf was that I should never more hear the sweet music of her voice. She looked right pitiful at me and then smiled and said: "Good morning, Mr. Hasty." "Seventy-five cents," said I.

I expect they will play off on me now and say, all sorts of things to try me, for they don't believe that I am deaf. I wish that I weren't. I remember about a promote the loveliest girl in the world, but unfortunately was deaf—very deaf. She was wealthy and beautiful and smart and amiable and domestic and loved him devotedly and he loved her most fondly and was going to marry her very soon and take her to his home on a bridal tour. The rascal told his intended wife that his good old mother was the best woman in the world, but was deaf—very deaf and it would be quite an effort to talk to her, etc. In due time they were married and journeyed to his mother's home. The mother and the bride met at the gate and embraced most lovin

never have any occasion to abuse anypody any more.

But I've had another birthday and so has my grandson, the junior, who is now twenty-one. I am forty-six years his senior, but he is gaining on me. Old Anno Domini never stops to take breath, and the years are all coming this way.

We had a peacock and a turkey for din-

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ALL CLAIMED FOR IT. Colonel W. A. Lofton, a prominent member of the Macon bar, and ex-member of the legislature, writes under date of June 7, 1893, as follows:

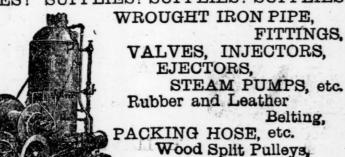
Gentlemen: I cheerfully furnish the following statement of the beneficial effects of the Oxydonor "Victory" in my family. Having previously witnessed some of its results, I used it, or applied to you to do so, in a case of la grippe, and subsequently in a severe billious attack, accompanied with manifest symptoms of dysentery, and in both instances the disease was arrested in a few hours, and the patient cured in a few days, by the application of this wonderful instrument under your direction, and without any other treatment. I do not understand the rationale by which disease is thus cured by it, but my observation satisfies me, strange as it seems, that the Oxydonor "Victory" is all that you claim for it. Very respectfully yours,

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ner and some ice cream for desert, and everybody was happy. I can still hear the dinner bell, thank goodness. I received a bushel of kisses and wishes and some cuff buttons and a beautiful chair for the patriarch, and a kind lady sent me some old-fashioned ginger cakes made up with black molasses. I would have given a hundred dollars if they had tasted as good as when I was a boy, but I ate them, nevertheless. My wife believes in birthdays and birthday presents and Christmas gifts for her children and grandchildren, and for me, too, though I am to kin to her in the world. If she can't get presents any other way she will go to town and buy them and have them charged to me. That is all right of course, for what is her's is her's, and what is mine is her's, foo. So it is all right and no loss on our side. There is no similarity of course, but somehow it reminds me of what Annt Ann said about Uncle Sam:
"My ole man powerful fond of chicken: if he can't git chicken no oder way he'll so off and buy one."

BILL ARP.

First Excursion to Cumberland Island.

First Excursion to Cumberland Island. The Atlanta Rifles will go to Cumberland sland on June 20th, leaving Atlanta via the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway at 7:40 o'clock p. m. Tickets, \$5 for the round trip from Atlanta to Brunswick, good ten days. A large crowd will go down and take the first dip of the year. june 17, 5t.

"Buy a licket and Take a Bath."

Tickets from Atlanta to Brunswick and return. \$5 for round trip, good ten days.

Annual excursion of the Atlanta Rifles.

june 17, 5t.

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In reply to daily inquiries from the south as to the most direct way from the railway stations to the Columbia hotel, we suggest: First, that visitors select a pleasant and popular route—one that will land them in Chicago during the day time.

If you leave Atlanta in the morning, start at 10 o'clock and see that your ticket from Nashville is via the Evansville route and the coupon reads: "Chicago and Eastern Illinois railway."

If you leave Atlanta after noon, start at 2:15 and be sure your transportation north of Louisville and Cincinnati is via the Monon route. These trains will land you during the day at the most conveniently located depot in Chicago—the Dearborn station on Polk street. From this station it is only one block to State, the principal street in Chicago. When you pass out from the station turn to your right, walk one block to State street and take a south-bound cable car, get off at Thirty-first street. Here you will find the Columbia hotel and a genuine southern welcome among friends from home. Very truly yours,

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about 110 cubic yards of granite dimension stone, will be received at this office until July 18,1838, and then publicly opened. Specifications, blank forms, and all available information will be furnished on application to this office. Philip M. Price, Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.
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"See deep enough," said Carlisle, "and you see
musically." And if there isn't sweet music in every single garment of our this season's stock—well, write US down as knowing nothing of melody! True, many have seen—and, of course, bought. But it's equally true that many HAVEN'T. To the latter we say: Come and see! Our great

20 Per Cent Reduction Suit Sale Is Now On.

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LL ST.,

City.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. Pages 21 to 30. 40 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

0

VOL. XXVI

our Wash Goods

Have grown famous Best Styles,

Largest Stock, Lowest Prices

Have won for them

RENOWN

RAWECRO

CONTINUE TO ...

... TO THEIR ... Reduction and Clearance Sales 0

Pleased Patrons

give emphasis to our "ads"

by crowding our Stores.

This is the place for

BARGAINS.

THE FRONT.

High-Class Dry Goods at Telling Figures.

TWO HUNDRED BLAZER SUITS,

500 Yards Genuine Taffeta Plaid Silks. Eighty-nine Cents.

Tourist and Street DRESSES, \$2.49 Each, Worth Seven-fifty.

All of the Goods Advertised Here Can be Found at Prices Quoted

Wash Goods Bargains Tomorrow.

We will add further attractions to our Wash Goods display. For instance:

Printed Bedford Cords

In dark grounds with 610 bright Printings,

250 pieces double width 61 Cotton Poplins, were 12½62C

Ten Cent Wash Goods. 2 cases Satsuma Cloths, white grounds, wild flower 100 designs. Fifteen cents was their former price.

One case of New Designs American Batistes. Manufacturers' price 121/2.

Twelve and a Half Cents.

This popular price has created the greatest wash goods trade Cents. the greatest wash goods trade of our experience.

Tomorrow's attractions include Navy Blue India Mulls, white dots and figures. 22C

white ground, dainty styles. Satin Stripes, Irish Lawns. Ought to be 20c.

White Goods Knifed.

In this grand reduction sale we will include our White Goods. August prices put on them now to close.

For instance, twenty-six pieces Check Nainsook, 97 shown at other places as a 28C five cent leader.

Another Bargain.

For a leader one case 470 double width English 430 Nainsook Checks.

A Cheap Quilt.

Marseilles Quilt, full 970

Curtain Bargains.

One hundred pieces Curtain | Half Scrim, forty inches wide, 47c Parasols. 250 Spring Roller Hol-25C complete.

Domestic Bargains.

Quarter Each.

Three cases yard wide 5C leached Domestic. Bleached Domestic.

Stupendous Waist Sale.

This is the most attractive of our Clearance Sale Bargains. The prices are alluring and the goods are right.

Tomorrow

One thousand Boys' Cheviot Shirt, Waist, four to OC twelve years', twenty-five cent quality.

700 Boys' Waists, best Star and Acme styles 4 to 12 47C

26 dozen Boy' Laundered Waists, 4 to 14 years were Soc. 85c. 90c.

Ladies' Waists.

See our window of Shirt Waists at one price-Percales, Bedfords, Penangs, Lawns. 47C

Hosiery Fixtures Teem with Bargains For Example-Ladies' Fast Black, fine guage

Ladies' Fast Black Cheap Items in the Seamless,

Ladies' Brown Balbriggan, 40 guage, Misses Plain and Ribbed 25C Russets,

Misses Russet Lisle,

A Dress Goods Plum.

250 pieces Double width [1] Colored Dress Goods,

The Usual Things
Will be at our Remnant Counter-6½c yard will be the price for choice of wash goods remnants on this table; no matter as to the former

Parasol Clearance.

One thousand Ladies' Parasols, Sunshades and Umbrellas, samples of a manufacturer to be sold the next three weeks 1 at one-half of their value. PRICE

Another Domestic Bargain.

Yard wide Soft Lonsdale finish, popular make of 71 Bleached Domestic,

Every Department Shows Real Bargains. | See Our Corner Window for Novelty Organdies.

Londsdate Bleaching at 7c.
Fine Challi at 5c.
Wool Challi at 15c.
Apron Checks at 5c.
Fine white Lawns at 5c.
Good Bedticking at 10c.
10-4 Sheeting, 15c.
WHITE GOODS AT THE FAIR.
At 2.3-4c. all time white dress lawns,ma

At 9 3-4c. all fine white dress lawns, many of which are worth 15 to 20c. per yard. Nainsooks at Sc. up.
Dotted Swiss at 13c. up.
Jones's Cambric at 15c.
FINE DRESS GOODS.
Black Henrietta reduced from \$1.98 to

\$1.25. Slik Mulls, 45 inches in width, at 39c. a

Slik Mulls, 45 inches in width, at 39c. a yard.

Surah Slik at 25c. a yard.

Albatross cloth reduced from 75c. to 56c.

LINENS AT THE FAIR.

Lace Netting, all Slik, at \$1 a yard.

Heavy German Damask for table cloth at 50c. worth 85c.

Turkey red Damask at 25c.

Fine remnants of table Damask at \$1.

White Counterpanes at 50c.

Mosquito netting at 49c. a piece.

Tarletan at 10c. a yard.

A lot of pretty stamped linens, slightly solled, at 25c. for choice.

Towelling Crash at 4c. up.

Pillow Shams, lace, at 48c.

PARASOLS AT THE FAIR. 3 E

Fast black twilled cloth Parasols at 74c.

Child's Parasols, were \$1,48. now \$1.

Child's Parasols, were \$1,48. now \$1.

Child's Parasols, were \$1,00 w 75c.

We desire to close out all children's parasols.

Child's Parasols at 15c.

Child's Parasols, were \$1, now 75c.

We desire to close out all children's parasols.

Child's Parasols at 15c.

LACE CURTAINS AT THE FAIR.

Window Holland at 12 1-2c. extra quality Lace Curtains 3 yards long at \$1.24 a pair.

Fine lace Curtains 3 yards long at \$1.24 a pair.

Fine lace Curtains 3 1-2 yards long, extra wide at \$5 a pair, worth \$8.

See our new curtains.

Portiers, heavy Chenille, at \$3.98 up.

Silkoline at 15c.

Picture wire, nails, etc.

Window Shades, complete at 33c.

SPECIAL AT THE FAIR.

Linen writing paper, 25 sheets at 5c. Ink 4c.

Mucllage 4c.

Fine Chamois finish paper at 37c. a box.

Large Scratch Pads, at 4c.

Camphor for winter clothes at 15c.

Tooth Soap at 19c., worth 25c.

Bronze, liquid, at 10c.

LePage Glue, mends china, at 9c.

Hair Brushes at 15c. up.

Flowering extracts at 9c. up.

25 Enyelops for 5c.

Chemois Skins at 13c. up.

Flowering extracts at 9c. up.

25 Enyelops for 5c.

Cioth-bound Books at 10c., double strength of others; try it.

Carbolic Soap at 9c.

Babeskin Soap at 2 cakes for 22c. try it.

Best and newest.

Peach and Cream Soap at 8c.

PERFFUMES AT THE FAIR.

Peach and Cream Soap at Sc. PERFUMES AT THE FAIR. 4711 Cologne at 49c. Violet Water at 24c.

Bay Rum at 24c. Landborg's Perfumes. Landborg's Perfumes.
Colgate's Perfumes, reduced prices.
MILLINERY AT THE FAIR.
Sailors at 15c.
Sailors at 24c.
Sailors in all designs and colors.
Our great sale of traveling hats for seaside,

OBSERVE:
7c. Buys 12 1-2c. wash goods.
CHINA AT THE FAIR.
Bowls and pitchers at 98c.
New Haviland Cups and Saucers at \$2.24 per

Ice Picks at 19c.

Blue enamel preserving kettles at 47c.
Blue enamel sauce pans at 24c.
Copper bottom drip coffee pots at 88c.
Stove pans at 19c.
Lemon squeezers at 10c. up.
Dish pans at 25c.
Sprinkling cans at 23c.
Bread boxes at 48c.
Foot baths at 48c.
Foot baths at 48c.
Sprinkling cans at 23c.
Bread boxes at 74c.
Sprinkling cans at 23c.
Bread boxes at 48c.
Volume 10c.
Sprinkling cans at 23c.
Bread boxes at 48c.
Wooden bowls at 12c. Wooden bowls at 12c. Yellow bowls at 4c up. Great sale of useful kitchen goods this week. Piculc baskets at 24c. up.

Large hammocks at \$1, twice the size of mountain and world's fair will interest you. The Fair's prices in millinery are low-lowest. Baby caps at 12c. up to \$3. Mull hats for babies at 50c. Flowers that were 50c. now at 25c. A lot of \$1 flowers at 49c. SHIRT WAISTS AT THE FAIR. Silk Waists at \$2.98, were \$5. Ladles, see these silk shirt waists worth \$5 cut down to \$2.98 tomorrow. Boys' Waists at 15c. Boys' Waists at 15c. Boys' Waists at 25c. Ladles' Waists at 33, 50 and 75c. Aprons at 14c. Nurses' Aprons at 25c. Ladles' Lisle Vests at 44c. Ladles' Silk Vests, 50c. LACES AT THE FAIR. New wide Valenciennes Lace at 25c. Silk Lace, cream, at 15c. Point de Gene lace, very wide, at 25c. Lisle Lace at 15c. a yard

New Wide Varenciennes Lace at 25c.
New Wide Varenciennes Lace at 25c.
Point de Gene lace, very wide, at 25c.
Irish Lace at 15c. a yard.
Silk Ties at 25c.
Colored Embroidery at 10c.
New Veiling at 25c.
Silk Mitts at 15c.
New Silk Fans at 50c.
Japanese fans in black, 48c.; see this.
Silk Handkerchiefs at 15c.
Initial Lineu Handkerchiefs at 15c.
Sheer Handkerchiefs, hemstitched at 5c.
Whalebone at 9c. a doz.
Dress Shields at 10c.
Hair Carlers at 10c.
Hair Pins 5c. per dozen papers.
Fine leather pocket books at 50c., were \$1.
Hammock Pillows at 32c.
OBSERVE!

OBSERVE!

Glass ice cream sets at 63c. Glass fee cream sets at 63c. Icewater pitchers at 4c. Engraved blown tumblers at 10c. Decorated salad sets at \$1.48. Venegar cruets at 15c. Engraved goblets at 50c. per set. Ten piece tollet set at \$2.31. China cuspidors at 48c. Bird baths at 9c. Bird cage, brass, at 98c. Bird cage hooks at 4c. KUNCHEN GOODS AT THE E

Bird cage books at 4c.

KITCHEN GOODS AT THE FAIR.

Fruit jars at 7 1-2c.

Fruit jars at 8 1-3c.

Fruit jars at 10 1-2c. Best fruit jars at 60 1-2c.

delivered free.

1ce cream freezers at \$1.39.
1ce cream freezers at \$2.24.

Refrigerators at 10 per cent discount.

Refrigerators at \$6.52.

Refrigerators at \$6.52.

Refrigerators at \$7.64.

Come now for ice boxes.

Water coolers at \$1.

Ice Picks at 10c.

Blue enamel preserving kettles at 47c.

THE FAIR.

Swiss Ribbed Vests, 7 1-2c.
Swiss Vests (Ribbon neck) 10c.
Swiss Vests (Silk necks) 20c.
Swiss Vests (Silk necks) 25c.
Liste Vests, patented shoulders, 50c.
Silk, Bald shoulders, 7c.
O Silk Vests, Patented shoulders, \$1.

Shirt Waists.

75c. Ruffled fronts 50c. \$1.50 French Percales, balloon sleeves \$1. \$3 Wash Silks, small sizes, \$1. \$2.25 Pink and Blus Chambray \$1.50. \$2.50 Madras, surplice, \$2. \$5 China Silks, surplice, \$3.75. White Waists, sizes 32 to 44, prices \$1.25 to \$3.00.

Corsets.

75c. Ventilated, 50c. \$1 Ventilated 75c. Thompson's Ventilated \$1. R. & G. Ventilated \$1. Feather weight linen Corsets \$1.75.

Umbrellas. Parasols.

92c. black Gloria 75c. \$1.25 black Gloria 88c. 50 Navy Blue and Black Parasols and Um-brelias with cases, suitable for the sun or min, worth \$3, will be sold at \$2. \$5 Nobby styles, Congo handles, \$3.00.

Fans.

Every conceivable style from 2c. to \$15.

Mitts and Gloves,

Silk mitts 20c. to \$1 Gauntlet Gloves, all colors, 25c. to 35c. Navy Gauntlet Gloves, with white stitching, 38c. worth 50c. 25 Dozen Kid Gloves worth \$1 at 50c.

and Sun Bonnets We have the prettiest line that you ever saw from 10c. to \$4.

Mull Hats, Caps

Infants' Department.

We have just what the little ones need in furnishings to keep them cool in the way of nulnsook dresses, cambric shirts, gauze vests, both cotton and all wool as thin as tissue.

Ladies and Children In Every Style and Price From

15 cent Drawers to \$15.00 Gowns. N. WINSLOW,

(American Notion Co.)

No. 28 Whitehall Street. Telephone No. 282

REGENSTEIN.

40 WHITEHALL STREET.

This sale is one month earlier than in former years, thus enabling our customers to take advantage of the Special Prices in the height of the season before the best styles and qualities become broken in assortment.

Trimmed Hats. To make a speedy clearance of our Trimmed Hats, Bonnets, Turbans, we have taken about 150, including choice, new summer styles, Dress Hats, Garden Hats, Dress Bonnets and Toques, and marked them at the uniform price, \$3.23; reduced from \$5.75, \$6.50, \$7, \$7.48, \$8. 50 French Turbans, stylish trimmed, at 75c, reduced from \$2.75.

Straw Shapes.

Our 35c Straw Hats at 15c.
Our 48c Straw Hats at 19c.
Our 75c, 85c, and 98c Hats, 65 different styles to select from, at 25c.
Our \$1, \$1.25, \$1.48, \$1.69 Hats at 48c.
All of our finest Bonnets and small Toques, in Milan and fancy braids, in solid and mixed colors, all of our Amour Crowns, with chip braids, in both plain and two-toned effects, all of which have been selling from \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.50, now marked at 98c.

Sailors.

We are now showing the most extensive assortment of Ladies' Straw Sailors at lowest prices, from 10e up to \$3 each.

One lot of Sailors in all colors and styles, at 19c, worth 35c.
One lot of fine Patent Milan and fancy Straw Sailors, in black, brown, navy, white cardinal and tan, at 48c, sold elsewhere at \$1.25.

at \$1.25.
The finest White French Chip Sailors reduced from \$1.50 to 98c.
Fine White Chip and Lace Straw Sailors at 39c; other houses sell them at 75c.
The "Sedan," a French Milan Sailor, trimmed with fancy Milan straw band and bow to match, at 98c, worth \$2.
The "Jackson Park" in navy blue only, at 98c; fully worth \$1.75.
The popular "Dunlap" Sailor, in white and red, at 98c, worth \$1.75.

Flowers. Monday morning we will commence the biggest sale of Artificial Flowers ever held in Atlanta, Come and have a look at them. 500 bunches at 5c, worth 15c.
500 bunches at 8c, worth 20c.
500 French Sprays at 12c, worth
500 French Sprays at 19c, worth
500 French Sprays at 24c, worth
500 French Sprays at 35c, worth
500 French Sprays at 48c, worth

If you want to find a piece of Ribbon that no other house in the city can produce go to REGENSTEIN'S; they've got it.
Ribbons at 5c, worth 15c.
Ribbons at 15c, worth 20c.
Ribbons at 17c, worth 20c.
Ribbons at 17c, worth 35c.
Ribbons at 29c, worth 65c.

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS AT PRICES

TO CLOSE. Umbrellas.

Ribbons.

26-Inch Gloria Slik Umbrellas, with paragon frame and handsomely decorated handle, at \$1.25, worth \$2.75.

Our 26-inch Gloria Slik Umbrellas, with paragon frames and fine handles, at \$1.25 and \$1.35, are reduced from \$2.25 and \$2.50.

Lymbrellas, comprising, about 75

\$2.50.

200 Umbrellas, comprising about 75 styles, 26-inch paragon frames, Japanese twilled Silk, serge and all-silk Gloria, reduced from \$2.75, \$3.25, \$4 and \$4.50 to \$1.48, \$1.65, \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$2.48.

Children's Parasols at 23c, 59c and 98c. Silk Gloves and Mitts.

29c Black Silk Mitts, stitched back, at 30c Black Silk Mitts, stitched back, at 25c. Better grades at 35c, 45c, 50c, 60c and 75c.
Black Silk Gloves at 45c, 50c, 60c and

Belts.

We show an elegant line of Black Silk Belts at 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 45c and 50c.
The Empire Belt, in black, with tiny bows, at 73c, worth \$1.50.
A lot of Leather Belts and Girdles at 10c.

Windsor Ties.

We have had a big sale in this department and offer the balance at one-third off their regular value.

Parchment folding Fans, three for 5c. Best quality at 7c, worth 20c. Our Black Gauze Fans reduced from \$1.48 to 48c. Only one to every customer

Ladies' Waists.

Closing out at less than half-price .
25 dozen Zephyr Waists at 59c, reduced from \$1.19c.
25 dozen French Sateen Waists at 89c, worth \$1.75.
25 dozen finest quality French Sateen Waists at \$1.19, worth \$2.25. Mull Hats and Caps.

10 dozen Embroidered Mull Caps at 126,

worth 25c. 10 dozen Embroidered Mull Caps at 19c, worth 39c. 10 dozen Embroidered Mull Caps at 23c,

worth 48c.

10 dozen Embroidered Mull Caps at 29c,
worth 65c.
15 dozen Silk Tam O'Shanter's, in all
colors, at 73c, worth \$1.50.

Undergarments, Corsets and Hosiery to
be sold out regardless to cost.
Children's fast black Hose at 7c, worth

Children's fast black seamless Hose at 12 1-2e, worth 25c.
Children's fast black and full regular made Hose at 15c, worth 30c.
Ladies' French Balbriggan Hose at 8c, worth 15c.
Ladies' fast Black Hose at 9c, worth 15d
Ladies' fast Black Hose at 15c, worth 35c.
Ladies' fast black and fall regular made Hose full regular made, at 15c, worth 35c.
Ladies' fast black and fall regular made Hose at 17c, worth 35c.
Ladies' Imported black Hose, stainless and fall regular made, at 23c, worth 39c.

concerns offer class, low-price ned, is unmatch-

A PEACEFUL BUDGET

Some of the State's Blind Wards Will Graduate This Week.

AN ARGUMENT AGAINST MOB LAW.

Bumor Whispers That an Effort Is Being Made to Settle the Central Litigation by Agreement Between the Parties.

Macon, Ga., June 17 .- (Special.)-The commencement exercises of the state academies for the blind, located at Macon, for white and black students, have come to a close, and next week they will depart for their respective homes throughout the state, under escort of Principal W. D. Williams, to spend vacation. The examinations and exercises have been very interesting and reflected great credit on the efficiency of the pupils. It is remarkable how proficient these blind children become in all elementary studies, industrial occupations, vocal and instrumental music. When these students leave the state academies they are well qualified to become useful citizens and can be self-sustaining as teachers, or broom and chair makers. It is entertaining to any one to visit the blind academies at Macon and see the children at their studies and other work. Georgia has great cause to be proud of these academies, and it should ever be the pleasure and duty of her legislatures to make all necessary approacademies are under the charge of Profes ations for the institutions. sor W. D. Williams, a humane, efficient and faithful state officer. He has been principal or superintendent since 1857.

It has been customary for the railroads to give free transportation or reduced rates to the blind students when leaving Macon to the blind students when leaving Macon for their homes to spend vacation. All the railroads out of Macon, except the Central, have agreed to carry the children at half-price. The Central so far has declined to grant this reduction, but it is to be hoped that it will fall in line with the East Tennessee, Georgia, Macon and Northern,

sent to take the pupils at half-price. There will be about 100 children to leave Macon on the railroads. Will There Be a Settlement.

Georgia Southern and other lines and con

There is a very interesting rumor in the city to the effect that all the parties litigant in the Central railroad case are trying amonize their differences with a view of having an amicable settlement of the mat-ter at the hearing set before Justice Jackson, on the 26th instant, at Savannah. The terms of the agreement, it is said, will provide for a friendly reorganization of the properties, a scaling of the securities and a sale of the road. There will be a large gathering of lawyers and others at Savannah on the 26th. The courtroom will beardly be able to accommedate the crowd. hardly be able to accommodate the crowd. The lawyers will come from all sections of the country, but the majority of them will come from Macon, Atlanta, Savannah and New York

An Interesting Case.

In the case of Edward Wolff against the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, the jury has rendered a verdict that Wolff jury has rendered a verdict that Wolff sustained no damage by reason of the Georgia Southern's track running near the property of Wolff on Fifth street. The case was ably fought by the attorneys on both

Might Have Been Lynched.

A case which at one time looked very ark and ugly for the defendant, Henry dark and ugly for the defendant, Henry McCarthy, an engineer on the Central road, has resulted in his favor. He was arrested some thme ago and put in jail, charged with assault with intent to murding the state of charged with assault with intent to harder his wife, and the rape of his eight year old daughter. His trial had just been held in the city court and McCarthy was acquitted of both charges. There seems to have been utterly no foundation for the have been utterly no foundation for the charge of rape, and while he may have slapped his wife, there was nothing to prove that he tried to kill her. McCarthy has certainly been more sinned against than sinning. Mr. Arthur Dasher, one of the sinning. Mr. Arthur Dasher, one of the brightest and most zealous attorneys at the bar, defended McCarthy. It is said that pending the trial of McCarthy, his wife left Macon and went north to live. The result of the McCarthy trial is a strong argument against lynching. When he was first arrested the public mind became inflamed towards him by newspaper publicaflamed towards him by newspap tions of his alleged crimes, and with but little agitation and a leader a mob could have been aroused and induced to try and lynch him and, if the effort had succeeded, an innocent man would have unjustly died, as the facts brought out at the trial established his innocence.

Jack Arnold and Wife.

Some of the newspapers have published an account about Mrs. Jack Arnold, of Adanta, coming to Macon in search of her husband who the newspapers say had for-saker her and gone to Jacksonville. It was stated that on reaching Macon Mrs. Arnold telegraphed to the chief of police of Jacksonville to arrest her husband, and that Mrs. Arnold left Macon Wednesday night for Jacksonville bemoaning her desertions and determined to be the chief of the control of th night for Jacksonville bemoaning her desertion and determined to bring her husband to an accounting. The truth of the matter is, Mr. Arnold came to Macon Thursday morning to join his wife and the two left in company for Jacksonville. They appeared to be in a contented frame of mind

The Receiver Returns.

United States Marshall Frank Leverett, who was appointed by Judge Speer temporary receiver of the Boston and Albany railroad, has returned from Pidcock, Brooks county, where he went to take charge of the road. It has been reported that the resulting t charge of the road. It has been reported that there is a conflict of federal and state courts over the matter. Receiver Leverett says there is no conflict, and no objection whatever was presented to him assuming charge of the road. The hearing on the charge of the road. The hearing on the question of a perminent receiver will be had on or about the first Monday in July. The Bartow and Albany road is thirty-one miles long and runs from Pidcock, in Brooks county, to Moultrie, in Colquitt county. The road does a very good fruit and lumber business, and will haul this season about 400 cert loads of molone. season about 400 car loads of melons.

Receiver Leverett will probably ask permission of the court to allow him to hire an extra engine so as to move the crop expeditously.

Trial of Coachman

The United States court has been engaged the greater part of two days in the trial of H. C. Coachman, a negro porter on the East Tennessee railroad, who was arrested on April 7th, of this year, charged arrested on April 7th, of this year, charged with stealing a registered package from the mail car of the train on which he was porter, between Atlanta and Macon. District Attorney Gary represented the government, and Mr. Marion Harris appeared for the accused. Mr. Harris made a very interesting and strong defense, and handled the witnesses in very skillful manner, and made the very best possible showing for his client that the case allowed.

A Military Election.

The Macon Volunteers have a new captain. At their meeting this week they elected First Lieutenant Sam Pearson captain in place of Joseph E. Wells, who was forced to resign on account of his health. The election of Mr. Pearson was a great tribute to an efficient officer and a popular gentleman. He will make a faithful commander. Second Lieutenant George R. Barker was promoted to the first lieutenantcy. Mr. Dick Cubbedge, who was also second lieutenant, remains such, and the position held by him as junior second lieutenant, so to speak, will not be filled, and there will only be one second lieutenant.

A Fast Shipment.

A Fast Shipment.

The East Tennessee road is making some fast shipments of peaches, and is having meat success with the new patent center too box car. Today the authorities heard too box car. Today the suthorities heard

over the East Tennessee road from Atlanta to Jersey City in fifty hours. The shipment came from Fort Valley. Today the East Tennessee sent several refrigerator cars of the new center fee box patent to Marshallville where shipments will be ready Monday. In these center boxes, the peaches reach their destination.

There will be a change of schedule on the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad commencing tomorrow. Hereafter the passenger train will leave Macon at 11:05 o'clock a. m. instead of 10:20 o'clock a. m. The Macon and Birmingham train, which has been leaving at 6:45 o'clock a. mr., will leave at 11:30 o'clock a. mr. Last night in the United States court John Manly, a young white man of Butts county, was found guilty of offering \$25 to witnesses to testify to certain matters in an illicit distillery case. Considering the youth of the defendant, his respectable appearance and the general circumstances of Newsy Notes.

pearance and the general circumstances of the case, Judge Speer sentenced him to pay a fine of only \$30 and costs, and serve one day in jail

CAUGHT IN THE NICK OF TIME.

A. V. Laplerre Drew on an Atlanta Bank and Started North.

Clarksville, Ga., June 17 .- (Special.)-This city is in the midst of a great sensation. A. V. Lapierre, one of our most highly respected citizens and superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school, is under arrest charged with a very grave offense.
Yesterday he went to Demorest, deposit-

ed a draft on the Atlanta National bank for \$3,800 with the Demorest bank for collection. This evening he drew his check for \$900 and the bank honored it. A little later the bank received notice that Lapierre had no credit at the Atlanta bank. At once they began a search for him. He was finally found at Mt. Airy with a ticket to Washington which he had just purchas-

ed. He was on the eve of stepping on the train when he was arrested. On being asked for an explanation, he would only say he was forced to do it. He and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Thyler, have not been on good terms for some time. Only last week he had her before the ordinary on a writ of lunacy, but had the case dismissed as he knew he could not prove her to b erazy. Mr. Lapeirre is the owner and proprietor of the Llewellyn Park hotel.

ARTESIAN CITY NEWS.

A Forger Captured-Worth County's Farmer Will Pienic July 18th.

Albany, Ga., June 17.—(Special.)—J. C. Fayett, who sometime since defrauded sev-Fayett, who sometime since defrauded several persons in this city out of small amounts by forged checks bearing the signature of Rev. W. J. Robertson, is now in limbo. He was captured in Waycross where he was masquerading under the name of J. C. Williams.

A crazy negro woman made quite a scene on Washington street this afternoon. M. Simkins, a cotton merchant, had bought some cotton which had been trucked out into the streets preparatory for shipment, when the woman came along and began pull-

nto the streets preparatory for shipmen when the woman came along and began pu ing the cotton out and stuffing it in a Fack.
Mr. Simkins saw her doing this and not knowing that the woman was crazy, he accused her of stealing. She grew violent and had to be arrested.

and not to be arrested.

The midsummer fruit and melon pienic of the North County Agricultural Society will be held at Poulan on the 18th of July. By attending this pienic, persons will have an opportunity of seeing what Worth county can do in the fruit and melon line. The exhibit which will be made will be preserved until the date of the exhibition by cold storage.

SENTRY IN A CEMETERY.

A Policeman Set to Watch the Grave of s Wealthy Nogro Woman.

Augusta, Ga., June 17 .- (Special.) -- Sen sational rumors were affont on the streets today that an attempt had been made to rob the grave of Amanda Dickson Toomer, who was the wealthiest negress is the United States and who died here last Sunday. The report said that she had been buried with some valuable jewelry on her person, and that an attempt had been made to steal the body and that now the grave to steal the body and that now the grave was being guarded. A policeman went out to investigate the matter and ascertained that a great deal of it was true. The body was interred adorned with jewelry, amounting in value to quite a large amount.

Officer Redding has been detailed as a guard. It is denied, however, that any attempt has been made to unearth the body from its last resting place. The from its last resting place. The guard was placed on duty, it is affirmed, the night following the burial, simply as a matter of precaution, and nothing has happened to give in any way credence to the report

One application has been filed with Or dinary Walton by Julian Dickson through his attorney, Mr. Lears, of Sparta, to be appointed temporary administrator of the estate of his mother, Amanda Dickson Toomer. Usually the husband is appointed administrator, but it is not expected there will be any opposition to the expected there will be any opposition to the appointment of Julian Dickson.

A POPULAR SELECTION.

Congressman Moses Pleases the People of His District.

LaGrange, Ga., June 17.—(Specal.)—
News in yesterday's Constitution that Mr.
M. R. Kirby will certainly be postmaster
here gives general satisfaction to all the
patrons of this office. Even the other aspirants have quietly acquiesced in the result because they recognize the fact that
Mr. Kirby is overwhelmingly the choice of
the people. The praises of Congressman
Moses and General Gordon for making
such a judicious selection are on the lips of such a judicious selection are on the lips of the whole community.

Passed a Worthless Check.

Augusta, Ga., June 17.-(Special.)-Dr S. Devine, a veterinary surgeon, who of late, has been hustling life insurance for the Metropolitan Company, is locked up be-hind the bars. He was arrested this morning by Detectives Kelly and Howard as he was going to his office in the Dyer buildne was going to his office in the Dyer building. The charge entered against him is cheating and swindling. Devine owed C. R. Hett, a grocer on Lincoln street, S5 cents for drinks and other things purchased, and on Monday afternoon went to Hett's store to settle his account. In payment he presented a check on the Georgia railroad bank payable to his order for \$6, signed by L. C. Randolph. Devine endorsed the check and Hett gave him \$5.15. Yesterday Mr. Hett deposited the check, but it was L. C. Randolph. Devine endorsed the check and Hett gave him \$5.15. Yesterday Mr. Hett deposited the check, but it was thrown out of the bank and the teller informed him they had no account with any man named L. C. Randolph and did not know Devine. Mr. Hett at once went to Chief Hood and reported the matter. Detectives were sent out to catch Devine and they caught him this morning. He was very nervous when carried to the barracks. He stoutly denied having forged the check or that he intended to cheat or swindle Mr. Hett out of a cent. He claimed Randolph was a negro, who gave him the check for having cured his horse. Detectives went out with Devine to the place where he said the negro was, but no man named Randolph was met up with. Nobody in the neighborhood knew of such a man or of any negro about there owning a mule, Devine was carried back to the barracks and given a cell. He says he innocently accepted the check, and would give \$50 to find out the negro who has got him into the trouble. Devine is a stranger who says he came her last January, but the police think he has been here since the exposition. He is about twenty-nine years old, rather well-dressed and says he is married and that his family lives in New York. He will be prosecuted.

At Elberton.

Elberton, Ga., June 17.—(Special.)—The graduates of the Elberton institute this week weige: Misses Sallie Lou Arnold, Georgia Heard, Lucy Willis, Lena Oglesby and Janie Heard.

Major W. F. Slaton, of Atlantas delivered the literary address. The commencement exercises were brilliant.

FROM A WOUND

Engineer Kitchess, of the Richmond and The Board of Visitors Makes Its Report Danville, Is Driven Into Insanity.

WILD ESCAPADES CAUSED BY INSANITY.

For Years He Has Reen One of the Most Prominent Engineers on the R. & D .- A Very Sad Case.

W. W. Kitchens, for years an engineer on the Richmond and Danville railroad and a orother to Patrolman Kitchens, not be tried for the grave offenses that have been preferred against him by the police, but will go to the state insane a-vlum instead.

Back of Kitchens's sad case of insanity, there is a pathetic story. The pathos is that which always attends the mental collapse of a strong man, caused through some dire misfortune he was powerless to

prevent. Th ecircumstances of Kitchens's two last arrests are known to the readers of The Coastitution. One week ago last night, went to the house of a negro on Johnson avenue in a desperate rage and de-clared that he was going to kill some one. He had a dangerous looking Winchester and drawing it on the trembling negroes, swore that he would kill the first one that moved. The negroes thought their time had come, and begged for mercy.

After driving the entire family of ne-groes half crazy with fright, Kitchens finally left the place without doing any harm. As quick as he was out of sight, could be found, and police headquarters was notified of Kitchens's crime, and the police force were instructed to arrest the dangerous man. Kitchens was arrested two days later but was released on a copy of charges, promising to come back to court if turned loose. He did not show up in police court and again the police were instructed to arrest him.

Just before daylight Thursday morning, Patroimen Mehaney and Stroup met Kitchens on Foundry street and ordered him to stop. Kitchens ran and the patroimen followed, shooting at him. They out-ran the prisoner and caught him, but Kitclens refused to surrender. He gave them the liveliest fight they have had in

many a day, but they overpowered and sent him to police headquarters. Kitchens remained in a cell at police headquarters until yesterday. He was visited by his brother, Patrolman Kitchens. and other relatives, who reached the con-clusion that the ex-engineer was crazy, His actions were strange and unnatural, and yesterday morning they determined to

have him sent to the asylum.
Kitchens was carried before Ordinary
Calhoun and in a few minutes was adjudged insane. After the verdict of the or dinary's jury, the insane man was sent to

jail.

Kitchens is a powerful man physically, weighing over 250 pounds. For years he was employed as an engineer on the Richmond and Danville road and was regarded as one of the best men in the employ of that road. A few months ago he was severely injured in an accident on the railseverely injured in an accident on the rail-road, and since that time has not been himself. His relatives believe his present mental condition due to the injuries he received in the accident.

He will be sent to the asylum next week.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

The Mayer of Tonawanda Trying to Prevent lilooshed.

Tonawanda, N. Y., June 17.—This village is now under martial law. At 2 o'clock this afternoon President George W. Stahley issued a proclamation calling upon everybody to abstain from violence and declaring the village under martial law. The issuance the proclamation created considerable excite-ment and people flocked about the printed circulars and read them eagerly.

The lumbermen have held a secret meeting this afternoon. They decided to never give up this fight. Agents of the lumbermen's exchange have been despatched to New York Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Boston to collect laborers to take the strikers' places and it is expected that they will return with plenty of non-union labor Sunday, which the military will protect. There is a total suspension of will protect. There is a total suspension of business here at present. Fifty men who were brought down from Buffalo were laid off at noon and the lumbermen are discussing plans to carry on their work next week. This afternoon, when a couple rowed to the island and scrambled on the dock a guard probed them with his bayonet and drove them back into their boat. Groups of the old union men have been stationed near the bridge leading to the island, and at 1 o'clock this afternoon a dozen attempted to cross. The bridge leading to the island, and at 1 o'clock this afternoon a dozen attempted to cross. The bridge is guarded by a detachment of soidlers. They shoved their bayonets up in front of the men's faces and formed a line of bristing steel. "Get out of here, or you will get hart," said the corporal. The intruders dropped back sullenly, muttered a few curses and walked back to their fellow workmen. At noon today the strikers held a mass meeting in the lumber exchange, where some flery speeches were made. It was impossible to obtain any information as to what action had been taken at the session. No loats were unloaded today. A big fleet of lumber carriers is bound for here and there will be a big blockade of vessels, if the lumbermen do not succeed in hiring a large force within a few days. business here at present. Fifty men who

IT WAS NOT JOE SCHMIDT.

Popular Young Gentleman Embarassed by Another Man of His Name.

In The Constitution of last Thursday appeared an account of the arrest of two young men, Frank Schaidt and Joe Hargrove, who were arrested with two disorderly women at

Through a lypographical error the name of the two young men became transposee and

Through a ypographical error the name, of the two young men became transposed and readers of The Constitution were given the impression that Joe Schmidt and Frank Hargroves had been arrested. In this way an unintentional, but nevertheless a very scrious injustice, was done to two young gentlemen in the city.

Mr. Joe Schmidt is a son of Mr. R. Schmidt, of the Central railroad, and ke is himself amployed there. Than Joe Schmidt there is no nicer or more gentlemanly young man in the city, and when he saw that some one having his rather unusual name had been arrested he was mortified. The matter caused him a great deal of unpleasantness and he and his riends have been busy denying that he was the man referred to.

To those who know Joe Schmidt no explanation is necessary—they know him too gentlemanly to get mixed up in such a row.

Jackson, Ga., June 17.—(Special.)—The musical entertainment given by the pupils of Miss Roger's class, at the Jackson institute, was one of especial interest.

The vocal solos of Misses Bessie Land and Florence Lee were splendidly rendered and on all sides could be heard paeans of praise for their voices, so sweet, clear and full of melody. This was the close of one of the must preparence sessions. Lackson of the most prosperous sessions Jackson has known in her school career, and the concert the most brilliant.

A Fine Portrait.

Mr. Albert Guerry has just finished a fine portrait of the late Colonel Mark Johnston for his son, Mr. Malcolm Johnston. He is also engaged on two portraits of Judge McGraw, one for his family and the other for the South Carolina Society. He also has promises or orders for seven more portraits. es or orders for seven more portraits. Mr. Guerry's studio, 803 eighth floor, Equitable building, attracts many lovers of art, and its owner is always glad to see them. It is gratifying to see the genius of this modes artist properly recognized.

Made False Representation

Springfield, Ill., June 17.—Thomas H. Scudder, a near relative of the noted family of that name in St. Louis, and also a kinsman of the packer, Henry Ames, if as been arrested for obtaining \$5,000 by making false representations. He was bound over in the sum of \$5,000.

AT THE UNIVERSITY.

to the Governor.

DOWN ON THE COLLEGE "FRATS."

They Ought to Have Their Halls on the Campus, Say the Visitors-The Report in Full.

The board of visitors to the State univer sity returned yesterday and submitted their repor o he governor.

It makes good reading. There are sev

eral things brought to light by the mem-

bers of the board about the State univer

sity of interest to every citizen of Georgia. The report for the most part is not only favorable to the present management of the state's college, but highly complimentary. The few things complained of are the lack of interest manifested by the students in the literary societies, the use of tobacco by the students while in the examination rooms, the social feature of the fraternity life and the low salary that is paid pro

fessors. The fraternity question is, perhaps, the most interesting. It is known that Chan-cellor Boggs has all along been opposed to college fraternities and several times has suggested their abolition entirely. On this question, chancellors differ. Mell used to say that he could not begin to run the college without the assistance of the fraternities as a disciplinarian.

Here is the report in full as submitted to the governor yesterday:

To His Excellency, W. J. Northen, Governor of Georgia: Sir—We, the special board of visitors appointed by you according to law, to visit the University of Georgia for the purpose of attending examinations and inspecting the condition and management of said institution, beg leave to submit the following remert:

Board of Visitors.

Board of Visitors.

The board convened Monday, June 12th, and began with energy the work required by law. We visited every department, read examination papers, inspected the condition of the buildings and furnitures, examined the equipment, studied curriculum for the different degrees and discussed those questions which pertain to the growth and prosperity of the university. We held two sessions a day. It affords us pleasure to say that the University of Georgia is doing a magnificent work for the state. We pronounce the faculty an energetic, learned and enthusiastic band of workers. They come, eminently prepared for their departments, from the most famous universities of America and Europe. Especially do we commend Dr. W. E. Boggs, the chancellor, for his rare combination of qualities, which constitute him the noble head of the university. He possesses the clear discerament, unfinching courage, and tireless energy essential to his office.

Moral and Religious Influences.

Moral and Religious Influences

After continued investigation, we ascer-nined from citizens, students and members of the faculty that the moral condition of the tudents is in the main highly commendable. We expected that some bad boys would be ound in an institution of two hundred and to an institution of two numbers and ten students, who are away from home and its influences. There is a minimum of gambing, drinking, and impurity. Chancellor Boggs is watchful of the moral and religious

loggs is watchful of the moral and religious surroundings of the students. They are required to assemble for morning prayers in the college chapel before the recitations begin, and to attend every Sunday morning regular church services.

Sunday afternoons the chancellor lectures to the students on religious subjects. The young men have a college Young Men's Christian Association, which holds its sessions once a week and numbers eighty members. They manifest a deep interest in religious matters, often expounding the scriptures as well as leading in prayer. Members of the faculty often attend these meetings, and well as leading in prayer. Members of faculty often attend these meetings, take an active part in them. We cannot press too strongly our cordial appreciation of the faculty in this association of religious work. It greatly counteracts the evil ten-dencies of college life everywhere.

Discipline. Dr. Boggs maintains a firm, wise and kind Dr. Hoggs maintains a firm, wise and kind discipline, and is vigilant and fearless in enforcing the law. He requires pure language, gentlemanly bearing, and prompt attendance upon prayers and recitations on the part of the students. If a student habitually wastes his time by neglect of study or by any other imprepriety, he is quietly sent home. No one is permitted to remain who refuses to appropriate the benefits of the institution. Some of the students, comparativale the students. of the students, comparatively few, spend too much time in social dissipation, hops, germans and parties. We are assured that such boys are quictly sent home by the chan-

We were gratified to find that the examination papers from all the classes evinced a high order of scholarship, thorough instruc-tion, and in the main faithful work on the part of the students.

Science.

university is well supplied with facilithes for teaching science. The departments of physics, chemistry, and civil engineering are specially to be congratulated on their appliances, while the department of blology is rapidly collecting a valuable museum under its able professor, Dr. John P. Campbell.

A. B. Course.

We condemn the insufficiency of the A. B. course. Classes should have better facilities for the study of astronomy to take this degree, and should penetrate further into the domain of this science. Also, a more extended course in English is demanded and the professor in this department should be provided with an instructor to aid him. There are one hundred and fifty-two students in this department—more by far than in any other—making the work too severe for one man. We condemn the placing of calculus in the sophomore class. Students should be older and more matured before undertaking such difficult mathematics. It would be better to place it in the junior year.

Literary Societies. Literary Societies.

We deplore the lack of interest on the part of students in the exercises of the literary societies. It is the function of these societies to impart a high order of culture, expression and self-command, important to all and essential to many. In our judgment every student should be required to become a member, unless there is cause for excusing him, to discharge his duties as such, and that he should be graded by some member or members of she faculty on debate as on any other college work. This plan has worked well elsewhere. Fraternities.

We consider the maintenance of fraternity halls in the city as tending to evil. We favor the fraternities, but think that they should be required to have their halls on the campus. Athletics.

Physical culture is important in a high degree. Therefore we commend college athletics. We condemn intercollegiate contests in athletics for the reason that they are productive of loose morals and waste of time and money.

Library.

The library contains over twenty thousand rolumes and many magazines and newspapers. During the session of 1892-38, 1,557 volumes were read by the students. About one-third of the books taken out are fiction, the remainder cover essays, travels, histories and scientific works. Also many works of restreme are now read by students in the different departments. ferent departments.

We think that students should be required to refrain from smoking and spitting tobacco on the floor, during the progress of an examination. It should be stated that the evil complained of does not exist in all the rooms, and at no time during recitation.

The desks are uncomfortable, unsightly and ill adapted to their uses. Modern desks should be substituted for the present caricatures of decent furniture.

Post-Graduate Degree. We commend the giving graduate courses, and are to see some students themselves of its advantages. Farmers' Institutes.

The farmers' institutes conducted by Dr. W. C. White, president of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, have been in our judgment productive of great good to the state, and have had the effect to unceresting good will of the farmers to the university.

Fina We find the following to be the receipts for the past year: Cash on hand June 1, 1892 Cash on hand June 1, 1802 Interest on constitutional debt Interest on general fund Interest on Terrell fund Interest on land scrip fund Morrill appropriation

Fees and commissions

Matriculation fees Disbursements. Expenses\$45,139 98

Branch Colleges. We insist that graduates of branch colleges are not graduates of the University of Georgia, and should not receive diplomas as such The chancellor should not be required to sign diplomas of any students except those who graduate at the university.

summary. That an instructor be added to the chair That an instructor
 English.
 That the course in English be more elab That the course in English be more elaborate and extended.

3. That inter-collegiate athletic contests be

I. That fraternity halls be had on the 5. That members of the literary societies be 5. That members of the literary societies be graded on debates as on other college work.

6. That calculus be placed in the junior rear instead of the sophomore.

7. That better facilities for imparting a mowiledge of astronomy be provided in the A. B. course.

8. That a professor receive a salary of not ess than \$2,500 a year.

9. That \$2,500 a year.

9. That suppressor receive a salary of not come.

purchase of modern desks for the purchase of modern desks for the rooms.

10. That the state of Georgia foster the University of Georgia for its grand record and magnificent possibilities. Respectfully,
P. E. DAVANT,
M. L. BRITTAIN,
B. M. ZETTLER,
J. S. STEWART, JR., Sec'y,
W. M. SLATON, Chairman.

Dalton, June 17 .- (Special.) - Wednesday night closed the most brilliant exercises known in the history of the Dalton Female college. The twelve young ladies graduat ng were Misses Mary Fite and Lulah Brogdon, of Gordon county, Miss Ora Ramsey, of Murray county, Miss Estelle Lowe, of Troup county, Miss Ora Hunt, of Poll county, Misses Willie Lawrence and Lulah Gamble, of Chattooga county, Misses Jennie Hamilton, Kate Hamilton, Ethel Lynn, Lizzie Denton and Mattie Lee Huff, of

nie Hamilton, Kate Hamilton, Ethel Lynn, Lizzie Denton and Mattie Lee Huff, of Whitfield county.

From the opening to the close there was a large attendance and each day held something of unusual and especial inter-est. The sermon Sunday by Rev. W. F. Glenn was proposed to the best Glenn was pronounced one of the bes and most profound ever preached in Dalton The cantata Monday night was a perform ance which was enjoyed by every one and was particularly bright and entertaining, which reflected great credit upon Mrs. G. J. Orr, who trained the young ladies. The junior class on Tuesday morning had an exceedingly fine programme, "A Morning with Shakespeare." This is a very fine class and promises much for the college

next year.
One of the finest features of the mencement was the concert Tuesday night. The pieces were well rendered and showed the young ladies to be remarkably bright the young ladies to be remarkably bright and talented; especial mention could be made of many of them. Miss Frances Cunningham who has charge of the music department has certainly proven herself a teacher of rare merit.

At the close of the concert the medals were awarded by Colonel Trammell Starr, who delighted the audience with a bright and happy, speech. The medals were awarded

happy speech. The medals were awarded happy speech. The medals were awarded as follows: A prize was offered by President Orr to the best speller. Twelve were perfect and will each get prizes. They were Misses May Fite, Mattie Lee Huff, Lizzie Denton, Katie Hamilton, Jennie Hamilton, Ethel Lynn, Bessie Hamilton, Dimple McCamy, May Rollins, Lula Stebhins Ruth Lester and Lyor Kicker.

bins, Ruth Lester and Lucy Kirby.
Misses Lula Lee and May Harris, of
Gordon county, won each a housekeeper's
medal. The sub-freshman Latin medal was medal. The sub-freshman Latin medal was won by Tod McCamy, daughter of Colonel McCamy, of our city. Miss Pearl Rollins won the medal for instrumental music. She is a daughter of J. D. Rollins, of Kingston, Miss.. Mamie Fincher, of Titon, was the successful competitor for the vocal music medal.

The \$50 scholarship medal was won by

The \$50 scholarship medal was won by Miss Mattie Lee Huff, of this city. The "Tapp scholarship medal," which was given Tapp scholarship medal, which was given by our public-spirited and generous jeweler J. L. Tapp, was won by Miss Marzie Shu mate, daughter of Colonel I. E. Shumate of Dalton. The contest for this exquisitely handsome medal was close and hon orable mention was made of Miss Fannia Riley and Miss Bessie Hamilton as being works of supersult work. pupils of unusual merit. After the gradu-ating exercises Weddnesday night the peo-ple were treated to an eloquent, forcible and brilliant address by Hon. Albert H.

The art department, under the skillful hand of Miss Lucile Pou, made a very fine showing of their superior work.

Professor G. J. Orr has done good work in building up our college. It now stands among the first in the land and no other

college has a better corps of teachers. Graduates at Andrew's.

Cuthbert, Ga., June 17.—(Special.)—The young lary essayists at Andrew Female college were:

Misses Ruby Davis, of Cuthbert, first honor and valedictorian; Leila Jones, Albany, second honor, and salutatorian; Arkie Bennect, Carmilla; Nell Jackson, Baconton; Florence Tison, La Crosse; Annie Harpes, Coleman; Ella Jones, Albany; Julia Hay, Florence Smith, Emmie Webb and Rebecca Wooten, of Cuthbert.

Wooten of Cuthbert. As President Twitty remarked, it was, in many respects, the best average senior class that he had ever had. This was a good compliment. Diplomas were awarded by

compliment. Diplomas were awarded by President Twitty and a most appropriate baccalaureate address was made by Mr. The report of the board of trustees showed that the college had gone through a very successful year as to patronage and finances, notwithstanding the fact that the times had been hard and that there had

times had been hard and that there had been such stringency in money matters. The report was very encouraging and looked forward to even greater things from the institution. It reported the unanimous reelection of Rev. P. S. Twitty president, and Professor M. M. Parks as financial secretary of the college.

This brought the exercises to a close. Everything has gone through nicely, the crowds were large and everything conspired to render the exercises pleasant and to reflect credit upon the pupils, faculty and college.

The Waycross High Schools

The Waycross High Schools.

Waycross, Ga., June 17.—(Special.)—Sharp & Colt's hall was crowded last night to witness the fourth annual reunion and commencement exercises of the Waycross high school. The programme was bright and interesting throughout. Mr. H. W. Read, president of the board of education, paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late president of the board, Rev. J. M. Marshall. The year just closed was one of the most successful in the history of the school. Much credit is due Professor Robert Bridges, his noble wife and the corps of teachers who so ably assisted in accomplishing the work which was done. The board of education has been tireless in their efforts so make the school first-class in every particular, and they have succeeded admirably. The people of Waycross are proud of the showing which was made last picht. The graduating clast was composed of four of the brightest young ladies of the town, The names and subjects of the graduates were: Lula Grace Knoff, salutatory, "Society Greens;" Annie Lola Norton, "Blind in the Midst of the Beauty;" J. Cross Brewey, "Popular Education;" Laura Minnie Knight, "The Class Prophecy;" Mary Mackie Hitch, "Valedictory," The exercises closed with the delivery of diplomas by the president of the board.

WHO WILL GET IT?

The Appointment as Successor to Judge Will Haight.

WHO WILL MOVE TO ARIZONA

There Were Seven Commissioners at One Time in Atlanta-Judge Gaston Is Now in Charge.

Now that Judge Haight is making his irrangements to leave for the great we and to carry on his practice among the wil and rugged mountains of Arizano, the question very naturally arizes who will be his nermanent successor as resident United Judge J. B. Gaston, of Gainesville, Ga

is at present exercising the duties of that position, but whether or not Judge Gaston will be permanently stationed at this point has not as yet been determined. He has made an excellent official and

those who have had any dealings with him say that he is a fair and impartial judge. This is saying much for a new comer in our midst, but the eulogy is no doubt well deserved. Duties of the Commissioner.

The duties of a United States commissioner are similar to those of a justice of the peace. He has the power conferred upon him by the law to conduct an examination and to bind over the defendant to appear

No special number of commissioners is provided by law and no salary is paid to them by the government. The occupant of the office is supported by the fees which pertain thereto. At the present time there are only ten commissioners in the northern district and three of these happen to be located in Atlanta.

They are Mr. O. C. Fuller, the clerk of the federal court; Judge Will Haight and Judge Gaston. Mr. Fuller was sioned October 10, 1889, Judge Haight i April, 1885, and Judge Gaston in the san

Judge Haight Formerly District Attorney. Judge Haight, prior to his appointment as United States commissioner, filled the office of district attorney with signal ability. He succeeded Judge Emory Speer in this

position and after making it warm for the violators of the law during his term of office he was succeeded by Mr. B. H. Hill. He was then appointed to the office of United States commissioner, which office continues to occupy. He was appointed by Judge Pardee. His successor will be named at the proper time by Judge Newman

Seven Commissioners in a Bunch. There was a time when seven commis-

sioners held the fort in Atlanta. As the law imposed no restriction as to the number the only limitation was the

The fees at the present time are ample for the support of one or two men and yield a very nice income, but with several to share the profits arising from the office the rev-The commissioners at the time referred to were Colonel A. E. Buck, who afterwards became marshal of the district; John L. Conley, Major Smythe, L. G. Pirkle, W. C. Smith, A. W. Hoffman and R. E. Boyd.

Several of the commissioners had other employment, as the fees arising from the small amount of business which fell into their hands were not sufficient to make the

office by itself profitable.
When Judge Haight was made commissioner, however, the number had decreased to such an extent that he had the field all

It Has Been Repealed.

The sessions of the federal court were formerly held at Marietta. There was a time when the state was all in one district, but in 1848 a division was

all in one district, but in 1848 a division was made which divided the northern from the southern jurisdiction.

A law was enacted, which is found in section 777 of the code, waich provides that the marshal of the southern district shall keep an office in Marietta, located in the parthern district. Although the two disorthern district. Although the tricts were separate they only had one marshal.

In the early seventies an act was pass providing for separate officers in each d trict, but the former law as to holding fice in Marietta was never repealed. The court was removed to Atlanta several years ago and this will in all probability remain its permanent location. At least it

is likely to stay here for the next hundre

Admitted to the Bar. Mr. M. J. Head, of Tallapoosa, was yes-terday almitted to the practice of law in the circuit and districts courts of the

Two cases were yesterday transferred from the city court of Atlanta to the cr cuit court of the United States.

They were the suits of Thomas R. Sripling and C. W. Baker against the Richmond and Danville railroad. It Was Denied. In the case of the Georgia and Alabama Investment Company against the Hayes Chair Company, of New York, and others

injunction heretofore granted and discharge the receiver as to certain property in nands.

The motion was denied on complainants filing within ten days a bond in the sum of \$10,000 and that in default of complying with this order in said time should file a bond of \$1000 for costs and that defaultant bond of \$1,000 for costs and that defan should have the right to dissolve injun and discharge receiver by bond. In event the complainant failed make bond the injunction should stat dissolved and receiver should surrend

motion was heard yesterday t

property in litigation. WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST.

Warm weather prevailed yesterday in all portions of the United States except that it was a little cool for the season in the immediate vicinity of the north Atlantic coast. In Atlanta with the mercury up to 87 deg the shade it seemed quite warm, but over Savanuah it was really hot. There at time during the afternoon thermometers we reading as high as 96 degrees. Gariin, Ma and Newman, also, reported an equily high temperature.

In all other states in the cotton beit, be-

sides Georgia, from the Carolinas to Teta like high temperatures were reported; but it was in the northwestern portion of the country, where, for the latitu normally warm. A telegram from He D., stated that the thermometers we to 92 degrees, and one received from City. in the same state, that they whigh as 96 degrees. This latter temp was as high as any reported in the entire southern country. The coolest weather re-ported was in New York sity, where the highest temperature for the day was but 64

degrees.

Loal rains fell in many sections of the southern and eastern portions of the county yesterday, most all of which were lighten exception was the heavy rainfail of LB inches at Meridian, Miss.

For Georgia today: Unsettled and probably a few local showers; little temperature

World's fair line—E. T., V. and G.—Two vestibule trains daily via Cincinnati with Pul-man and Wagner cars attached.—Adv.

AT GRANT PARK.-The Third Artilled hand will give a sacred concert at Grant park this efternoon and the Traction Cop-pany will run cars every ten minutes.

LIVIN

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are in grass' men, horse renow tuckis conter the in the this is hotty. This is en Linds Alexa numb Secret I home at ful ing to any of Lass Louis correspanse award was in The headli morni annou its conter the conternation of the content of the con

tucky

O WILL GET IT?

pointment as Successor to Judge Will Haight.

WILL MOVE TO ARIZONA

ere Seven Commissioners at One ein Atlanta-Judge Gaston Is Now in Charge.

at Judge Haight is making his nts to leave for the great west ry on his practice among the wild d mountains of Arizano, the quesnaturally arizes who will be successor as resident United

B. Gaston, of Gainesville, Ga., ent exercising the duties of that rmanently stationed at this point yet been determined.

made an excellent official and bave had any dealings with that he is a fair and impartial his is saying much for a newour midst, but the eulogy is no deserved. aties of the Commissioner.

es of a United States commissionilar to those of a justice of the e law to conduct an examination and over the defendant to appear

ial number of commissioners is by law and ho salary is paid to the government. The occupant e is supported by the fees which ereto. At the present time there en commissioners in the northern Atlanta.
Mr. O. C. Fuller, the clerk of

I court; Judge Will Haight and ston. Mr. Fuller was commis tober 10, 1889, Judge Haight in 5, and Judge Gaston in the same

aight Formerly District Attorney. laight, prior to his appointment as ites commissioner, filled the office attorney with signal ability, eeded Judge Emory Speer in this nd after making it warm 10f the ceeded by Mr. B. H. Hill. then appointed to the office of ites commissioner, which office he to occupy. He was appointed by dee. His successor will be named per time by Judge Newman

was a time when seven commis law imposed no restriction as to er the only limitation was the of the revenue to satisfy all of

Commissioners in a Bunch.

at the present time are ample for t of one or two men and yield a income, but with several to share s arising from the office the reviewed into very small amounts, unissioners at the time referred to one! A. E. Buck, who afterwards parshal of the district; John L. fajor Smythe, L. G. Pirkle, W., A. W. Hoffman and R. E.,

of the commissioners had other nt, as the fees arising from the bunt of business which fell into s were not sufficient to make the

idge Haight was made commiswever, the number had decreased a extent that he had the field all

It Has Been Repealed. sions of the federal court were, eld at Marietta. as a time when the state was district, but in 1848 a division was ch divided the northern from the

jurisdiction.

was enacted, which is found in secof the code, which provides that
hal of the southern district shall
office in Marietta, located in the
district. Although the two disere separate they only had one

early seventies an act was passed early seventies an act was passed for separate officers in each dis-the former law as to holding of-arietta was never repealed. rt was removed to Atlanta several and this will in all probability re-permanent location. At least it o stay here for the next hundred

J. Head, of Tallapoosa, was yes-lmitted to the practice of law result and districts courts of the

moved from the City Court

ses-were yesterday transferred city court of Atlanta to the circle of the United States. ere the suits of Thomas R. Strip-C. W. Baker against the Rich-Danville railroad. It Was Denied.

ase of the Georgia and Alabama the Company against the Hayes apany, of New York, and others was heard yesterday to dissolve the heretofore granted and discharge er as to certain property in his

ion was denied on complainants in ten days a bond in the sum and that in default of complying order in said time should file a .000 for costs and that defendant the right to dissolve injunction urge receiver by filing a \$10,000 event the complainant failed to d the injunction should stand and receiver should surrender

SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST. weather prevailed yesterday in all if the United States except that it le cool for the season in the immedity of the north Atlantic coast. In it seemed quite warm, but over in it seemed quite warm, but over in it was really hot. There at one in the afternoon thermometers were high as 96 degrees. Gafflin, Macon an, also, reported an equally perature. The states in the cotton best, bearing, from the Carolinas to Texas, temperatures were reported; but the northwestern portion of the

litigation.

igla, from the Carolinas to Texas, temperatures were reported; but a the northwestern portion of the where, for the latitude, it was abwarm. A telegram from Huron, S. I that the thermometers were uprees, and one received from Rapid the same state, that they were as degrees. This latter temperature sigh as any reported in the entire country. The coolest weather reas in New York city, where the emperature for the day was but 64

dus fell in many sections of the and eastern postions of the country, most all of which were light, then was the heavy rainfall of 1.12 Meridian, Miss.

orgia today: Unsettled and probably local showers; little temperature

fair line—E. T., V. and G.—Two trains daily via Cincinnati with Pull-Wagner cars attached.—Adv. ANT PARK.—The Third Art is give a sacred concert at afternoon and the Tractical run cars every ten minutes.

BLOUNT MAY RESIGN.

Perhaps He Is Coming Home to Enter the Political Campaign.

KNOTT SUGGESTED FOR HAWAII

Consul Crittenden Is Reported to Have Declined the Mission.

LIVINGSTON IS STIRRING AROUND

He Has Some Democratic Constituents He Wants to Put in Postoffices Over the District-Another Receiver.

Washington, June 17 .- (Special.)-Proctor Knott came to Washington last Tues-day. He spent only two days but left plenty to keep congressional gossips busy. The report is that he is to succeed Colonel Blount at the Hawaiian mission.

It seems to be thoroughly understood

that Colonel Blount has resigned. The state department has never yet acknowledged it nor yet positively denied it. His resignation is unexplainable, unless he returns with the intention of entering local politics again. At any rate, Proctor Knott is fixed upon by the political prognostica-tors of the capital as the man who will be intrusted to finish the work begun by Blount. Knott spent the greater part of Wenesday at the country home of Mr. Cleveland.

Not a Party Call.

The ex-governor is not the man to visit the capital two days at this season of the year for pleasure, and some importance is attached to it. Those who pretend to know his affairs say that he was called here by Mr. Cleveland for some important purpose by Mr. Cleveland-).'....LU purpose and they have fixed upon the Hawaiian mission as the post of duty to which he will be assigned. Some of the talk is pretty straight. One effort which is being made by Knott's closest friends hush the matter up has only increased the plausibility of the story.

Mr. Crittenden Declined. City of Mexico, June 17 .- Thomas T. Crittenden, the United States consul here, has declined the post of minister to Ha-

Colonel Livingston at Work. Washington, June 17 .- (Special.)-Representative Livingston arrived this morning and began at once to take an active part in the Georgia matters now pending at the various departments. He called on Mr. Bissell this morning in reference to the Atlanta postoffice. He says the matter is by no means settled as has been intimated the friends of Major Couper. He has an engagement for Monday to discuss the matter at length with the postmaster general. He had a talk with Mr. Quincy this morning about Mr. Thanhouser. The colonel has naturally a sanguine disposition, but it is hard to tell whether he is encouraged or not over Mr. Thanhouser's landing in a consulate. Since Mr. Bissell has rescinded his order regarding the ne cessity of filing charges against fourthclass postmasters before securing their removal, Colonel Livingston says he has several changes of this class in his district which will be made seen. He will name his

men on Monday. Picking the Collectors. Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland spent the day in the country poring over the papers in the collectorship fights. The papers in the Georgia case were among those taken out. It seems to be pretty definitely settled by all save Messrs. Cleveland and Carlisle that Trammell has been fixed upon. It will doubtless end this way but this morning there was nothing definite about it. There

is a strong probability that the appointment will be made Monday, though it may be delayed for a week. Representative Turner left this morning

for home.

Georgia got a good batch of postoffices today. They are: Blue Ridge, Fannin county, J. P. Witsell, vice J. W. Gillam, resigned; Cohutta, Whitfield county, Mrs. L. A. Stockburger, vice W. H. Parker, removed; Geneva, Talbot county, Mrs. N. M. Benfroe, vice Mary F. Turner, removed; Gillsville, Hall county, E. E. Allam, vice Emma Myers, removed; Gordon, Wilkinson county, W. D. Dowell, vice F. A. Nelson, removed; Reed Creek, Hart county, W. P. Eleod, vice W. A. Moore, removed; Suwanee, Gwinnett county, Miss Oro H. Harris, vice M. E. H. Brown, removed; Temple, Carroll county, T. B. Griffin, vice Van R. Davis, removed; Zebulon, Pike county, E. H. Baker, vice G. J. Fincher, removed.

In a Receiver's Hands. The First National Bank of Brunswick will have to go by the board. Mr. Burbage had his interview with Comptroller Echols today but was unable to convince him that the bank was in a condition to throw open its doors again. At 2 o'clock oday, Mr. Echols appointed Gordon S. Thomas, receiver, who will begin at once the work of winding up the affairs of the

defunct institution. IT IS A GAMBLE.

Kentucky Politicians Are Betting on What Mr. Cleveland Will Do.

Washington, June 17 .- (Special.)-Kentucky is a great state and the Kentuckians are nothing if not sportsmen. The blue grass region is famous for beautiful women, mellow whisky and the fastest race horses in the world. It is also not without renown for its politicians. Now a Kentuckian will lay a wager on a political contest as quickly as on a horse race. The Kentucky derby is over, but political contests are on with President Cleveland in the judge's stand. The chief event of this kind is for the internal revenue stakes. It is run every four years and is always

This year there are but two entries-Ben Johnson, of Bardstown, and State Senator Alexander, of Louisville. Johnson is entered by Senators Blackburn and Lindsay and Representative Montgomery. Alexander by Representative Caruth and a number of Louisville sporting politicians. Secretary Carlisle, acting as starter, dropped the flag and the race began.

The gallant contestants are now in the homestretch and are coming down the track at full speed. (It may be remarked in pass ing that a true Kentuckian couldn't come any other way.)

Last Wednesday every daily paper in Louisville received a dispatch signed by its correspondent saying that Johnson has passed under the wire first and had been awarded the race and the stakes. There

was no second money.

The evening papers came out in "scare" headlines, announcing the results. The morning paper wanted more than a mere announcement of the result and telegraphed its correspondent here to send a column of scenes and incidents. He was surprised. He had been looking at the race through his fieldglass and knew it was not over.

He wired his paper to that effect. Thus it became known that a "dead fake" had been attempted and had worked admirably on the evening papers.

When the Louisville correspondents found what had occurred they made the wires hot with denials. Then they called for all the dispatches sent to their papers on last Weduesday. The telegraph people were unable to find the dispatch which wrought such havoc in Louisville. It seems that when the race got hot the poolrooms of that city began selling pools on the result at even money and take your pick. Of course, all bets were declared off when the bogus character of the dispatches became known.

It is the heliof of the talest.

It is the belief of the telegraph people that the wires were tapped by some of the sharpers who take that way of getting a sure thing to bet on.

ARMY OFFICERS APPOINTED

To Fill the Vacancies at Indian Agencies Out

Washington, June 17.—The president has issued the following executive orders:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, June 16, 1893.—In pursuance to a provision of chapter 164, of the laws of the first session of the fity-second congress, passed on the 13th day of July, 1892, which reads as follows: 'Provided. That from and effort the presence of this vided, That from and after the passage of this act the president shall detail officers of the United States army to act as Indian agents vided, That from and after the passage of this act the president shall detail officers of the United States army to act as Indian agents at all agencies where vacencies from any cause may hereafter occur, who, while acting as such agents, shall be under the order and direction of the secretary of the interior, except at agencies where, in the opinion of the president, the public service would be better promoted by the appointment of a civilian; I hereby detail the following officers of the United States army to act as Indian agents at the agencies set opposite their names: Captain Lorenzo W. Cook, Third infantry, at the Blackfeet agency, Montana; Captain Homer W. Wheeler, Elifth cavalry, at the Colville agency, Washington; Major John H. Patterson, Third Infantry, at the Forest-City agency, South Dakota; Captain W. H. A. Clapp Sixteenth infantry, at the Forest-City agency, North Dakota; Captain Charles F. Robe, Twenty-fifth infantry at the Fort Belthana pagency Montana; Captain John T. Van Rysdale, Seventh infantry, at the Fort Hall agency, Idaho; Captain W. E. Dougherty, First infantry, at the Hoopa Villa agency, California; Captain W. E. Dougherty, First infantry, at the Hoopa Villa agency, California; Captain W. E. Brown, Twelfth infantry, at the Mescalero agency, New Mexico; Captain Ciptain Heri F. Burnett, Seventh infantry, at the Onasha and Winnebager agency, New Mexico; Captain S. Rupert, Seventeenth infantry, at the Songae, New Mexico; Captain S. Rupert, Seventeenth infantry, at the Songae, New Mexico; Captain S. Rupert, Seventeenth infantry, at the Songae, New Mexico; Captain S. Rupert, Seventeenth infantry, at the Songae, New Mexico; Captain S. Rupert, Seventeenth infantry, at the Songae, New Mexico; Captain S. Rupert, Seventeenth infantry, at the Songae, New Mexico; Captain S. Rupert, Seventeenth infantry, at the Songae, New Mexico; Captain S. Rupert, Seventeenth infantry, at the Tongue River agency, Montana; Major J. F. Rounlett, Ninth cavalry, at the Ouray agency, Utah; Captain Charles G. Penny, Fou "GROVER CLEVELAND."

THE GATES WILL OPEN.

The Decision Issuing an Injunction Has Been Overruled.

Chicago, June 17 .- Chief Justice Fuller, this morning, overruled the decision of the federal circuit court, which issued an injunction restraining the directors from opening the fair on Sunday. He decides for the United States court of appeals and remands the suit to the circuit court. Justices Bunn and Allen concurred in the

he said, would undoubtedly grow out of this decision. For instance, the donation by congress of \$2,500,000 to the fair had been coupled with the condition that the fair should not be open on Sundays. The fair should not be open on Sundays. The decision of the court of appeals that the fair could be open on Sunday and the well known intent of the local directory to pen it on Sunday would seem to imply on their part a disregard for the condition apon which the money was granted. The local directory had already received in round figures \$1,900,000. Could not the government, he asked, now proceed by legal means and collect the money advanced as the condition upon which it had been received had been forfeited. It was certain, to his mind, that the government could not had been forfeited. It was certain, to his mind, that the government could not now give to the world's fair authorities the \$600,000 still retained in the treasury, but which had been appropriated upon certain conditions. The condition was that security for the \$600,000 should be given. Up to today, this money would have had to be paid by the government had the security been furnished. It has not been furnished and so had been retained in the treasury, but now, in view of the decision, treasury, but now, in view of the decision, even if the security were furnished, the government could not pay out the money to the world's fair peolple. Doubtless, they would be confronted with a proposition to take steps to recover the \$1.900,000 already paid out. He had not yet seen the text of the decision or seen published the exact grounds upon which the decision was granted, and, therefore, he could not say what course he would pursue. Perhaps, the gate money could be impounded to reimburse the government. Still he was not entirely clear as to this, and would have to consider the matter more in detail.

Other Questions Will Come Up. treasury, but now, in view of the decision,

Other Questions Will Come Up. Another question affected by the decision was the government exhibits. All the the departments of the government had exhibits at the fair and all the appropriations made for them were coupled with the condition that the exhibits should not be opened on Sunday; it was entirely clear that the government exhibits could not be opened on Sunday, but the conditions important the conditions important that the government exhibits could not be opened on Sunday, but the conditions important with the government with the conditions in opened on Sunday, but the conditions imposed might have gone further and might prevent the government exhibits from being open on any day now that it has been decided that it was legal to open the world's fair on Sunday. He hardly thought, however, that the law would bear this conever, that the law would bear this construction. Numberless other questions of minor importance would come up, he said, for decision and action, in view of the opinion rendered today by the court of ap-

peals. Attorney General Olney Talks.

Washington, June 17.—The opinion of the court of appeals in deciding that the world's Columbian exposition at Chicago shall be opened on Sunday was received here by a press bulletin early in the afternoon. Attorney General Olney at a late hour this evening had received no official announcement of the fact. He said that his department had a clear record in the case and had exhausted every legal means to enforce the mandate of congress in the matter. It was generally acknowledged that the act of congress in the matter of congress in the matter. generally acknowledged that the act of congress in regard to opening the world's fair on Sanday was couched in language sufficiently dubious as to make its intent doubtful and that both those who favored opening the fair on Sunday and those who opposed it had plausible ground to stand upon. It seemed to him that the end had now been reached, though he was not entirely sure, not having carefully examined the law, but that an appeal should be taken to the supreme court of the United States. This, however, would be seen to be useless, as the court did not meet until October, and before the case could be heard in this tribunal the fair would be ciosed by limitation. He could not see that any injunctions He could not see that any injunctions should be thrown in the way of opening the fair on Sunday, but as the matter was in the immediate charge of United States Attorney Milchrist he had no doubt that he torney Milchrist he had no doubt that he would exhaust every legal means known to the law to uphold the position taken by the United States. While he saw no means in sight, perhaps those who had been more intimately associated with the case than he would yet discover some,

MOSHER PLEADED GUILTY To Falsifying the Books of the Wrecked Capital Bank.

Omaha, June 17.-Charles W. Mosher, Omaha, June 17.—Charles W. Mosher, president of the wrecked Capital National bank of Lincoin, appeared today in the federal court and plend guilty to falsifying the books of the bank. At the request of the prosecuting attorney Judge Dunby deferred sentence until application could be made to the proper authorities to have Mosher confined in the state penitentiary at Lincoln, instead of being sentenced to Sioux Fall, the federal prison for this district. NO ARMY BILL

Is Apt to Be Passed by the Newly Elected Reichstag.

LATEST RETURNS FROM THE ELECTIONS

Show That the Socialists Have Won a Victory.

COMMENT OF THE DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG.

Germany Can Only Be Saved by a Strong Hand"-The Emperor and Von Caprivi in Conference.

Berlin, June 17 .- Returns from 348 cf the districts in which elections for nom-bers of the reichstag were held on Thurs-day, received up to 5 o'clock this evening, show the election of forty-nine centrists, thirty-seven conservatives, twenty-four so cial democrats, seventeen national liberals, nine Centrists in favor of the bill, three Richterists, four volkesparte, thirtenn poles, six Alsatians, three anti-Semites and free

wild, with re-ballots necessary. An analysis of the re-ballots shows that the social democrats and national liberals will figure chiefly in them, while Richterists and centrists are a long way belind. The defeat of the Richterists appears to be irretrievable. Their organ admits the crushing character of the disaster, but The Berlin Freissinige Zeitung finds comfor in predicting that the ultimate poll of the party combined with the volkesparte, tentrists and socialists will form an overwhelming plebiscite against the army bill. It is ertain that if the plebiscite were to decide the fate of the government the enormous so cialist vote already cast would detenine that. But the army bill will depend upon final party combinations, regarding which it is still hazardous to attempt to form any definite conclusion.

Herr Richter himself says it is doubtful whether a majority against the bill can yet be inferred from the ascertained results What accession of strength the socialists will gain in the reichstag, the fact must be

remembered that the whole of the pirty has always hitherto been polled on the irst ballot, whereas other parties through antisocialist coalitions show the greatest strength on re-ballot. It was thus in 1890 when the freissinige party won all thirtyfive of the ballots between them and the socialists. The socialists will be seen in the coming ballot and it is thought they will gain twenty-six more seats. Before the elections Herr Voltmar, one of the sanest heads of the party, predicted that fifty of his colleagues would appear in he new reichstag. What ought to concern the government quite as much as the increase of socialists in parliament is the development of socialism throughout the country.

The Chancellor and Emperor. Chancellor Von Caprivi held conferences with the emperor on Thursday and again last evening, reporting to him the character of the returns. It is rather significant that the semi-official organs today recur to juggestions as to how to curb the popular vite. Regarding the centrists, the recent dections do not appear to seriously affect tleir strength. The party may lose fifteen sets and still remain the most solid party in the house. If, after the re-ballot, the can trists in favor of the bill appear fifteen strong, it will not greatly affect the fighting

power of the main section of the party. Both the conservative and national liberals are coming out, but it was expected they would make a better showing. The parties must rely on co-operation in order to defeat their common enemy. The national liberals have the best chance in the rich manufacturing districts like Elberfeldt, Barman, Mannheim, Darmstadt and feldt, Barman, Mannenn, Darmsteet and Hadbochum, where they succeeded in pull-ing their candidates through to a re-ballot. The socialist leaders purposed issuing di-rections as to how the members of the party should vote on the re-ballot, but decided today that good principles alone should guide

their party.

The socialists in Vienna will make a dem The socialists in Vienna will make a demonstration in celebration of the success of their German brethren. The Austrian official papers hold that the results of the election are alarming. The Deutsche Zeitung

says:
"Germany can only be saved by a strong hand. It is time that Caprivi should show that the future of Germany is safe in his

A portion of Schneidemuehl, a manufac-turing town of Prussia, is sinking in conse-quence of the boring of an artesian well. Dr. Von Rottenberg and his wife, daugh-ter of the Hon, William Walter Phelps, ex-minister to Germany, have returned to Ber-lin.

THE PRINTERS' DEATH TRAP.

Investigation Shows That the House Is Liable Chicago, June 17.—The International Typographical Union today decided to publish the report of the recent investigation of the Childs-Drexel home, as so much of the proceedings had already been known. The investigation was conducted by President Prescott, of the International union. As a result of the investigation, it was found, it is said, the funds had been grossly misappropriated; that the home had not been built according to the specifications and that at present, the building was in such a condition that it is liable to collapse. to Collapse. such a condition that it is liable to collapse. The investigation committee found the board of trustees guilty of a violation of trust and censured them as especially responsible for this state of affairs.

Upon legal advice it was decided not to prosecute but to remove the two offending trustees. The sum of \$5,500 was then appropriated to put the home in a proper condition.

The question of a separate scale of wages. such a condition that it is liable to collapse

appropriate to put the same up for condition.

The question of a separate scale of wages for female compositors came up for extended consideration. A separate scale is demanded by the Boston union, where there are over 1,000 non-union female compositors. The wish of the Boston union is toorganize these women upon a lower scale of wages. The opposition, led by Delegate Miss Belle Pierson, of New Albany, demanded the same scale for women as for men. The matter was referred to the executive council by a yea and nay vote of ecutive council by a yea and nay vote of 87 to 85.

Miss Pierson then withdrew from the floor

of the convention, claiming that lady delegates had no play in the convention.

SHOULD BE REINSTATED.

Postal Clerks Ask for the Places from Which

Postal Clerks Ask for the Places from Which
They Were Removed.

Cincinnati, June 17.—(Special.)—A meeting
of the Democratic Ex-Rainway Postal Clerks'
Association was held at the Demnison hotel
this week. A large number of clerks, representing the entire division, attended. The
various committees appointed at the last
meeting made their various reports. A committee of five on resolutions representing the
different states of the fifth division, made the
following ringing report:

"Whereas, In March, 1889, the railway
mail service of the United States in the eleven
divisions constituting the same, consisting
equally of democrats and republeans as near
as possible; and,

"Whereas, Hon. Grover Cleveland, the then
president of the United States, but the rivil
service rules in effect March 15, 1889; and,

"Whereas, Hon. Benjamin Harrison, elected
as successor to Hon. Grover Cleveland, repudiated and suspended the civil service action
from March 15, 1889, until May 1, 1889, with
the evident intention of wilifully removing
all democratic postal clerks; fully 2,287 losing
their positions, making the railway mail service a strictly partisan affair by a great majority and all papers of removal of the democrats being dated back and carried through
for months, thus showing the animus of the
then president against ail democrats; and,

"Whereas, The occupancy of these offices is

a direct breach of the vital intentions of all laws and intents of the civil service commissioners and the voice of the people that came thundering through the ballot boxes in November, 1892. Therefore, be it "Resolved, That we, the democratic expostal clerks, request and demand the democratic party be given at least one-half the offices in the railway mail service, though believing we are entitled to the great majority, as evidenced by the people's ballot. The offices now held by republicans, removed at one time for cause and reinstated for political reasons, is but a usurpation and we demand that democratis of clean and first-class records be reinstated in their places; and be it further "Resolved, That we will use all bonorable means to convince the president and postmaster general that the people of this country ask that its affairs be reliably put in the hands of its friends, the democratis."

Messrs. Cabell. of Kentucky; Zingerle, of Ohio, and Hon. T. H. Paynter, of Kentucky, were appointed as a committee to put their best foot forward in the interest of the democratic ex-postal clerks of the United States.

There will be another meeting of this as-

democratic expostal clerks of the United States.

There will be another meeting of this association Friday, June 23d. All clerks are requested to meet with them at the Dennison hotel.

MRS. DAVIS AND MRS. GRANT Will Meet Each Other at West Point-The

Ladies Anxious for the Meeting. New York, June 17 .- Mrs. Ulysses Grant and Mrs. Jefferson Davis are to meet. The wives of the two great leaders will exchange their first greeting at Cranstons on-the-Hudson, which is in sight of the West Point military academy. This location has many associations dear to the hearts of both, as both their husbands were graduates of this academy.

Mrs. Grant is now a guest at Cranstons and Mrs. Davis will stop at the same place. The two ladies will thus meet every day. Mrs. Grant, in speaking of Mrs. Davis's intended visit, said she hoped she would not disappoint her as she did last year. She is very auxious to become acquainted with her.

year. She is very anxious to become acquainted with her.

Mrs. Davis and her daughter, Miss Davis, are at the Labi Marlborough, and will remain there until early next week, when they will go to Cranstons. Mrs. Davis expressed a wish to meet Mrs. Grant on ground which is of such historic interest to both. She feels greatly pleased with the kind corrections of interest the contract of the contract kind expressions of interest Mrs. Grant has manifested in the coming visit.

DENT CONDEMNED

For His Bad Work on the Old Ford Theater Building.

Washington, June 17 .- Contractor George Washington, June 17.—Contractor George W. Dent was severely condemned by the evidence given today at the coroner's inquest over the remains of the Ford's theater victims, although some of those who gave testimony against his methods, spoke highly of his abhity as a practical mechanic and bricklayer. The United States government also came in for its share of condemnation for its methods of doing the work of construction. Several expert witnesses testified that the best contractors did not care to do work for the government.

government.
Thomas J. Kane, a contractor and builder, said the government did not want skilled men to execute its contracts and it ed men to execute its contracts and it would not pay fair prices for good work. The government, said Mr. Kane, while it posted its faith to the financial standing of builders, cared nothing for his skill. He testified that the cement used in supporting the old building was "little better than mind."

A builder said the manner of the work A billider said the manner of the was was suicidal.

So condemnatory was the manner of Contractor Dent's work that jurors made inquiries of the witnesses giving testimony as to the state of Mr. Dent's mind. Contractor, a friend of Mr. Dent's, said he was not in good health. This same witnesse Robert Clarkson, testified that the ness, Robert Clarkson, testified that the accident was caused by criminal negligence in doing the underpinning work.

During the morning session, Juror Han-

During the morning session, Juror Hanvey requested the coroner to communicate with Colonel Ainesworth, Contractor Dent and D. R. Hullman, the sub-contractor, to ascertain if they wished to make any statement to the jury.

Mr. Hanvey and other jurors insisted that this did not mean that Colonel Ainesworth was accused or that the jury had determined to hold him responsible in anyway.

way.

The coroner took the request under consideration. The remainder of the testimohy was uninteresting, and at its conclusion the inquest was adjourned until Mon-

MONSIGNOR SATOLLI'S TOUR.

He and His Party to Cross the Continent

and Study the Country.

New York, June 17.—Monsignor Satolli, apistofic delegate, and his party from the Catholic university, left Washington yesterlay for the extended tour through the west which has been arranged for him. They will stop at St. Paul and then go to San Francisco, where Archbishop Ireland ic delegate, and will meet them and entertain the party of visitors while they study the country and inspect St. Thomas seminary. When the aid inspect St. Thomas seminary. When the little company resumes its tour westward it will be installed in the sumptuous private car of James B. Hill, president of the Freat Northern, tendered by him to the party for their use. The party will visit the Yellowstone park, and then proceed to Spokane, Scattle, Tacoma and Puget sound. Thus far it has not been determined whether they will visit the cities of Callfornia. The party will not return east until the middle of August.

A Home for Satoli.

A Home for Satoli. A Home for Satoll.

There has been a great deal of conjecture regarding the permanent location of the papal delegation in Washington. It is now authoritatively announced that the archishops of the church in the United States have taken the matter in hand, and a suitable dwelling for the papal delegation will be erected. At a meeting of archibshops in Chicago the details will be decided. Dr. O'Gorman, professor at the Catholic university, says:

sity, says:

"If is necessary to build a house for Archbishop 'Satolli, as any private house that
could be bought is wholly unsuited for the
needs of the people who will occupy a papal
legation house. Homes that have been intended for family uses have not the arrangements for a legation which requires offices,
etc. Connected with the papal legation are
various secretaries and subordinates, which
fact must be taken into consideration when
deciding the building question."

HIRED GIRLS' BOYCOTT.

Evanston Ladies Having a Hard|Time in Get-

ting Help.

Chicago, June 17.—The hired girls of the aristocratic suburb, Evanston, have boycotted a number of the most prominent ladies of the suburb and will not only to the transfer of the suburb and will not only not work in the suours and win not only not work in the households, but are doing all they can to prevent their places being filled. It is said this afternoon that the "domestics freeze out" is proving most effective. The motive of the boycott is revenge. The hired girls are getting back at the women who tried to do away altogether with hired girls some time ago worganizing the Evanston Ca-operative by organizing the Evanston Co-operative House-keeping Association. The game did not prove as pleasant as was wished, and ts members would have been glad to have resumed their old methods, but the girls have now taken a hand.

The Coal Still Burning.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 17.—Three torrid mountains of coal still blaze and simmer at the storage yards of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company, where the fire occurred a week ago and 50,000 tons of hard coal is resolving itself into mountains of useless cinders. Fifteen acres of ground at the scene are covered with the ground at the scene are covered with the charred and blackened ruins of the trestles, cars, outhouses, offices and scale platform. It is impossible to do anything to save the coal that has not yet caught except by carrying it away. The total loss is now figured at \$800,000.

New York, June 17.—The imports of species it the port of New York for the week were 1182.425, of which \$111,748 were gold and 170,670 sliver. The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week were \$22,862, of which \$14,817 was gold and \$27,845 sliver. Of this amount \$505,120 ef illver went to Europe and \$14,817 of gold and \$1,725 of sliver went to South America.

HUFFS FIGHT PRICE.

Editor Allen of The Telegraph Challenges One of the Sons.

WALTER WOULD NOT RECEIVE IT

He Said the Bearer Was Not a Fit and Proper Person

AND IS PUBLISHED AS A COWARD Macon Expects a Tragedy-Street Fight ing and Card Writing Cannot Wipe

Out the Insults That Have Passed.

Macon, Ga., June 17 .- (Special.)-Shortly before 11 o'clock tonight while Manager G. W. F. Price, of The Macon Telegraph, T. J. Carling, one of the owners, and officers of The Telegraph, and Dr McHatton were sitting in front of the Hotel Lanier, on Mulberry street, W. A. Huff and his son, Willie Huff, walked up to the gentlemen, and W. A. Huff commenced to strike

Price with a cowhide. Price and the others immediately jumped to their feet and Price grappled with W. A. Huff and Huff continued to hit him. Willie Huff had a pistol in his hand and hit Price several times on the head with the butt end of the pistol, making several bruises, which bled somewhat: Price was striking with his fist at both of the Huffs, and de fending himself to the best of his strength and ability.

Carling Drew His Pistol.

It is said by persons, who saw the diffi-culty that Willie Huff said something about shooting Price, whereupon Carling is reported to have pointed a pistol at Willie Huff and told him if he attempted to cock his pistol that he would kill him. Price and the ewo Huffs tussled from the sidewalk into the street, where they were finally separated by policemen and others, Willie Huff bears no trace of the conflict but there is a bruised place on the side of W. A. Huff's face where Price is said to have struck him with his fist. W. A. Huff says he was accidentally hit there by his son, Wille, in his trying to strike Price. The affair created considerable excitement. The cause of it was Huff's grievance against Manager Price in that Price en-dorsed and approved the editorials written by Allen against Huff.

SATISFACTION DEMANDED.

But the Editor's Challenge Was Returned Unopened.

Macon, Ga., June 17 .- (Special.)-The dueling blood is getting thicker than ever on the moon at Macon. The Huff-Allen trouble is worse now than at any previous stage of the affair. Walter Huff, son of Hon. W. A. Huff, is at present one of the principal figures in the difficulty, and J. R. Kennedy, city editor of The Macon Telegraph, has also become a participant. The Telegraph, of which A. A. Allen is editor, will publish the following card

tomorrow from Mr. Allen:

Allen Sends a Challenge. Allen Sends a Challenge.

To the Public—In Friday's Evening News Mr. Walter Huff published a card grossly insulting to myself. I sent his a communication framed in the manner usual among gentlemen when proceeding to demand retraction of or satisfaction for an insult in words.

The following note, which I received from my friend, Mr. Kennedy, explains the result of that effort to obtain that satisfaction to which I thought myself entitled.

Musical Thought myself entired.

"Macon, Ga., June 17, 1893,—Mr. A. A. Allen: At 7:30 o'clock last evening you handed me the enclosed communication with the request that, acting as your friend in the premises, I deliver it to Mr. Walter Huff. I made several ineffectual attempts yesterday afternoon and early this morning to find Mr. Huff. Falling in this, I again called at the freight office of the Georgia, Southern and Florida railroad, where he is employed, and finding him there, I approached him with the utmost courtesy and told him that I was the bearer of a communication from you. He asked if it was 'a challenge or would lead to a challenge.' I replied that I was not at liberty to determine that question, and that the communication would speak for itself. He refused to receive it, accompanying his refusal with language insulting to myself, which language, of course, my duty to you prevented my resenting at the time. He added: 'Tell Mr. Allen to send that message by some person who is a fit and proper one to bring it.' I herewith return you your communication with the statement of the facts. Yours truly. (Signed) J. R. Kennedy."

Allen Denounces Young Huff. Binff Would Not Receive It.

Allen Denounces Young Huff. Under the rules and usages customary among gentlemen, there is left but one course for me to pursue, which I now take by thus publicly proclaiming Mr. Walter Huff as coward.

A. A. ALLEN.

A Fight Coming.

What will be the next move in this play, which is now fast assuming the proportions of a tragedy, it is not very difficult to imagine. Walter Huff and Allen are men of reputed courage. Walter Huff is about twenty-six years old and Allen is about twenty-six years old and Allen is
about thirty-seven. Neither is married.
The publication has already been
made of how Walter Huff came
to get into the difficulty, which originally started between Allen and Walter
Huff's father. Eye witnesses of the scene
between Walter Huff and Mr. Kennedy
today say it was quite dramatic.

today say it was quite dramatic.
Huff's reception of him, so it is said,
was not very peaceful. Kennedy according
to rumor, stated to Huff that he was not armed. It is not necessary to state here all that Huff is alleged to have said to Kennedy. Huff may in a published card give in full his reasons why he does not consider Kennedy "a fit and proper person"

from whom to receive a communication from Allen. Awaiting Developments,

Awaiting Developments.

One thing there seems to be no substituting, and that is Walter Huff is ready and willing to fight a duel if he receives a challenge from Allen through one whom Huff recognizes as "a fit and proper person." In the light of Allen's card which will be published tomorrow, he will not probably send another challenge to Huff without further developments, as he has denounced Huff as a coward.

The public will be asking in the morning "what step will Huff take to prove that he is not a coward?"

HOT FOR O'FERRALL.

Alexander Charges Him With Betraying Confidence.

Richmond, June 17 .- (Special.)-Mr. William R. Alexander, the well known Winchester lawyer, between whom and Congressman Charles S. O'Ferrall there is a bitter personal controversy, is in Richmond tonight. He is en route to Williamsburg where, on Monday evening, he will deliver the annual address before the literary so cieties of William and Mary colleges. Mr. Alexander's reply to Colonel O'Ferrall's last letter published in The Constitution, will appear in The Dispatch tomorrow

morning. He says:
"Colonel O'Ferrall in his open letter of June 3d, states as to the charge that I ran for congress as an independant candidate in 1874. 'This is false.' When I drew the proof on him he admits the charge drew the proof on him he admits the charge to be true and his denial of June 3d to be false—'falsus in uno falsus in omnibus.' He was an independent candidate for con-gress in 1874 against the regular democrat-ic nominee, from August 1st, 1874, until the 20th day of October, 1874. Nor does he deny the other charges in my letter, such as the botrayal of confidence causing me to withdraw from the congres-

sional contest last year. Abandoning the issues he made himself, he seeks to hide behind and draw attention to side issues, which are equally as false."

Mr. Alexander denies that he has ever made a charge against O'Ferrall except over his own signature. No one knows better than Colonel O'Ferrall that his charge that I attacked him anonymously is a base ter than Colonel O'Ferrall that his charge that I attacked him anonymously is a base and wilful falsehood. It was a base and inexcusable piece of treachery to friend-ship to publish my private letters. The betrayal of confidence is dishonorable and no honorable man could be induced, by persuasion, threat or force to do a disno honorable man could be induced, by persuasion, threat or force to do a dishonorable act. He further states that the cause of my ceasing to be his friend was because he declined to recommend me for United States district attorney, etc. Colonel O'Ferrall knows that this is not true. Parts of the confidential letters of mine published, and others in his possession, show I never made application for the office.

Mr. Alexander boldly charges the congressman with breaking promises made to his friends, Captain Baumgardner, John R. Edwards and J. W. Taylor.

Mr Alexander concludes his card with the remark:

"Much unnecessary trouble and worry would have been saved if Colonel O'Ferrall in the forest leave to the control of the control of

"Much unnecessary trouble and worry would have been saved if Colonel O'Ferrall in the first place had simply written: 'Every charge against me is true and I am sorry for it' That has been the result."

SCANDALS ELSEWHERE, TOO.

A Case of Infanticide Discovered at a Swel

Charleston, S. C., June 17.—(Special.)— The swell society on Sullivan's island, the Coney island of the south Atlantic coast, was specked and horrified today by the discovery of the body of a white female infant, which was found buried in a barrel of lime near the calchoose. The discovery infant, which was found buried in a barrel of lime near the calaboose. The discovery was made by the offensive odor that emanated from the barrel and upon being taken out the body was found to be half consumed by the lime. It had evidently been buried but two or three days. A postmortem revealed the fact that the infant mortem revealed the fact that the infant was not more than a day or two old and that it had been murdered, as its skull was crushed. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder by persons unknown. As the infant was only a day or two old and had been quite recently murdered it is probable that the mother will be found and some shocking and scandalous developments are expected. At this season of the year comparatively few Charleston families have as yet occupied their cottages on the island. The search for the mother will be coparatively an easy one.

be coparatively an easy one. DETERMINED TO DIE.

A Farmer Swallowed Laudanum and Ther

Blew His Head Off.

Raleigh, N. C., June 17.—(Special.)—A few months ago David Avera, a prominent business man of Johnsten county, came here and committed suicide by cutting his throat in the principal hotel. Yesterday the manager of a farm lately owned by Avera also committed suicide. His name was Daniel Smith. He told his wife he would go into his grain field and shoot a bird for her. As he did not appear last night, search was made and his body was found lying on the floor of an unoccupied house. A coat was found neatly folded and laid under his head. A gun was clasped in his hands. Both barrels had been fired, his head being nearly torn off. Smith had, just before lying down, taken two ounces of laudanum.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

In an Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio

Cameron, W. Va., June 17.—One of the Railroad. most disastrous accidents that ever hap-pened on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in West Virginia, occurred on the Big Board Tree tunnel, east of here, this morn-ing. Train No. 49, eastbound, collided with freight train No. 92, westbound, while both were going at a speed of thirty miles an hour. Engines and cars were wrecked, being piled over into the creek. Engineers Deal and Kinley, both of Wheeling; Fireman Clencher and two trainmen, whose names are not known, were killed. The property loss will be heavy.

A COWBOY'S CRIME And the Death He Met at the Hands of And the Death He Met at the Hands of Enraged Citizens.

Roulette, N. D., June 17.—Dunzwath, in the western part of Roulette county, was the scene yesterday of one of the most startling crimes ever committed in North Dakota. An unknown cowboy entered the Turtle County bank, held up Cashier Tucker and robbed the bank of \$1.000. Keeping Tucker under the cover of a revolver, he got out of the bank and rode up into the mountains near here. He returned soon after, went to the store of Jacob Kotchayar and saked Clark Waters. He returned soon after, went to the store of Jacob Kotchevar and asked Clerk McRae for a watch. McRae turned to get the watch and was shot in the back. He is not expected to live. By this time a number of men gathered to capture the robber. Mr. Moke shot the fellow's horse and he was then run down and killed by the citizens.

A WARM RECEPTION.

How a Lecomotive Fireman Routed a Train Robber. St. Joseph, Mo., June 17.—Last night, near Pacific Junction, an attempt was made to hold up a passenger train on the Kansas City. St. Joe and Council Bluff railroad. The train was under way and the fireman was engaged in throwing a stream of hot water on the coal in the tender, when a man crawled over the coal, and shoving a revolver into his face, told him to throw up his hands. Instead of doing so, Fireman Hemmingway turned the hot water on the bandit, thoroughly

scalding him. The man fired two shots at Hemmingway and then fied.

WALKER ACQUITTED OF MURDER. On a Preliminary Heacing He Proved That

He Did Not Kill the Boy. Knoxville, Tenn., June 17 .- (Special.)-Sam Walker, the constable arrested for murdering a ten-year-old boy under most sensational circumstances, was given a pre-liminary trial today. He was acquitted, as he had a number of witnesses to prove an alibi. Many persons, however, hold the opinion that he is guilty.

GLAD TO SEE HIM BACK.

Secretary Herbert's Home Friends Hold a
Reception for Him.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17.—(Special.)—
Secretary Hilary A. Herbert, who arrived here from Washington last night, was tendered an informal reception at the rooms of the Commercial and Industrial Association from 6 to 8 o'clock tonight. Hundreds of friends and neighbors of the secretary of the navy turned out to greet him and shake his hand.

He stood for two hours and shook hands with the crowd, which passed in the front hall and returned through the billiard hall. To each of his old friends Secretary Herbert had a pieusant word. The secretary goes to Greenyllie, his old boyhood home, tomorrow morning and will spend the day there, returning to this city Monday, when he will be tendered a banquet by the citizens. Secretary Herbert's Home Friends Hold a

An Epidemic of Typhoid Fever.

Iron Weed, Mich., June 17 .- The present Iron Weed, Mich., June 17.—The present epidemic of typhoid fever here is the worst ever known in the state. The public schools closed ten days ago on account of the disease. The armory and other buildings have been turned into hospitals. Physicians are falling sick themselves from overwork and loss of sleep. The cases number nearly four hundred now and deaths are fast increasing. The number of victims is increasing. All steps so far to stop the ravages of the disease have been ineffectual.

The Pope's Letter Received.

Baltimore, Md., June 17.—Cardinal Gibbons has received the long expected letter from the holy father on the school question, with the request to send copies of it to all the episcopates of the United States. The cardinal says it is a long and voluminous document and is eminently worthy of the august head of the Catholic church.

The Borden Murder Trial.

New Bedford, Mass., June 17.—The Borden jury spent an uneventful day. Tomor row they will attend church. It transpire that after the close of court yesterday, Liz zie Borden held a brief reception, her siste Emma and Fail River friends chatting with and cherring her.

THE CONSTITUTION

must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances unless accompanied by return postage.

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12 CENTS PER WEEK For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents pe calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 er calendar month; delivered to any by carrier in the city of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., June 18, 1893.

Yesterday-Today-Tomorrow. Twenty-five years ago the mission of The Constitution was heralded in the following salutatory editorial:

It is customary for editors, on assuming new duties, to make a bow and record all sorts of promises as to what they intend to

We have the honor, this morning, to offer "The Constitution" to the country as a can-didate for public favor, and to bow ourselves, for the first time, into the arena of daily journalism.

Our past connection with the press of the state renders unnecessary any foreshadow-ing of the line of policy we purpose pursuing. As editor of The Albany News we co-operated with the national democracy and fixed our political status. Our views have undergone no change, and it is our unalterable determi-

nation to "fight it out on that line. Our name, "The Constitution," at once suggests, to the thoughtful reader, the grand idea that gave birth to the experiment of a new paper in Atlanta.

Away beyond the shadows and gloom that pall American history, there still remain some living fragments of the landmarks our In the days of publi virtue and political integrity, patriotic states-men were the nations counselors, and from their genius sprang the magna charta of American liberty. Vandals have despoiled American interty. Vandais have desponded that instrument, and iconoclasts have rudely invaded the sanctuary of its monumental glory. Looking back over the smouldering embers of a consuming revolution, the ruins of our ancestral heritage are seen standing like spectral sentinels in the graveyard of the republic, beckening us to retrace our

to rescue and rebuild. We have departed from the faith of our fathers, and wandered far from the ark of safety. We must return. It is easier to go back to the constitution than to go forward on the sea of anarchy, without chart or com pass. There will be no repose for the na-tion, no peace, no prosperity, till we end the revolution by re-establishing constitutional guarantees and constitutional liberty in all states of the union. For this mission the national democratic party is ordained, and as one of its sentinels on the outer walls our duties will be faithfully, honestly,

fearlessly performed. ill not be the only attractive feat ure of The Constitution. Literature, science and the fine arts will adorn and enrich its columns, while agriculture, commerce and the material interests of the whole country will in no wise be neglected. The ladies, too. God bless them, they always have a place in our affections, shall have a corner for vation of the social virtues and the refining influences of their gentle natures and sub-

For further guarantee of our purpose and to merit success, those who shall be enough to become our patrons are re ferred to our future daily efforts. We are content that merit shall be the measure of success, for by that standard all men

iould be judged.
With this brief prologue, we enter upon the responsibilities and duties incident to our new position, craving the indulgence of friends and bidding defiance to foes.

A quarter of a century has passed, men have come and gone, measures have become memories, and the hand of time has laid heavy hold around the lines of the circle in which was nurtured the infant born amidst the most trying crisis the people of the south have ever known. Yet today, as yesterday, and as it will be tomorrow, and so long as the mission of The Constitution is true to the inspiration of its origin, the purpose on which it builded its corner stone remains, and will continue as the fixed directing star of its course.

It was as a champion of the constitutional rights of the people, at a time that partisan autocracy threatened the confiscation of their revolutionary ancestral heritage of liberty, that The Constitution-the namesake of its mission-was established. To meet military despotism, to assail partisan abuse, to demand protection for the people in the exercise of every constitutional privilege, to build confidence in the ashes of hope, to bid the prostrate south take heart and its people again to cover their fields with the bloom and blossom of the fruits of their labor and make furnaces and workshops out of the debris of war-to do all this, and more, The Constitution, the Minerva of reconstruction, sprang full armed to answer the summons of the peo-

Of its work from then to now let the history of Georgia tell. Has It been true to its name-to its mission-to the people?

From reconstruction to construction, from despair to hope, from fields and mountains, sluggish and sleeping under the destructive anesthetic of war, to the highest development of agricultural diversity, and with min-

in untold richness the reality of Golconda or the dream of Aladdin-The Constitution has labored with never failing zeal in the great work of the rehabilitation and restoration of the south. This work has been encouraged at all times by the inspiration that naturally grows from public confidence, and in its performance there has never been a time when the people of Atlanta, of Georgia, or of the south, have failed to respond to any appeal to their patriotism or to their enterprise. With them the wounds of reconstruction were hidden in the return of peace and prosperity to the south, and with loyal hearts and buoyant hope they turned with an eagerness and unanimity, without parallel in the history of the world, to the great work of building monuments of business enterprise on the smoking ruins of war.

Atlanta was first to catch the new inspiration, and The Constitution found it here when it came. Fully appreciating the possibilities of its development it has from that time to this lost no opportunity to make the most out of anything looking to the benefit of Atlanta or to the advancement of the material welfare of the state or of the south.

Of its work the people know-by its fruit it asks to be judged. Let the reader make unto himself a verdict!

Of the completion of a quarter of a century of The Constitution's work, the story, however brief, would be incomplete without reference to its labors in behalf of the re-establishment of perfect harmony between the sections; the burial of sectional animosity and the fraternization of the states. Whatever may be said of its other work, here is to be found its crowning glory, and in it the recognition of good will as wide as the continent itself. For it Grady lived-for it Grady died. What more could be said in a volume.

In the record of this work is to be found the ideal patriotism which knows no section, but which views with common pride and exultant glory the unison of the states in patriotic harmony, as well as in form.

If the future holds the confidence of the past, if the variations of time leave The Constitution's work lodged in the esteem, and backed by the co-operation of the people, if the development of modern journalism and the continued advance of the prosperity of the south, even approximate, in the next twenty-five years, the wonderful record of the past, who shall say that when this anniversary has been doubled, the south will not lead all the sections, with The Constitution even further in front of the procession than now.

CLARK HOWELL.

Do Something! Money talks, but work talks also,

Atlanta has good reason to be proud of her progress and her achievements in the past, but she cannot afford to stand still, with the expectation that outsiders will rush in to carry on the work that should be undertaken by our own people.

When our citizens get together and make an organized effort they always succeed. In this way they caused the capitol of the state to be moved here. By pulling together they brought the state fairs here in the past. In the same way they started the Atlanta and Charlotte, the Georgia Pacific, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and the Atlanta and Florida railways. Their energy and public spirit gave us the cotton exposition and the Piedmont ex-

All these things have advertised and built up the city. But for sometime past we have been inactive.

We have talked about an auditorium, but where is it?

We started to build a Masonic tem-

ple, and it has not materialized. We have casually discussed various enterprises, without making a serious effort to get them started.

It is time to turn over a new leaftime to do something!

Just now Atlanta is going into The Manufacturers' Aid Association with the proper spirit. The movement promises to increase our business, wealth and population more than anything else could. Then, talk it up and work it up. Do something!

We have plenty of money here, and our financial and business concerns are as solid as the Piedmont granite under them. Reports of depression and disaster come from many localities in the south and west, but Atlanta pursues the even tenor of her way. The currents of industry and commerce move sluggishly, it is true, but we have been spared the misfortunes that have visited our sister cities.

A city so exceptionally favored should be encouraged to push forward with redoubled energy. Let us get together and do something!

The Constitution started out a quarter of a century ago with the determination to throw itself heart and soul into every enterprise that concerned the welfare of Atlanta. A glance through the pages of this anniversary issue will recall to our readers many of the sub-

eral and marble treasures rivaling stantial results achieved by this policy. The Constitution now begins another quarter of a century of similar work, and it urges the brainy and progressive business men and wage workers of the Gate City to get ready for another leap forward.

Let us whirl in and make this a man ufacturing center, build an auditorium, get ready for a fair or exposition, swell our population and make our metropolis the home of 200,000 prosperous people! Get together and pull together!

Let your money talk and let your work talk!

Do something!

Then and Now.

The first number of The Constitution, ssued twenty-five years ago, found less than 25,000 people in Atlanta and her suburbs, and only four railways then accommodated our travel and traffic.

Our anniversary issue today finds 125,000 people in the city and suburbs, and eleven railways leading out of this great transportation center will carry it to its distant subscribers.

How is this for a chapter of progress:

The Mission of a Newspaper. "It is our mission," remarked an esteemed northern contemporary some time ago, "to give the news," and it is not the first time that a transaction purely commercial in its character has been described as a mission. It is an easy matter to idealize the spirit and purpose of a newspaper, but its commercial department should be left where it belongs, on the ground floor and among the practical machinery.

It is the business of The Constitution to give the news of the world, but it does not consider that business to be a part of its mission. The practicalities possess a potency of their own that stands in small need of nursing. They are definite enough to make themselves felt at every turn and sometimes. Indeed, they are vigorous enough to be embarrassing. They may be depended on to take care of themselves.

The true mission of a newspaper is to stand as the unfeed and unfeeable counsel of the people in all matters that relate to the public welfare; and this is the mission of The Constitution. There never was a time when such a mission, earnestly and vigorously carried out. was of more importance to the people. There never was a time when the people stood more in need of disinterested champions to stand for their rightschampions who are not to be beguiled by the professional politicians, or the allurements of office. This is the mission of The Constitution-to stand for the rights and interests of the people; to unmask the fraud that goes about its business singing patriotic ditties; to expose the sinister purposes of those who are trying to destroy more than one-half of the money basis of the country; to stand against the aggressions of monopoly; to protest against class legislation; and to arrest, as far as pessible, the robbery of the people by the gold trust, or any other trust.

In short, it is the mission of The Constitution to represent what it believes to be the true interests of the people; to urge the redemption of all the pledges made in the platform; to insist on the fulfillment of the contract the party has made with the people with respect to the measure of financial reform promised and to the pledge of relief from the burdens of tariff taxation.

To these specific reforms and to the general interests of the people, The Constitution here dedicates itself anev.

Neither seeking office nor desiring the special favor of officials great or small it will go forward in the great work it has proposed to itself, and fill the wide field that belongs to the people's newspaper with all the devotion, all the sincerity, all the energy, and all the skill at its command.

Build Up Atlanta!

The meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, was a large and enthusiastic assemblage of Atlanta's solid

Gratifying progress was reported by the one hundred solicitors of subscriptions to the stock of the Manufacturers' Aid Association, and Mr. H. I. Kimball's speech contained so many valuable sug- in the personality of the senatorial cangestions that a committee was appointed didate. to confer with him on Monday, and report to a mass meeting to be held at ment. On one side are arrayed the the Chamber of Commerce on the following Wednesday, when the merits of the "guarantee system" will be duly considered.

It is to be hoped that every citizen who is able and willing to help Atlanta in the matter of extending our manufac turing industries and in drawing others here, will be present at Wednesday's meeting. Some of our best and most enterprising business men have failed to attend the preliminary meetings, but their well-known public spirit and lib erality will bring them into the movement, and it is safe to say that their absence heretofore was due to pressing engagements elsewhere. They have always been there in the past, whenever there was a forward step under consideration, and the people want to see them there again.

A few large capitalists will hold back. They always do. They will stick to their drone-like policy, while their neighors enrich them by pushing Atlanta onward in the march of progress. We do not expect these men to come forward and contribute either work or money to the building up of the city, \$65 of debt-paying money. but we confidently count on every citizen who in the past has linked his energies and his name with the great enterprises which have made our city pros-

The friends of Atlanta must turn or on Wednesday. The details of

Kimball's "guarantee system," under which we can draw capital and enterprise here, will be presented and discussed, and the outcome will concern the welfare of every citizen. Let us get together and go to work!

The Annexation of West End. It may be said that within a week a revolution has been worked in the sentiment of the people of West End as regards annexation with Atlanta.

A petition already signed by probably a majority of the voting population of the municipality has been prepared and is still receiving new signatures. This petition signifies a desire for annexation provided the city of Atlanta offers reasonably fair terms.

The Atlanta council meets tomorrow and it is understood that Mayor Goodwin encourages action in the matter of annexation with West End. A committee will no doubt be appointed to confer with a similar committee from West End, and all that is necessary to insure annexation is that the terms of agreement be based on strictly business principles.

If Atlanta is to receive West End, and it would be a notable acquisition, it should be willing to pay just what the addition is worth, and West End should be prompt to recognize the benefits to follow from the union with Atlants. Atlanta can afford to be liberal for it must take into consideration that it is not often that it has an opportunity o annex as fair and promising a suburb as West End.

At any rate nothing is to be lost by either by a conference.

A Summer Visitor. Thousands of people today will welcome a summer visitor in the shape of The Constitution's quarter-century anniversary issue.

Glance over its forty pages and see if they reflect the idleness and languor of nidsummer.

The restless energy and enterprise of Atlanta are stamped upon every page, and a breezy air of business pervades every sheet.

This big paper, hurriedly thrown off like a vagrant leaf in June, reflects Atlan a. There is no hint of stagnation or dullness in it. The Constitution this morning is the ideal summer paper of America's ideal summer city!

Call a Hait.

Last Sunday we called attention to the evil consequences of reckless gossip

of a scandalous nature. Vithin the past few days several outside newspapers have contained stores of certain alleged sensations in Atlanta, which are probably without foundation, and which have not yet cone to the ears of our people.

This is the natural result of idle gos sip. The public appetite always demaids more, and, when facts are wanting, anonymous writers and talkers start exeggerated rumors or manufacture stoies out of the whole cloth. In the present instance the outside papers rered to give no names and say nothing definite, but they intimate that two or three more scandals involving prominent people will materialize in Atlanta in a short time.

We have had too much of this. Let us, one and all, shut down on this miserable gossip. If it is allowed to run on any longer it will smirch the names of good people and work sad demorali zation among the young and thoughtless.

In this city of churches where everything is favorable to the highest development of Christian citizenship and the progress of the community, how petty and triffing it is to turn aside from the serious duties of the hour to retail silly and malicious guesses about the motives and conduct of our neighbors!

The Senatorship.

The election for United States senator is quite too remote to permit of the discussion of the personal phase of the question, but it is altogether too important to postpone the discussion of the general aspects of the matter. Events that will lead up to the election itself are not remote and the issues that will be involved are of the most pressing character. At this time, The Constitution is in favor of no man. The personal phase lacks interest. We are more concerned in pressing the vital points of doctrine than in promoting the claims of individuals. Before the candidate is chosen, the people will have to select the agents through which the choice is to be made, and they are inflnitely more concerned in the views and beliefs of these agents than they are

A great issue is pressing for settlebondholders, and the gold monopolists of the east, with the ramifications of their power extending far into the west and far into the south. On the other side are the people and their most vital interests. The issue involved grows in importance with each growing year, and it is now moving rapidly to an acfive stage. That issue is this: Shall the debt-paying money of the country be gold alone, or shall it rest on the constitutional basis of both gold and silver? Shall the producers of this country be reduced to the pauperism that is prevalent in the gold-standard countries of Europe, or shall the use and employment of both gold and silver give scope to their energies, freedom to their enterprise and fair profits to their labor?

In 1873, when gold and silver were recognized as debt-paying money, one hale of cotton would buy \$100 in debtpaying money. In 1893, twenty years after the demonetization of silver, the farmer is compelled to produce three bales of cotton to buy \$100 of debtpaying money. In 1873, one hundred bushels of wheat would purchase \$150 of debt-paying money. In 1893, one hundred bushels of wheat will purchase

It is not only the farmers that have inffered the loss here represented. Every merchant and every business man has felt the effects of it, and some part of this immense loss has fallen

upon every member of the community.

The issue involved in this robbery of the business and products.

impressive, so important, so far-reaching, so vital that the people cannot af-ford to ignore it when they come to select men who are to choose a United States senator. The selection of these men should turn not upon personal considerations, but upon their devotion to the interests of the people. They should stand squarely upon the democratic platform. No doubt of their position should be suffered to exist, and no evasion or double-dealing should be per-

mitted. These legislators thus carefully se lected will not be likely to select as senator a man who will surrender the interests of the people to either the millionaire manufacturers, or to the golden persuasion of the money sharks of the east.

We may say, therefore, that The Constitution is for no man. The interests involved are too important to be made secondary to personal preferences. We are for the democratic doctrine set forth in the Chicago platform. Let the people select their representatives with an eye to the importance of the senator ship. Let them see to it that all candidates renew their pledges without equivocation. Let them insist that whoever offers for the high dignities of the senate shall dedicate himself most solemply to their true interests, and to those measures of reform to which the democratic party is pledged.

Speaker Crisp's Reply.

We called attention yesterday to the misleading nature of the request sent out by The New York Times to the senators and representatives, asking if they favored the repeal of the Sherman

Among the congressmen who refused to reply was Speaker Crisp who sent the following:

No answer to your telegram. CHARLES F. CRISP.

Americus, Ga., June 13th. This excited the wrath of The Times. and it now hotly intimates that Mr Crisp is suppressing his principles in order to make sure of his re-lection to the speaker's chair.

Speaker Crisp treated the request of The Times very properly. He treated it with deserved contempt, knowing that the implied promise of English cheap money in return for the repeal of the Sherman law was a delusion and a snare.

When congress meets The Times and everybody interested in the question will find that the Georgia congressman is standing squarely on the democratic platform, and the prospect of gaining or losing re-election will not cause him to trim or hedge or dodge.

A Notable Address.

Hon. John Temple Graves captured the country with his address at the University of Virginia. His subject was, "The Reign of the Demagogue," and the distinguished Georgia orator handled that familiar character in truly eloquent style.

Mr. Graves has placed the demagogue before the people in his proper light; he has "read his title clear," and in the reading of it he was greeted with

an ovation in Virginia. The press of the country speaks in high terms of Mr. Graves's address, and the papers at home are paying him many deserved compliments. He has won the admiration of the people through his eloquence, and his brilliant career is watched with Interest by his friends in Georgia, who rejoice in the

honors which are bestowed upon him by the people of other states. A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

Night on the Veranda Here in the deep, June dark, Laden with odors of the rose excessive,

Where not a star-ray strikes the oaks to mark Their glooms impressive, I tilt my rustic chair-

The smoke from my Havana upward wreath-And o'er the rolling of the world I hear

The great Night breathing! The Night that has no art To hide her grief; with dim-draped arms extended,

She walts to welcome to her widowed heart The moonrise splendid. And yet-so still is all That if a bird's nest slipped its airy tether

There would be sound and feeling in the fall Of one light feather! The rills that brawled all day, Now with the tumbled pebbles make n

The wind seems weary, and has lost its way In vines a-tangle. Night! and the South! and June!

Silence-and yet, the sound of many voices And now, dashed down the darkness, tune on

And Melody rejoices!

wrangle;

Clear through the awakened Night The music rushes-all the joy-bells ringing: And every leaf is trembling with delight Born of that singing!

Night! and the South! and June!

And-my cigar's in ashes!

The wind awakes; the river gleams and Up from the black hills climbs the brimming

-FRANK L. STANTON. "Does you heah me talkin', Bren Johnson?" "I heahs you!"
"Well, suh, I'm ergwine ter cross dat fence

patch, en stay dar 'twel I gits religion!" The Chicago society folks made the infanta nad, and she is now all the rage there. The Georgia Staats-Zeitung is an excellen

en git down on my knees in dat watermelor

newspaper; we read it every week with a great deal of pleasure. Make a Note of This-for Thirty Days. If you long for the ocean gales to blow, And if for the surf you sigh, Just fill your wallet before you a For even the tide comes high!

They say that Eugene Field has been "made master of arts." There must be some misa master of arts." There must be some mis take about this; to our certain knowledge

Not Necessarily for Publication "I would like," said the young man, "to leave a little poem with you?"
"All right!" said the editor, "they usually get left."

The "Guess Who" column in Georgia weeklies is immense. An his column with this item: dreamed the other night that scribers settled up in full and An edit s heads Guess who hat all his subbig dinner, and paid his expenses for a month

Alas! That We Can't! Where Love builds himself a nest— That's the sweetest place to rest; Wouldn't earth seem heaven above If we could pay rent with Love?

Had Been There Bimself. caught a snake with six rattles and a button

But the proof-reader had been fishing, too, and this is the way it read next day: Went fishing yesterday and bought a steak, with six bottles: damn a glutton!' The Billville Banner.

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thirty.

The only kernels we have at home now are the peach kernels, and we have more fun with 'em than we do with the other kind. They tried to lynch a United States colonel in Washington the other day, but failed good, successful lynching, Georgia and In

liana can't be beat.

It does seem that this race problem can't be downed; only the other day we saw a Georgia alligator swallowing a live nigger disguise; but they can't stand the sunshine, as that's for free silver.

WANTED-A LEADER.

Who Will Plead the Cause of the People on the Floor of Congress.

By what argument Mr. Murat Halstead reaches the conclusion that "in lashing him I am punishing the president of the United States, whose figure he places carefully just over my shoulder." I am at a complete less to understand, and such a condition is absolutely impossible unless one of two things has taken place. For this to be true Mr. Cleveland must have changed his position from Cleveland must have changed his position from that occupied at the time of his acce of the presidential nomination or Mr stead has entirely capitulated and admitted the injustice and the lack of foundation of every argument of the many so vehemently and eloquently expressed by him in opposition to the election of the democratic ticket. During the campaign Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Halstead were so far apart that a blind : could not possibly have shot at one and hit the other. It would then have required the wildest play of the imagination to have recognized the existence of the remotest identity between the two. Thus Mr. Halstead's sur mise that I am now shooting at the president over his shoulders is proof conclusive that

somebody has changed position.

I have often repeated my confidence in the conscientiousness of Mr. Cleveland's purpose to carry out party promises. But Mr. Halappears to have gotten so cl the president as to make it impossible for me to criticize his oracular announcements of the administration's policy without leaving room for doubt as to whether or not suc criticism is aimed at the president, ins that the democratic party is hopelessly vided, and that "the battle for the standar of money in the democratic party is on. Mr. Halstead is right in his assumption, pro claimed with every apparent evider authority that he properly presents Mr. land's views on the money question and that Mr. Cleveland no longer occupies the honest ground on which he stood when he promised the people of the country relief through measures outlined in the democratic plats then there can be no room for doubt there is a dangerous division in the deme cratic ranks and that the coming session of congress will be marked either as the Water-loo of the straight out democrats, who demand the redemption of every piedge, or of the heretics who believe, like the man in the story of inimitable John Allen, of Mississippi, that platforms are made to get in on and not for

riding purposes.

Distinctly and unhesitatingly repudiating Mr. Halstead's suggestion that Mr. Cleve-land proposes to carrry one wing of the democratic party into the republican camp and keep it there by an unboly alliance with the enemy, it is not amiss to say that in the coming contest in commiss to say that in the coming contest in congress a magnificent opportunity is presented for some democratic member, possessing the inclination and instinct of leadership, to put himself in a position of defense of the rights of the people contest of the contest of the people contest of the contest of the people contest of the against the encroachment of the money mo-nopoly, where the eyes of the whole country will be on him. If the fight comes, and the darkening clouds now collecting on the hori-zon of national legislation indicates the brewing of a storm, what a magnificent oppor-tunity for some democratic gladiator to find in himself, before it is finished, another Clay or Webster, a Sumner or Cathoun, a Blaine or Ben Hill! Since the gloomy days of reconstruction and the rancor and bitterness of the scenes enated in congress during the stormy debates over reconstruction legislation there has been no time in congress so well calculated to develop the latent instinct for leadership as that likely to charthe debates on the money question when con-

gress convenes this fall.

Whether it be the Sherman bill or net. whether it be that state banks is the whether or not free coinage is an evil cannot be contemplated; whether or not cannot be contemplated; whether or not the bimetallic standard be the only safety of the people in protecting them against the healthy and unboly manipulations of a sp standard; whether or not a new lesue bonds for Wall street is required to me bonds for Wall street is required to meet the demands for more currency—one fact stands out like a mountain in the desert, and that is the miserable inadequacy of the cheu-lating medium which is now, and has been for years, undergoing such steady contraction that in some parts of the country money is so scarce as to be an actual rarity. In the south and west the gross inadequary of the money in circulation is such as to affect

of the money in circulation is such as to affect every branch of industry and trade. Values of every kind have been shaken, and a now being affected by it with augmenta force. It is impossible to find in circulation money enough to meet the legitimate bus-ness demands of the people, and the breaking of banks and crumbling of business concerts in every part of the country give unhaps emphasis and add distressing moral to the fact that the complaint of the south and west is natural, and not received. is natural, and not sectional in char

Strange to say, men will be found in the next congress who will be ready to rivet the present condition as a fixture. Mere that that, leaders—so-called—of both parties will on the assembly of congress take their places at the capstan and twist to the extent of their energy, and by the use of every leverage in their power to raise the suchor of the eir power to raise the anchor of people's hopes and east the ship of de on the bosom of wares which will drive it to the mercy of the wreckers, who, fully equipped and ready for business with the single standard as their password, are on the beach waiting for the crash to come! Who is the democrat who will stand like Patrick Henry of old and bid eloquent defiance

in the name of his country?

Men of nerve and of courage will be needed this fall and there are Spartans enough in the ranks of the democratic members of congress to hold the pass at Thermopylae, even though they have to meet the united on slaught of the money power of the world! Such times and such scenes as those that are likely to take place this fall give birth to genuine heroes. Orcumstantial heroes develop in flush times and amid scenes of peace and general prosperity. CLARK HOWELL.

A Valuable Privilege.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette The attention of college graduates is called to the fact that their degree entitles them only to enter the battle of life. It grants no quarter. Jump in, boys, and hustle. In that way alone will you ever open the oyster that has been growing all these years for you. and you alone.

A Modern Ingenue. The Chicago Inter Ocean. Manager-Why doesn't little Eva come on? Uncle Tom and-

"She is making a little speech to the com pany, thanking it for the pleasant way it had remembered her sixty-second birthday."

From The Philadelphia Times.

It's told of Mayor Harrison that he can't say too much in praise of the Infanta Eulalia. This is especially the case when he tries to say it in Spanish. A Suggestion.

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as! That We Can't! we builds himself a nest— sweetest place to rest; earth seem heaven above d pay rent with Love?

Been There Himself. meant exactly what he said e: "Went fishing yesterday and with six rattles and a button." of reader had been fishing, too, e way it read next day: "Went day and bought a steak, with amn a glutton!"

nels we have at home now are tels, and we have more fun with to with the other kind.

I the other day, but failed. For the lynching, Georgia and Integration

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of waves which will drive it of the wreckers, who, fully ready for business with the it as their password, are oning for the crash to come! entertain who will stand like of old and bid eloquent defiance his country? and of, courage will be needed there are Spartans enough in the democratic members of complete pass at Thermopylae, even the world! and such seenes as those that ake place this fall give birth eroes. Circumstantial heroes the times and amid scenes of cral prosperity.

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Valuable Privilego.
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ing a little speech to the com-it for the pleasant way it had er sixty-second birthday."

The Constitution's History Told by Our Business Pilot.

NOT ALWAYS A BED OF ROSES.

In Its Early Days the South's Greatest Newspaper Had Its Struggles, but It Grew Steadily in Popularity.

I have seen the birth and death of about

in trying to establish them. It is no easy years of hard work and the expenditure of much money to get The Constitution on a paying basis. A paper requires more work, more care and more money than any other business, in my opinion.

the demise of newspapers, they generally own with this motto floating at the ead, claiming "The largest circulation

of any paper in this section."
In June, 1868, The Constitution bark was launched upon the uncertain sea of journalism. Mr. J. H. Anderson, who was pared for a short voyage. The seas were was a red-hot one. It was run on extreme ultra southern ideas. Colonel Styles made it extremely warm for the republican leaders. Our outfit was a simple one, consisting of a single cylinder Hoe press and a few cases of type. The press was turned by two negro men, who are living in Atlanta today. Twenty-five years—a quarter of a century—is a long time, and as my mind goes back through those long years many enes and reminiscences come up before Only two of us are with the paper w who were with it in the beginningcle Ike Pilgrim and the writer. And right here I want to say that my associaon with him has been a most pleasant one.

pressure and adverse circumstances the paper was heavily in debt. Major Barrick s died and is sleeping today in Oakland emetery. Colonel Styles was compelled to sell his interest, and Mr. Anderson and I became the owners of the paper, under the firm name of W. A. Hemphill & Co. Soon afterward Colonel I. W. Avery, of Dalton, Ga., was made editor, and the paper was carried to a great success under him. His editorials gave him a national reputa It was no easy task in the days of

reconstruction to run a daily paper.
Colonel E. Y. Clarke bought Mr. An derson's interest and became associated with me in 1870. We capitalized the paper at \$100,000. The Intelligencer and The New Era were our competitors. I believe at one time there were four morning pa-pers in Atlanta. Colonel Clarke sold an interest to Mr. Finch. We never had serious competition until Colonel Bob Alston, Henry Grady and Abrams started The Herald. Then it was a fight to the finish. Everybody remembers the engine episode. This was started by The Herald and broke Two days longer and we would have

been in the same fix.

In 1876 Colonel Clarke sold his interest to Captain Evan Howell and Colonel Albert Howell, and from that day the paper has made money. In twelve months Colonel Albert Howell sold his interest at a

Soon after that I sold to Henry Grady 200 shares of my stock for \$16,000. At paid him in dividends \$100,000, and were

worth \$100,000. Mr. Grady came into the paper with the hearty welcome and confidence of his old competitors. He threw into it his whole life and carried it to a success that is known

to all. He was interested in every detail of the business and gave life and enthusiasm to the whole institution.

He was succeeded by Clark Howell, a young gentleman worthy to be his successor. The paper was never more

Mr. Finch sold his interest to Messrs,



OUR HOME TEN YEARS AGO.

Sam Inman and James Swann, who still

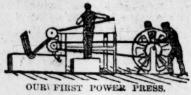
two negroes furnished the power; now 2,000 copies an hour; now 48,000 can be easily furnished. The circulation then was a few thousand; now it runs up into the hundreds of thousands. We started with

four carriers, now it takes nearly fifty.

In the history of the paper I have seen one man do all of the editorial and local work; that man was the indefatigable W. G. Whidby; now it takes a whole corps of bright and brainy men to conduct the edi-

stitution has never, in all of its history, run down or damaged a single Atlanta in-stitution. The paper has been always for Atlanta, and will always be with the pres-

tain E. P. Howell: The association of seventeen long years has brought us close together. The partnership has been pleasant: many happy hours have I spent in his



genial company. There is no brainier may

in Georgia, and none who is more genia and pleasant in companionship; none is more shrewd or far-seeing than he. May this friendship and partnership continu many years.

The people of Atlanta and Georgia appreciate The Constitution. This is shown by the patronage bestowed. We desire, and that has always been our ambition, to give to this goodly people a paper every way worthy of their esteem and affection, and one that represents the true interests of this great country.

Y.A. Kemphill. GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Columbus Herald refers to Meriwether as "the county of candidates," and The Meriwether Vindicator repiles:
"There is no grape vine in the statement that Columbus can trot out as many candidates to the square inch as any Georgia county."

Editor Revill, of eMriwether, puts the

people on notice in the following announce "It might not be amiss to suggest that it "It might not be amiss to suggest that if the voters will elect us to congress where the 'per deem' and mileage are forthcoming we will lay aside all scruples and accept the position with alacrity. While this an-nouncement is not to be taken as shying our castor in the ring, it may be construed as a mild hint that Barkis is willing to face a political cyclone that sweeps its victim into a paying congress."

The Eastman Times-Journal in an editorhal asking the president what he intends to

do for south Georgia, says:
"Is this section, after having rendered the party such faithful service, to be relegated to a position where it will only be allowed to vote? We don't believe that the president will longer suffer this faithful and solidity democratic people to remain unprovided for."

The Irwinton World has this political com-

ment:
"According to the Lumpkin Independent,
S. A. Walker, state alliance lecturer, is advising his followers to fall back into democratic lines. If this be true, then Mr. Walker is now lecturing according to the dictates of his own heart."

The Meriwether Vindicator is grooming Hon. H. W. Hill for speaker of the next house, "should a vacancy occur."

The Carrollton Times, in giving place to a rumor that Editor Revill, of The Merlwether Vindicator, would be a candidate for gov ernor, made light of his chances, whereupon

ernor, made light of his chances, whereupon Editor Revill says:
"Governors, congressmen et al have been made by accident and should we become governor by a similar freak of fortune we should be inclined to exercise the pardoning power rather sparingly towards those who made faces at us before the political lightning struck this way." Newspapers in the fourth district are seri ously considering Hon. Charles W. Adamson, of Carroll, as an opponent of Mr. Moses for

congress next time. They are predicting that the contest will be lively in the fourth. The Danielsville Monitor says: "As we remarked last week, Madison must send her best man to the next general assem-bly. She must do this for many reasons which will crop out later on."

It's rather queer. The Cherokee Advance of Friday stated that the democrats of Cherokee were active and solidly united, and now comes The Pickens Herald with the

"Cherokee county seems to be badly affected with third partylsm. The democrats are very quiet and are doing nothing in that county, while it is said that the third party men are organizing and working as if it was not an off year in politics."

The Dawsonville Advertiser is keeping the name of Colonel W. P. Price before the people as a candidate for governor.

The Cleveland Progress had this political in the ninth district:
"It is rumored that Howard Thompson will surprise everybody by becoming a candidate for congress next year. Nothing slower than a Nancy Hanks gait, however, will interest Carter Tate in the next race."

STANTON'S READING IN ROME.

From The Rome, Ga., Tribune. F. L. Stanton should have a full house when he comes to Rome next Tuesday. The people of this city owe it to him. It was here that his career as a poet practically commenced, and here he wrote the poems which brought him the broad fame he enjoys. There is no city in Georgia where he is more generally read and appreciated than by the people here, who feel for him the strong tie of per-

sonal friendship. Just now he is entering a new and a practically untried field and his success there means much for him. He has given fine promise as reader and interpreter of his poems, and it is believed that he will soon rank with James Whitcomb Riley and Thomas Nelson Page as one of the most popular readers on the American stage. And this is a feature of southern literature that needs encouragement. We have produced some excellent readers but as our literature is largely dialect it is better adapted to stage reading than that of any other tion and from the south should come the acme of the art. Give Stanton a good house. He caserves it, and besides you will be aid-

ing a good institution—the Young Men's SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

An Alabama woman, on hundred and six years old, only recently was compelled to use spectacles.

A Louisiana girl offers to walk from New Orleans to Chicago, and will undertake the trip if she can get any one to compete with her.

A Galveston woman has undertaken to walk from that city to Chicago in seventysix days.

A number of farmers near Okolona, Ark., have entered a hog raising match, to see who can raise the biggest porkers. The Winston Chamber of Commerce requests the North Carolina senators and rep-

resentatives in congress to vote for the repeal of the Sherman law. Winston is sending out circulars asking farmers not to bring their tobacco to that market as they are not in a condition to

Last Wednesday two South Carolina men, from Spartanburg, fought a duel. Their names were W. A. Laurence and a Mr. Oder-heimer. It is now said that Laurence, who was not in the right leg, accidentally

The San Antonio Express says there are just such death traps as the Ford theater building in Texas—ramshackle affairs that are liable to come tumbling down at any

The city recorder of Chattanooga seeing that fines imposed upon a certain grade of incorrigible youth are ineffective in deterring them from crime, has concluded to have an them from crime, has concluded to nave an old-fashioned remedy applied to such juvenile law breakers, and he finds that it works admirably. He imposes the penalty of a sound thrashing instead of a fine, provided the chastisement be administered by the parent or guardian of the offender.

HERE AND THERE.

is charged with having visited the world's fair on Sunday. Accordingly, a Worcester clergyman, who seems to have the whole matter in his keeping, declares that Russell shall

The principle is distinctly stated in the demo-cratic national platform and all the party's cratic national platform and all the party's platforms in democratic states reiterate the deciaration. It is the principle which is meant when platforms, have mentioned the currency of the constitution. The principle will endure while the American people control their finances. The west and south desire that a repeal shall come in company with an assertion of an intention to restore a consistent bimetallism.

N. Y. Sun: When the roll was called five hundred and sixty-four members of the con-vention voted for the plank denouncing protection as a fraud and as unconstitutional, while three hundred and fifty-two members voted against it, preferring the milder resolution which the committee had reported. By such an overwhelming majority was regis-tered at Chicago the democracy's solemn

repudiation of the anti-protection plank in the democratic platform?

SILVER IN GEORGIA.

Pike County Journal: Settle this silver business at once, by coining all of it that a bullion man can bring to the mint and give them the dollars you coin for the bullion, and tell them to put it in circulation as soon as possible; and, further, you might, for convenience, issue to him, if he deposit

Sparta Ishmaelite: The Enquirer-Sun remarks that "the Georgia bankers call for marks that "the Georgia bankers call for a 'grown-up' silver dollar which weighs full measure." When they get it, they will find it an overgrown dollar, which weighs more than full measure. The complete remonetization of silver would cause silver builion to rise at once to par. There is something extremely absurd in the wildness that would put an ounce of silver in the silver dollar.

Macon Telegraph: The Board of Trade at its meeting yesterday adopted resolutions requesting the senators and representatives in congress from Georgia to do all in their power to secure the repeal of the Sherman silver law. There can be no question as to the unwisdom of the Sherman law. Even its author admits this. One thing, how-ever, is certain, that unless some wise ac-tion is taken which will restore confidence, a widespread and most disastrous panic is more than probable. The tension is too severe and something must give way unless

AN EARLY EXTRA SESSION.

Oglethorpe Echo: Now let congress come together, and the earlier the better, and go to work to relieve the people from the op-pressive burdens which the republican party has heaped upon them.

Macon Telegraph: It seems to us to be the duty of President Cleveland to call congress together at the earliest practicable moment, so that the burning question of money and taxation can be taken up, discussed and settled.

session of congress called at once. Even some of the goldbugs favor it—under the impression that it will be an easy matter to complete the outlawry of the silver dollar. If the advocates of the Sherman finan-cial policy should unite with democrats in demanding that the special session be called next month the proclamation would be is-

\$500 to \$700 per month to the building and loan companies, besides hundreds of dollars for other purposes.

Thomaston Times: Atlanta sets a good sult in great benefit to all.

Eulalie's Cigarette.

From The Chicago Record.

This cigarette question is largely one of geography—of environment and training. For a Spanish woman, a Russian woman or a woman of the Orient a cigarette is hardly more out of place than a bonbon. When entertaining women of these nationalities it is not hard to see how the practice may be copied temporarily out of courtesy. But in this country prejudice of training—"silly sentiment," if you will—may be relied upon to keep ladies from the habit. Ethically, smoking is possibly no worse for the woman then for the man. But American mankind will revolt against it for much the same reason that he would object to seeing his sister, wife or daughter doing anyting which his tradition had determined to be purely mannish and therefore neither refined nor womanly. more out of place than a bonbon. refined nor womanly.

A Kentucky Mark Tapley.

From The Minneapolis Tribune. Charles Bramble, a Kentucky planter, has Charles Stander, a Rentucky planter, has bequeather \$10,000 each to his wife and four children on condition that they bury him when he is dead in a stone coffin filled with whisky. He is a Mark Tapley, and believes in being in good spirits even under the most depressing discumptances.

From World's Fair Puck.

He walked along whistling a merry tune, but a Columbian guard ran up and tapped him on the shoulder. "Can't I whistle?" the man asked in amazement. "Isn't this a free country?" "Can't help it," answered the guard. "Another man has the concession for whistling that tune."

Worse Than All. .

"Go Mingle with the Sad SenWaves."
Special excursion of the Atlanta Riffes to
umberland island June 20th at \$5 for the
und trip to Brunswick.

Jun 17,5t.

Douglas,

Thomas &

89 & 91 Whitehall. 74 & 76 South Broad. Davison.

Heroic Measures

To move merchandise out of the way of the workmen.

TEXT MONTH we begin to remodel our building. Extensive interior improvements, a new roof and a general overhauling. Stocks must be reduced before the work begins. The chance of a lifetime

TO BUY CHEAP DRY GOODS.

Ready-Made Suits.

Never in mercantile history have suits been offered at such absurd prices. They are in our way and must be moved. If interested, or likely to be,

see them quick. 82 tight-fitting, tailor-made all-wool suits, waist bound all around and three rows of braid on skirt, in navy and black, worth \$5, and offered at \$2 suit. Some sizes missing.

125 Reefer Suits made of navy or black cheviot, considered by us and everybody else cheap at \$5; now they go at \$2.50 suit.

Several hundred suits, any style or color you like, some worth \$12.50 and \$15 among them; choice \$5 each.

Among these suits you will find styles adapted to almost any purpose. For traveling and general wear at the world's fair these suits are just the thing.

Ladies' Shirt Waists Washable percale, fast col-

ors, perfect fit and unequal styles, by all odds the most sensible waist made, all sizes, \$1.25 each. Small lot of silk gloria

Waists, \$4.50 their price, to close at once they are \$1.50 Velvet Bolero Jackets, nicely

to \$7.50, to close them quick they are now marked \$2.50 Ladies' Shirt Waists in dark figured wash materials 50c each.

Umbrellas.

For ladies or men, we have the best gloria silk, paragon frame, natural stick umbrella ever shown for anything like

the price, 98c each. Lot of ladies' Umbrellas, colored and black, choice handles, \$2.50 to \$2.75 values, at \$1.75

Funcy Parasols. We can show you 17-only. We are closing them rapidly. Whites, changeables, etc., latest handles, all brand new. If what you want is among them you can buy it cheap.

Laces

For dress trimmings, Point ce Paris, Point Applique, etc., 1 1-2 to 12 inches in width. worth 35 to 75c a yard, must so at once, and to close them they are marked at 19c yard.

Embroidered Skirting, ecru vith colored work, elegant quality, down from \$2.50 yard b \$1.

o silks.

Do you remember that table f last week and the marvelous ralues it contained? To what vas left of this sale we have nade some grand additions, things you would not expect to see. They are wonders of their kind and will make a sensation at the price named. See them at 55c yard.

Plaid Silks, for all purposes. If you are familiar with the sason's history in this like o you will come to us for your vants. New lot plaid surahs, leautiful styles, 22 inches wide, 75c yard.

New lot Plaid Taffeta just in, cioice colorings and designs, &c yard. Dress Goods,

eteter than government bonds: tie best seasonable things and lig reductions all around. Twilled Flanuel for bathing

At our present prices are

suits, 35c yard. 45-inch plain navy Flannel for bathing suits, 50c yard.
50-inch Storm Serge, extra

The popular Hop Sacking at 90c and

\$1.35.

former prices. Dress Trimmings.

Here's a chance for investment. If you have no immediate need for them you will save money by

suit, ranging in value from 25c to 75c, all at 10c a yard.

100 dozen Ladies Scalloped and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth in a regular way 15c to 25c each, more or less soiled from use in store decoration. See counter at 3 for 25c

Collars and Cuffs.

Lot of Plaited and Fluted Sets, white and colored, 10c set, worth 25c to 35c set. Lot of Chambray Collars and Cuffs, in pink and blue tints, also white with colored edges, 35c set.

Ribbons.

Sale of fine Ribbons in Nos. 12, 16 and 22, all silk, fine quality, Jewelry.

15c yard. 5,000 yards all Silk | Fine Pearl Separable Studs Ribbon in Nos. 9, 12 | 25c set. and 16, all shades,

Special lot Hemstitched Pillow Shams, stamped in various choice designs, 25c each, 50c Gloves, special values at 25c pair; were formerly

double this price.

25 pieces Choice Styles, full width, 40c yard.

In one lot on Bargain Table we offer all our 40c, 45c and 50c Dotted Swiss, in small and medium dots, at 33c yard.

Linens.

Fine quality of 60-inch extra heavy German Damask, 3-4 Bleached, and always sold at 50c Neckwear. yard. To make short work of it, now 39c

5-8 Napkins, reduced from 90c and \$1 to 59c dozen.

Huck Towels, size 20x40, extra quality, 12%c each. Half

White Quilts.

Wash Goods.

New lot of Figured Domestics, small figures on white grounds, choice patterns, 121/20 yard.

300 Remnants and Odd Lengths of Ginghams, Irish Lawns, etc., all 121/2c goods, on Special Counter at 71/2c yard.

One case Wamsutta, short lengths, five to fourteen yard pieces, 81/2c yard.

Curtains and Materials.

25 pairs very fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, full four yards long, 60 inches wide, sold always at \$4 pair, this week at \$2.75.

Holland Shades, assorted colors, handsome flower dado, with patent roller and fixtures, complete for 50c each.

Dotted and Figured Swiss for Draperies, always 25c yard, now at 15c yard. Silkalines, good imitation of

the Figured Silks, reduced from 20c to 121/2c yard. Muslin Underwear.

The last big Sacrifice Sale of the season. The biggest lot and the best values yet offered by us. Those who have attended former sales know what

Choice of about twenty styles Gowns and Skirts, all made up in the best manner and perfect fitting, that have been in stock \$2 to \$2,50 per garment, at \$1,50 each, Choice of a big lot of Chem-

ise, Drawers and Corset Covers that were \$1 to \$1.50, at 75c Remember that all our garments are cut full size and of

the best materials obtainable. any color you wish, A lot of Men's Cuff Buttons that were 50c pair at 25c.

> White or Black Stoneine Studs, patent backs, 25c set.

Japanese Fans. Big lot Jap Fans just in-

lovely styles at 25c each. Lisle Gloves. Ladies Colored Lisle Thread

MEN'S FURNISAINGS. Shirts. Unlaundered Colored and

White Puff Bosom, 50c each. P. K. Colored Bosom, unlaundered, 39c each. Colored Madras and Percale Negligee, complete line of all

the best things at \$1 each.

Soft negligee, fast colors, 50c each.

Underwear. Balbriggan Undershirts, all sizes, good quality, 15c each. Fine quality bleached jeans Drawers, stockinet ankles, 50c

Extra quality, full length, Muslin Night Shirts 50c each.

Washable Tecks 19c each. Washable Four-in-Hands 121/2 each, Washable Puffs 25c each, Washable Shield Bows 100 each.

25c each. Collars and Cuffs.

Silk Tecks and Four-in-Hands

Our well known linen 4-ply, all styles, Collars 10c, Cuffs

Boys' Waists.

in all sizes, the best styles and best fitting Waist made, \$1 the Quilt, full 11-4 size, is the world over, now 75c each.
best value in America at Unlauhdered Percale Waists,

The Celebrated Star Waists

good quality, 50c each.

A Suggestion.
shington Post.
Lesde might give the Marquis
trial.

Atlanta is the grave of many newspapers.

Thousands of dollars have been expended to establish a paper. It took eight

One curious thing I have often noted in

rehant of Macon, Ga., and Colonel W. Styles, of Albany, purchased the of The Opinion, a daily republican that had died a natural death in At-The bark was frail and only preestuous, excitement ran high. The ed-l staff was strong. Colonel Styles. Barrick, a gentleman and scholar Kentucky: the lamented Dr. Charles nckney and Captain Hardy Sisson were local editors. I was the business man-It is needless for me to say the paper

jar nor friction has ever marred our friendship. Our business relations have een always the most pleasant.

After running three menths under high

handsome profit to his partners. the time of his death these 200 shares had

popular and successful than it is at the



The paper was first published on Alabama street, and then moved to Broad street. The building now occupied by the Neal Loan and Banking Company was erected by The Constitution. These quarters becoming too contracted, the present site and commodious building was purchased and erected. The contrast is great between the first equipment and the present. Then takes a magnificent fifty-horse engine and two great boilers. Then we could print only

torial and local pages.

The paper has been a great factor in the building up of Atlanta. As was remarked by a gentleman a few days ago, The Con-

ent gentlemen interested in it.

One word to my friend and partner, Cap-

A negro seldom commits suicide from any cause, but Robert Brooks, colored, who ended his life with a bottle of laudanum, at Ocala, Fla., recently, did so on account of "disappointed love."

St. Louis Globe Democrat: The idea of solving a June financial problem by calling a special session of congress in September is evidently more or less lopsided. Springfield Republic: Governor Russell

never be governor again. St. Louis Republic: Any United States currency must include a silver dollar as a legal tender unit of value. If all the congressmen go to Washington with that principle before them there should be little obstruction to the repeal of the Sherman act.

When has the pledge been withdrawn?
When have the people released the leaders of
the party from the obligation to keep their
word? In what manner did the election of
Grover Cleveland, nominated on that platform, and elected on that plat-form, effect a
repuddation of the anti-rejection plank in

five, ten or a thousand of those dollars, a sfiver dollar certificate instead, redeemable in sliver dollars.

it is relieved naturally.

Sparta Ishmaelite: The men who favor the free coinage of silver all want a special

TALK ABOUT ATLANTA. Barnesville Gazette: Barnesville is an Atlanta town. When her people want any-thing they go there for it. She sends up

example to all the country. Her citizens have just formed a Manufacturers' Aid Association for the purpose of organizing, aiding and encouraging manufacturing enter-prises of all kinds. Such an association might be formed in Thomaston by the citi-zens of the town and county that would re-

It Might Have Happened.

From Judge. From Judge.

Mr. Boozy-Marler, —I-hic-er-got something awful to tell you. It-hic-weighs on hic-mic-my mind.

Mrs. Boozy-Good gracious, John! Come, have some sense. What is it? Is mother sick? Has anything happened to brother Sam?

Mr. Boozy-No-hic. Worse'n that. I've-hic-been drinkin' again.

quality, at 75c a yard.

On general Dress

Goods we can save you 25 per cent on

buying for future use. About 50 styles Passementries of various kinds, colors to

Handkerchiefs.

them on bargain

braided, heretofore sold at \$5

10c yard. Pillow Shams.

Drapery Silks.

Dotted Swiss.

yard. Small lot Bookfold

Bleached Damask Towels, size 17x30, remarkable value at \$1.25 dozen.

Our famous Home

best value in America at

HENRY W. GRADY.

An Original Interpretation of the Famous Georgian's Life.

A STUDY BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM WELL

His Soul Was Full of Music-He Was Capble of Lifting Mon to the Point Where They Glowed and Radiated.

By the Author of "The Making of a Man."

Henry W. Grady.

Henry W. Grady.

About this name hangs a charm the passing years will not dispel. A place has been made for it in the hearts of the American people. This it will be at no loss to hold against coming candidates for popular favor. Room was made for it, not because of glory won in war, or official distinction achieved in peace; but because of the clear



HENRY W. GRADY.

resource of private gift consecrated to pub He good. The name stands for & life in which me good. The name stands for was folded, and through which was uttered. a clear, distinct and thrilling message. Hidden in its multitudinous depths was the detentions and suggestions of a glad literature. An original quotation it was from the eternal mind that managed to get itself into the syntax and prosody of editorials and orations, which kindled a new, wide and kindly light in twenty years of solemn time.

In twenty years of solemn time.

Never did message from the illimitable sources of thought and life come to men at a more opportune moment. The section which gave Grady birth had been disorganized and dismantled by the conflicts of war. The southern people were poor and downhearted, oppressed by the burden of defeat, and freed with the complications of untried and faced with the complications of untried problems. The sun of the southern republic, which promised so much in its rising effugence, had just gone down. The afterglow arising from the sense of honor unsullied, and from the assurance of duty faithfully performed, kept, it is true, the horizon red for a long time, after the echo of the last gun had died away. But the brilliant display of pink bars of cloud, and orange flush of haze, shot into the western sky from the heroism of Jackson and the courage of Lee and the sacrifice of brave men, and the devotion of tender women, could not keep the shadow lines from falling across the pageant-ry of glorious color. Around the afterglow of vermillion and purple and green, there was a fringe of night which threatened, inch by inch, to close in a curtain of darkness. At a time like this Grady began to find in the folds of his glowing young life the alphabet of the doctrine of hope. Preliminary lessons from the literature of his mission he began to get. He was to call the attention of the southern people from the afterglow of the sinking confederacy, with its sad beauty of reminiscence and departing vision. He had seen the red streaks of a dawn which betokened the interior splendors of a grander day. Up the eastern horizon he saw arising the wondrous foregleams of a great future. Under the stimulus of this light from the frontiers of new time, the letters in his living spirit began to gather them selves into words, and the words into sen tences, and the sentences to get filled with a meaning it became the passion of his life to make known. The first expressions he made of the lesson embodied in his radiant life, raised expectation and challenged in-terest. Stray glimmerings and adumbra-tions of it, the public first detected in the free effusions of some new reporter who chose to keep his identity behind the curtains of a nom de plume. Public curiosity soon lifted this innocent conceit. So much of sport, and sentiment, and humor and ense flowed through his sentences that the public were piqued into knowing the headwaters of this clear, refreshing stream.

Soon the melody and meaning of his life began to find medium for expression in The Rome Commercial, of which he became the same the period of his more to At-

lanta, and of his dazzling experiment with the gay and festive Atlanta Herald. As steam engines rushed through the early morning twilight, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, to furnish the citizens of Macon and towns with the freshest news to take their breakfast coffee, the wonder of the peo ple was turned to overwhelming astonishment. The Herald became the subject of absorbing interest and general conversation. Wiss people, of course, said it would fail. That class of people who are too stupid to think and too cowardly to get out of a beaten track and too stingy to spend a cent on a promis-ing experiment, always predict failure to the originality that dares to live and breathe under the burning sun. They would expect the honeysuckles to fall, because they are so

gay and happy and red, were they not assured by precedent, the only logic they comprehend, that they had been blooming for ages. It has never occurred to me to inquire if an one lost money on The Herald. However tha dous success. The daring and boundless energy that expressed itself in the tumult of rushing railway trains and unprec expenditures and brilliant editorials may have split the fortunes of the paper, but it helped to wake up Georgia, and to bring a new in ood to the hearts of her people

From the time of his connection with The Constitution began the permanent and far-reaching contributions of Grady to the up-building of the south. He had the good fortune to get between two men, both of whom tune to get between two men, both of with were wise, capable and enterprising. With Captain Evan P. Howell on one side as editor Captain Evan P. Howell on one side as editor in chief, and Mr. W. A. Hemphill on the other as business manager, he found himself associated with a paper capable of furnishing stay and support to his genius. Much of h force had gone to waste hitherto, because of the strain and pressure made upon him by of newspaper management, fo which he had no distinguished gifts. Now found a bank on either side of him high enough and wide enough to contain and ac-commodate the stream of his life. He had naught to do, but flow, irrigate and refresh. Some newspaper work of Grady's had co

tor of the human race, Cyrus W. Field. saw that the young man had a future and kindly loaned him \$20,000, which was turned into a part of The Constitution stock. Thus his identification with the leading newspaper of the south became complete. A part of it was his by ownership, and all of it, with every writer, printer, newsboy, engineer clerk and devil connected with it, was his by e. He gave himself up to the paper with the ardor of his high-keyed life.

Grady had a soul full of music. He used as an instrument to play He piped in strains high and The Constitution as an instrument to play it to the people. He piped in strains high and accents low. He sent it from him in march and waltz, in plantation melody and cathedral hymn, in child song and battle strain. dral hymn, in child song and battle strain. He sought through his paper to strike all the gaits of the orchestra. He used it as a flute to play a sad night song; as guitar for minstrelsy as genial as the light; as violin for strains which made the blood tingle, and as organ to move the people with solema swell to great action. He varied his instrument according to the character of the music he had to give. Sometimes the banjo helped him bast to express the sportive fingle he felt. In the form of method, and the strain of the sportive fingle he felt. stir and tumult in the souls of all the

people.

The bank president felt it forcing the atmosphere of his office into rythmic waves and disposing his heart to sweeter mood.

The railway engineer recognized it, synchromizing with the orderly throbs of his sublime machine and taking away his thought to loved ones at home.

The farmer heard it, breaking over the hills, mingling with the winds that kept in constant undulation the leaves of his corn and responded with the whistle of cheer and hope.

The sewing woman perceived it, moving the solitary air of her room to quicker vibrations and stitched away with lighter spirit. country boy caught it and found him

The country boy caught it and found him-seif going off in aspiration for a noble life. The negro on the plantation was agitated by it and was melted into humming some

by it and was inelect the standard some song he loved.

The poor tramp, homeless and breadless and friendless, found it throwing around his lonely heart a warmer climate, and thought of his mother, and the time when a little innocent boy he stood by her side.

The systole and diastole of his heart were registered day by day, in the melodious pul-sations which beat in the editorials of The

He was irresistible. Refractory, stubborn, unlovable, hard men found it difficult to resist just a slight tinge of tenderness as the waves of Grady's music piled in successive layers around their obdurate hides.

Stingy men, who seemingly could have faced death with more composure than the obligation to give a cent, felt in spite of them-selves the purse-strings in their deep pockets slightly relaxing as they listened to the music of Grady's appeal.

Conservative people, who take unction to themselves for never making a mistake, who regard their fat, stupid individualities with undisturbed complacency, bechuse they never invest in patents, or read poetry, or buy books, could not keep their slow moving blood from getting into a slight canter when the notes of Grady's music got behind their thick scalps. III.

Men have been known to come together to consult about some enterprise, an enterprise that had drawn from the parties interested in it every solitary cent they were willing to give. They have met with wills fixed like fron not to give a red more.
Their faces were set for not giving. Their ears were ndjusted for not hearing. One would have supposed from seeing them at first that they had vowed and kissed the Bible, that they would not give another cent to the enterprise in question; that they had really so bound them-selves up to the Bible and their wives, that it would be impossible for them to give with-out perjury or domestic trouble. Before this crowd, set and fixed and sworn and absolutely bound to all appearances, Grady would rise, with his flute and guitar, and violin and banje. He would play first on one instrument and then on another, sporting and smiling, making music meanwhile, that gave the impression that all earth and sky and sea were valueless only as they were used to adrance that particular enterprise. For the first few moments but little would be accomplished. A close observer might have acted slight softening of feature, a little heighten ing of color, and the first stray movements of light in expression. As the music continued, and the pressure of rythm increased features were untwisted, color had changed from grim pale to bright red, and expression had gone into all the high degrees of a lumi-nous glow. Before the meeting would break up pocket books were opened and emptied on the table, and all parties were about ready to mortgage their property to carry forward the enterprise. Men would leave the confer-ence in groups, perfectly enthusiastic and hilarious, congratulating themselves for the privi-lege of helping forwad a movement that prom-ised so much.

Grady was capable by the magnetism of his personality, by the impact of his spirit, by the warmth of his thought, of raising men to a very high degree of temperature It was in this way that he got so much from them for the public good. He lifted them, with all they had, to the point where they glowed and radiated. Money was released from the gravity of selfishness which keeps it generally so close to the ground till it circled around like feathers in the wind. Thus he was capable of astonishing feats. To have carried men as high as he did above the common levels of ordinary human life, for the purpose of consummating some great scheme, would have been to sacrifice their confidence were it not for the fact that it was known that Grady did not know what selfishness meant. He was always oblivious to his own monetary interests. The money he had was at the beck and call of whoever could get to him first while it was going. The giving point was not an altitude to which he climb ed occasionally, it constituted the permanent table land of his life.

Going from Orizaba to the City of M in company with a friend, through the valley of Apam, we had just past the pyramids of Cholula, thirty miles out from the the Montezumas. The train was moving to-ward the west. The sun was about thirty ninutes above the horizon. The atmosph in the high altitude upon which we ing, trades with the sinking light after a form and fashion indescribably beautiful.

The serious and somber rays are received and quenched, while the bright and go are thrown into a symphony of color that beg-

The sun itself seemed to be the hub of a wheel with an infinite number of spokes. These radiated from the center and lengthened out every whither into an occidental circle as large as half the whole round sky. It was the song of the sun, seemingly raised to cele brate the departure of that orb to the shores of other lands. The valley with its magney plantations, the city with its distant spires, and the rim of the surrounding mountain were literally baptized in the ways were literally baptized in the waves of the glorious music played by the sinking day. Popocatepetl with white head 18,000 feet above sea level, blushed, as if agi-tated by the pleasant suspicion that the whole chorus was a love song sent by the

sun to her willing heart.

The elements in Grady's spirit were so rariand combined after the provisions of some fresh formula, that when the light behind the sunlight fell on them only the bright colors were thrown back and wheeled into a light of hypotense or lead of the sunlight of the sun circle of luminous splendor about his thro bing life. I have seen people stop to look at him as he moved with gladsome swing and straight, vigorous step along the street, straight, vigorous step along the stree as they would stop to observe a striking sur

set. There was a perpetual play of chromatics about his personality that could be worked out by no science. It was caused by the out by no science. It was caused by play of light from some unseen sun upparticles of his marvelously mixed spirit. Whatever he wrote was colored and magnetized by the hue and subtle force of his own personality.

Reading an editorial of his on

berries one could see their red cheeks and taste their sweet juice, so writing about them he started a revival in strawberry culture. When he touched the subject of the when he touched the subject of the water-melon it could be seen lying green and duc-covered in the patch, with contents sweet enough for the table of a king. An editorial from him on the subject increased the acreage from him on the subject increased the acreage devoted to the graceful vine, whose bloom should be Georgia's state flower.

Wrapping his thought about the peach, he made it more luscious than ever, and increased the value of all the wavesters.

ed the value of all the nurseries.

In the poetic folds of his language the cotton plant secured a label and a fame it had never known before, and now has co to be so popular that it threatens to g the markets of the world.

Phlegmatic, low-keyed people, who know but little pleasure, except such as they from steak and ple, said Grady was vision Yet one of his editorials on " Undeveloped Resources," meant more to the south than all the contribution that dead level, seir-satusfied, steak-and-pie crowd will make to progress in their entire

He wrapped our mountains in the glow of his genius, and sent the polarized light of his thought through the structure of our mineral formations, and invited raillions of money to the establishment of mills and foundries

bathed our forests in the purple and pink and gold of his imagination and disclosed the value of our timber, and provoked the erection of spoke, and hib, and ax handle factories all through the southern states. He laid the bara and lines of his exquisite imagery on the surface of our rivers and lakes and emphasized the worth and variety of our fish. Graceful pencilings of light from the boundless resource of his mind, worked trace-ries with the vines over the doors of our country homes and advertised the charm of rural dwelling places.

It is well known that meat and bread will not keep one alive unless he feeds also on the atmosphere. There was in Grady, as there is within us all, a spirit that called for an equation with finer food than could be made with bread and ment and nir. He fed on the efflence of an eternal intelligence, and par-took of settlments from the unseen sources of unfailing emotion. Grady's career was the unwinding of the skein of thought deposited in the possibilities of his life, and the drama of his existence was the recovery of the incidents and events that floated in the love which gave him to the world.

Wordsworth says, "Our birth is a forgetting, the soul that rise with a cour life store bath

the soul that rises with us, our life-star hath had elsewhere its setting, and cometh from afar; we come from God, who is our home, and we forget the glories we have known, and that imperial palace whence we come. dy kept up Summerce with the homelands, and did not forget the imperial palace whence we come; hence the sufferings of the poor touched him to tears. He recognized his kinship to all God's children. On a cold wintry night he transmuted the emotion he felt into an ap-peal which opened the sluices of sympathy in the city's heart. The people heard the cry of and such commotion of good will, reaching out amid snow and ice to relieve the cold and hungry was never known in Atlanta before Grady had an antipathy for seeing things go to waste. When the rains fell from heaven and filled the trenches of soul and thought full of the water of life in this city, he proposed at once to turn it to account. Like Peter on the Mount of Transfiguration, be was for building a tabernacle to conserve it The Young Men's Christian Association build ng was an expression of the mpt.

It was before the New England Society New York that Grady made the first national display of brilliant colors from the boundless resources of his illuminated spirit. An animated aurora borealls with the variations of a Mexican sunset bathed the whole nation for once in splendid light. Never did light, in contact with cloud and water and dust, get up a better twenty-minutes show than did the light of Grady's spirit in contact with the sorrows and disappointments and achieve ments of American history, throw out before the people of the union on the night of

Our kinfolks across the sea saw the marvel-ous work thrown upon the American sky from the red end of this living spectrum. Since that time we have loved one another better. That was the night we all went to the sa-cred altar of the remiblic to repent of our national sins, and to pledge ourselves to higher thinking, sweeter feeling and grander action.

Jamos Wideman Lee JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Wins His Crowning Laurels at the Univer sity of Virginia.

John Temple Graves returned last night from Washington on the 8:30 o'clock Air Line train and went out immediately to his lome at Manchester. He comes home covered with the riches laurels of his life won by his now speech at the historic old University of Virginia, where a long line of Illustrion spectal at the historic old fillustrious Americans, including Grover Cleveiand, Nelson Page, Dan Voorhees, Henry Watterson and Henry Grady had preceded him as orators before the Washington and Jefferson literary societies.

or the wonderful triumph of the Georgian he does not speak himself, nor do we need to speak for him. Let Virginians and then spokesmen tell the story in their own words. The Charlottesville dally paper, The Pressays: "In the opinion of the faculty and students, and in full view of his earnest predicessors it was the inest speech ever heart."

students, and in full view of his earnest pre-decessors, it was the finest speech ever hear at the university."

Major Bryan, editor and proprietor of Th Richmond Times, Virginia's leading day, telegraphed to his paper over his own signi-ture the following remarkable and discrim-nating tribute:

nating tribute;
"The Hon. John Temple Graves, of Georgia "The Hon. John Temple Graves, of Georgia, made one of the greatest hits ever made by an orator at the University of Virginia, where a long line of speakers of national fame have appeared. Coming from the state of the gifted Grady, it was almost inevitable that he should be compared with him, especially as Grady delivered here only five years ago his wonderful oration on the Gospel of Democracy; but the unexpected happened when many good judges declared Mt. Graves's oration today on 'Demagogues' as letter than Grady's. No man ever commanded more attention.

Washington Post says: "Ron. John The Washington Post says: Ron. John Temple Graves, the brilliant Georgia orator, has just come from the commencement exercises of the University of Virginia, where he gained new laurels by the delivery of one of the most eloquent addresses ever heard in that famous institution. Coming from the

the most requent addresses ever heard in that famous institution. Coming from the same state as the lamented Grady, it was natural that the two should be compared, particularly as Grady was the orator of the day at Charlotteaville five years ago, the time he won great plaudits on the clivery of lits 'Gospel of Democracy.'

"Mr. Graves spoke on the 'Reim of the Demagogues,' and in the opinion of the best critics his speech was fully up to the Grady standard, if not in advance of it."

And The Baltimore Sun's editorial correspondent describes it as "a wonderful oration, full of power, patriotism, logic and wenderful eloquence, which establishes the hig claim of the brilliant Georgian as heir to the gifts and graces of the lamented Grady."

President Cleveland, impressed by these comments and by the subject of the speech, has specifically requested that a capy be sent to him as soon as it is published by the societies of the university.

With these latest and most illustrious laurels, John Temple Graves, of Georgii, may safely feel that his fame is national, and that his place among American orators is lefty and assured.

THE GRANT HOUSE

Hotel That Is Steadily Growing in Popula

One of the handsomest and nobbies little hotels in Atlanta is the Grant house at 190 Whitehall street. It has been renoded newly painted and handsomely furnished, and is now one of the most delightful and and is now one of the most delightful and convenient hotels in the city. Situated as it is in the heart of the most fashbnable part of Whitehall street, it is jut the place that gentlemen and ladies would select as a place of residence. Mr. N. N. Archer, the proprietress, is one of the most successful managers in the state, at is a lady of culture and refinement. He hotel has always been noted for its firs class features, but it is better and more deirable now than ever before. It not only as all the conveniences of a hotel, but coubines therewith the delightful element of comfortable home.

fortable home.

The parlors and sitting rooms are furnished luxuriously and the bed chambrs are perfectly comfortable with large windows that look down upon a beautiful roof garden. The district rooms are the controlled to the c that look down upon a beautiful roff gar-den. The dining room is also large and airy and a splendid force of servats re-spond to every wish of the guests. The table fare is simply unsurpassed, emracing every luxury that the market afford. Mr. A. B. Walker, the genial manager, is tire-less in his efforts to pelase guests, and to his indefatigable energy is largely ue the success of the Grant house. Transients and families seeking a desirable treeste and families seeking a desirable pace to stop will be pleased with this hotel.

"Lean of a Lover" and "A Quiet Family." "Lean of a Lover" and "A Quiet Pauly,"
will be presented at DeGive's oper house
Thursday night, the 22d, by the John McCullough Dramatic Association, for the benefit
of the Hebernian Riffes. A rare reat is
promised to lovers of good comedy on this
occasion and as this is the eighth appearance
of the McCulloughs it goes to profe that
their efforts have met with success. As the
performance is for the benefit of the Riffes
that alone should secure a crowded house,
Tickets can be had of any member of the
Riffes and can be reserved at Millet's book
store without extra charge. The Mccullough
is composed of the best talent in the
city.

"LOAN OF A LOVER."

OLD TIMERS.

Atlanta Newspaper Men Twenty-Five Years Ago.

SEVERAL BRIGHT AND BRAINY WRITERS.

The Journalists Who Shaped Public Opinion in the Reconstruction Days, When Georgia Was a Military District.

Atlanta journalism in 1868 was anything

The Intelligencer was the leading daily. It was an old newspaper. During the siege it had never missed an issue, although to wards the last when most of its equipment had been shipped southward, it was forced

to print a very small sheet.

Major John H. Steele, the editor of The Intelligencer, was one of the ablest of our old-time editors. He had been assistant secretary of war, and was a political encyclopedia. He was a man of culture, and his style was always scholarly and polished. At that time, however, the major was hand-icapped by age and ill health. His mind was clear and his remarkable memory showed no signs of failing, but he was physically unable to do the work of his younger days. When the veteran editor was at his best

he had few equals, and his double-leaded ed itorials were quoted from one end of the state to the other. Major Steele was assisted by Mr. Sam P. Ivins, a well known newspaper man from East Tennessee, who sojourned in Atlanta during the reconstruction period. He was a good all-round journalist, and his work was highly appreciated by his employers and the public

The city editor of The Intelligencer was Captain Evan P. Howell, whose bright and dashing local articles in that era of sensations have not been forgotten by our older readers. The captain's thorough knowledge of men and affairs made him a valuable member of The Intelligencer's staff, but the attractions of law and politics soon lured him away, and his full development as a journalist came a few years later.

The New Era, started as a democratic paper shortly after the war, pursued an eccentric course under the editorship of Dr. Samuel Bard. It supported the reconstruction bills, and was gradually transformed into a republican organ.

Dr. Bard had to defy public opinion, and was a difficult matter for him to avoid getting into personal encounters. He was very genial, and was a capital story-teller, when his angry democratic readers began to threaten violence he never failed to restore good humor with his jokes and anecdotes.

The doctor's boldness and his personal magnetism enabled him to hold his own where a man of less tact would have failed. When popular excitement was at its height he was a stalwart republican, and yet his comradeship with the federal officers and the carpet-baggers did not alienate many democrats, who remained on intimate terms

of friendship with him. Bard's right hand man and city was Mr. A. R. Watson, a graceful writer and a gifted poet. Watson was a democrat and there was not a more popular news-paper man in the state. After his death the Georgia Press Association started movement to bring out his poems in a handsome volume, but the scrapbook containing the material mysteriously disappeared, and the project had to be abandoned.

The Opinion; an evening newspaper, at that time, was edited by Colonel W. L. Scruggs. Colonel E. Y. Clarke was the city editor. It was a bright and newsy paper, but was too independent in politics to suit the times, and suspended shortly before The Constitution was started.

In the summer of 1868, when The Constitution began its career, the republican constitutional convention had finished its work and the legislature was about to convene The election of Governor Bullock and the fact that the legislature contained about thirty negro members had exasperated the people, and even the removal of the state capitol from Milledgeville to Atlanta did not pacify them. The temper of the times was ilustrated in the utterances of Benjami H. Hill, who in his speeches, denounced the republicans as "hell born rioters in sacred things," and "whited sepulchres," worthy of the respect of any ani-mal, dog or man." The whole state was

in a ferment, and Atlanta was boiling over. Colonel Carey W. Styles, The Constitu tion's editor, did not come to pour out oil upon the troubled waters. He had a fiery tempter, and was not afraid of any living thing, man or beast or devil. His editorials and speeches against republican rule were the bitterest and most violent ever known

in Georgia. On The Constitution's staff were two men of genius-Mr. J. R. Barrick, the poet, and Dr. Charles Pickney, a scholarly tleman, of fine literary tastes. city department was presided over by that

tireless worker, Mr. W. G. Whidby. The new paper forged ahead rapidly and in a short time it led its contempor aries. It was brilliant, enterprising and aggressive, and steadily improved. In the course of a few months Editor Styles retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Barrick, whose death in the course of a year or s caused Colonel I. W. Avery to come Atlanta and take the vacant chair.

The Constitution's success started a new paper craze, and it was not long before The New Era changed hands and was placed under the managing editorship Colonel Scruggs who conducted it with such signal ability that he was called into the diplomatic service, where he distinruished himself for about twenty years The Sun was started with the Hor innatus Peeples as chief editor; A. R. Watson, editorial writer, and Mr. Moran, city editor. Dr. Samue Bard came to the front with The True Georgian, and Mr. Charles W. Hubner aided him in brightening its pages.

Henry W. Grady becatne a contributo to The Constitution in its early days. Alex St. Clair Abrams was here as New York Herald's correspondent. Bill Moore, now of The Augusta Evening News, was doing capital local work on The Sun. The Atlanta newspapers twenty-five

and even twenty years ago, were ran or more of a sentimental than a business schedule. They were too public spirited and accommodating to make money cr print all the news. The merchants subscribed for all the

apers, advertised in all of them, and load ed the editors and reporters with presents A newspaper man could hardly induce a merchant to accept payment for a suit of clothes, a cane or a box of cigars. Our city editor who lived out of town never went to the train to go home without firs shipping a dray load of his presents.

The newspapers were very clever and conservative in all things except politics. A

murder was generally written up in a brief paragraph deploring the unfortunate occurrence and giving the slayer and his victim a certificate of character. Scandals never got into print. In point of fact, Atlanta had very few of them in the sixties and early in the seventies. But when any sensation of a very delicate nature occurred not a line about it appeared in any murder was generally written up in

umns with what suited them, and some of their matter would make very queer reading now. For instance, Major Steele wrote an editorial on Jefferson's birthday, in which the main points were that a popular Atlanta liquor merchant was born on the same day of the month and was an uncompromising Jeffersonian democrat. At another time Alexander H. Stephens, who succeeded Judge Peeples as editor of The Sun, wrote an editorial returning thanks for a box of cigars, and concluding with the statement that he preferred a pipe.

These things provoke a smile, but the newspaper enen who did their work in such a free and easy fashion knew what suited their readers, and with the progress of Atlanta they kept abreast of the new conditions. Some of the older journalists who are now dead, or out of the profession, were splendidly equipped for political and literary work.

were splendidly equipped for political and literary work.

The scope of this article does not embrace many newspapers and editors who flourished here in the past. The writer has endeavored to recall a few of the more prominent journalists who were on deck a quarter of a century ago. To go back of that time or to come down to a later date would bring in scores of names that will readily occur to the average reader.

In twenty-five years the Atlanta newspaper has made wonderful progress. Twenty-five years hence it will have a still more interesting story to tell. It proposes to make itself an epitome of Atlanta's busy life, as well as a daily history of the world!

Wallace P. Reed. A CHARMING RECEPTION.

The Young Ladies of Lucy Cobb Delightfully Entertain Their Friends. The Lucy Cobb Institute never presented a more charming appearance than on the occasion of the reception, given last Wednesday night by the senior class and past

graduates, to their friends.

This annual reception is the social feature of the year, that is looked forward to with the greatest eigeness by the young people, and it is a fit climax to the commer

and it is a nt chinax to the commencement exercises.

It is delightful to witness the interest which both principal and teachers take in making this occasion one of pleasure to their pupils, and it was under their supervision and magic touch, that this lovely home assumed its charming appearance on the night of the recentlen.

of the reception.

The Lucy Cobb Institute is so arranged The Lucy, Cobb Institute is so arranged as to be especially adapted to entertaining. The large spacious hall was decorated most elaborately; white and pink roses, ferns and smilax predominating. To the right as you enter, is the beautiful parlor whose walls are covered with works of art, needing noth ing even from nature to add to its charms

ing even from nature to add to its charms, the most elegant paintings, perfect gems of art, each one having some special attraction, adorn the walls, and were the gift of the lamented Seney.

Handsome portiers separate this room from the library, one of the most attractive rooms in the building. This large room, and the sitting room on the left of the hall and opposite the parlor, were exquisitely decorated, great bowls of snowy magnolias and daisies were placed on tamagnolias and daisies were placed on ta-bles, and ferus and roses added to the

The committee appointed by the class as a special committe of reception, which com-prised eight young ladies and eight young a special committe of reception, which comprised eight young ladies and eight young gentlemen, surrounded by the seniors and past graduates received their friends in the parlor. The young ladies were assisted by two of their teachers who were especially invited for this occasion, Miss Moore and Miss Tomlin. The young ladies were Misses Teene Freeman, Athens; Lula Slaton, Atlanta; Ellen Hillyer, Atlanta; Susie Hunt, Columbus; Alline Walker, Monroe; Callie Windsor, Americus. The young gentlemen were Messrs. Audley Morton, Athens; E. W. Charbonnier, Athens; Ned Hodgson, Athens; Ned Yow, Avalon; Charley Nesbit, Macon; George Hillyer, Atlanta; Wallace Bacon, Albany.

The guests were most graciously received and introduced, and the perfect ease with which the young ladies did the honors of the evening was sufficient proof of the culture and refinement with which they had been surrounded in their home life at the institute.

It would be impossible to dwell upon the costumes worn, and where there was so much levilness; it would be hard to point

costumes worn, and where there was so much lovliness it would be hard to point out singly one from the group to give the out singly one from the group to give the preference. In looking on the scene it was as looking at a garden of flowers. God never created a flower that did not have some beauty, from the modest violet to the gorgeous rose, and every wild flower of the field holds its charm. So this lovely group of girls had each some beauty of face or soul that attracts and makes the heart go out in love and admiration for them.

We are loath to leave this vision of fairy land and descend to the mundane sphere, but a peep into the supper room will prove that the practical had been united with the

This room was a vision of leveliness The walls were most artistically draped in soft mull of a delicate rose shade, throwing the most exquisite coloring over the entire room. Opposite the entrance, on an ele-vated platform and just under a life-size portrait of the beloved and lamented Gen-eral Thomas R. R. Cobb, were banked from the floor to the picture, a most gor-geous array of elegant rose-colored hydran-yeas, potted plants of luxurious growth, the yeas, potted plants of luxurious growth, the effect was beyond description, the rose-colored drapery on one side with the bank of pink hydrangeas opposite. On an easel, draped in pink near by, was a large crayon portrait of Dr. A. A. Lipscombe and his lovely grandchild, Blanche—a picture where youth and age blended most attractively. At each end of the room were two long tables, the decorations being all in white and gold. On one was an elegant center piece embroidered in gold, on which rested a large mirrow, and on it, a very large a large mirrow, and on it, a very large vase in the form of a golen swan. The was filled with golden lilies, yellow daisie and the golden honeysuckle. The way of the golden honeysuckle. the golden honeysuckle seemed to be placid waters, and swan seemed to be gliding over placid waters, and around were many smaller swans, sporting on this miniature lake. Golden candelebras with white wax candles were on every corner of the table. Silver baskets filled with snowy cakes, large, beautifully ornamented cakes; cut glass bowls filled with golden bananas and luscious peaches and plums were added to enhance the beauty of these elegant tables. In the center of the other long table, whose decorations were similar to the one just described, was a handsome, large bowl of royal Worcester china filled with the same golden lilies resting on a mirror and golden center piece.

In the center of the room around a pyramid formed of grasses, ferns and variegated hydrangeas were three small tables on

which elegant bowls filled with lemon iced tea were placed; innumerable small tables of antique oak, each one having an embroidered center piece on which were placed vases of choicest flowers, were scattered over the room. On four small tables in the background were placed handsome standing lamps, with shades of yellow silk, the mellow light blending with the brighter glow from the electric lights, from each of which were suspended half wreaths of roses, some golden, others crimson and others white. When added to this were the handsome pictures that adorned the walls and the still more beautiful living pictures of the young girls in their reception dresses, which elegant bowls filled with lea the still more beautiful fiving pictures of the young girls in their reception dresses, one can scarcely realize the lovely scene. The most delicious ices were served; in creams were vanilla, strawberry and choc-

creams were vanilla, strawberry and chocolate; the ices were orange, pineapple and lemon, and many other dainty refreshments too numerous to mention and to which the guests lid ample justice.

The roung ladies of the class of 1893 may be congratulated upon the success of one of the most elegant receptions ever given at the Lucy Cobb, and I am sure every gu.st departed with feelings of regret and many wishes for the future happiness of their young friends. As a guest myself, I not only express my pleasure on the occasion, but feel sure the beautiful scene will ever remain daguerreotyped upon my memory. in daguerreotyped upon my m

The Kansas City Journal.
ow at Medford, Pa., chargand disorganized it. This
sa is not going to be all on

AULD LANG SYNE.

The Old Veterans of the Local Staff Look Backward.

A FEW OF THE BOYS WHO WERE HERE

Some Are Dead, One Is Dying, Others Are Prosperous, More Are Broke, but the Living Are Still Bohemians.

I have been an active worker on the re-portorial staff of The Constitution for four teen years, and during that time I have see many changes in that body. Well do I remember the first day I cam

Sam Small was then the leading lo writer of the paper, combining with local work he did frequent and hurried to the national capital and to other po where news of interest was centering the purpose of sending out some of thes tertaining and interesting specials whi has made Small's name a feature in the h tory of Georgia journalism. Henry Rich ardson, who has since made the name being one of the brightest of the many respondents who ever gathered at the tional capital, was then city editor of paper, but most of his work was given brightening the pages of The Constitu with his facile pen, rather than using the blue pencil on the copy of those who w

on The Constitution.

working under him.
W. G. Whidby was then the all-round man of the crowd. Whidby was a vet at that day in reportorial work, and we one of the best men 1 have ever encountered. He had a nose sharp for news a a pair of legs ready to run it down quicking the could size the value of a story as went after it, and it took him less time t accumulate the facts than any one I har ever known. He was quick and active and some of the best descriptive work ere read in The Constitution came from of Whidby, whose handwriting was and unsightly as that of Greely or Mr. Lumpkin, who joined The Conwith its first issue, was then the certice, and it is known that every his criticisms were written twenty before the show reached the town, all of the oid theater-goers will recpiacid, quiet, smooth-shaved face wh seen every night in the dress circle at Give's. Night after night that same was in the same place, and night night the same criticism came from his for the paper the next morning. Ste tell, now a job printer and a direct Atlanta Baseball Club, with mun pirations which have often been black to the the police work and the street corner

That was the reportorial force when came on The Constitution. None of them are here now. Mr. Lu-kin is dead, and gone to his last rest. S Small is making money out of his cure and his cratorical ability. Richardson is now managing editor Evening Journal, Mr. Whidby is h chickens and marketing eggs every da his suburban farm near Decatur, Steve Postell is dropping into the b pool all he is making out of his luc

printing shop.
Since the day I joined that body I ha seen many strangers on the reportorial for of The Constitution. I have seen the come and go, and I have seen them die a helped to bury them, and I am here yet

tell the story.

The first change that came was when J siah Carter, now managing editor of Ti Herald, left his case in the old Post-Appe About this time a difference are Postell and The Constitution of litical question and Steve left Sam Small then did the same t Sam Small then did the same thing, at up his time and his energy to canvassing state during the Colquitt-Norwood paign. Henry Richardson was then to Washington to succeed Small, and work of the city department was lef Mr., Carter's shoulders and mine. Jut this time Mr. Grady bought his interest The Constitution, and it did not take very long to shake up things generally, first step was to secure a competent first step was to secure a competent an able night editor. This he found in the person and brain of Mr. Erastus Brainard

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then of The Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Brainard came to Atlanta, and is spired by the full authority given him b.

Mr. Grady, put The Constitution in the swim. His first step was to take Mr. Mean away from the foremashing and many control of the swim. him his assistant night editor, quickly developed a great ability work, and under the direction of work, and pinder the direction of Mr. and rapidly arose to the position of t special writer in the state. Mr. Hem who had been proofreader for year made foreman, and Mr. Carter was practically in charge of the city depar With Mr. Grady's brain to direct human machinery which Mr. Brain so well organized, the news feature paper became the finest in the south at The Constitution attained a higher degree

than ever before.

Mr. Brainard. after a year's with The Constitution, founded the noon Star, which had a brilliant run months, and then a pompous funeral to the graveyard of Atlanta journalism.

Mr. Moran succeeded Mr. Brainard a night editor, and for years did that work is

the most satisfactory manner ployers and in the most entertin the reading public. With increa the reading public. With increas his special work grew broader frequent, until today he is reco the best special man in the south same time Mr. Carter was maditor in fact, and he drew about Brannan, R. M. Chesshire and Ston. With these three men I work Carter for years, all the time seene of them on any anyther can. one of them go and another co his place, while I alone of the lo

his place, while I alone of the lot re As fast as a vacancy occurred the an application for the position. Chessire, I. E. Orchard, A. I. B. Charles Deane Hughes, Mon Folsom, Glen Waters, Ed Durant. Small, Bridges Smith, Neal Will Dilworth Choate, who afterward himself famous in the Carlyle Hard der case and the Nargons Lage of himself famous in the Carlyle Hader case and the Norcross-Loge case; Fred Lewis, now of Sava Rosenfeld, Lee Langley, L. Loft Intosh Ward, who is now dying York city; JoJhn Locke Martin, I phy. Chick Niles, Henry Grady, Ju Grady, Paul Bleckley, now doing p The Herald; Howard Williams, Wistaff whose cheath focuses are staff, whose ghastly features are seen on the streets of Detroit, and or have come and gone wi During this time, and whi

these men, I have had no less to editors over me, and with every my relations have been of the character. First there was or resigned to take the pad and and who was succeeded by Hen son. Then Richardson resigned to Washington and Mr. Carter the chair. Mr. Carter left Th the chair. Mr. Carter left The clion to assume editorial managemen Journal, and was succeeded by Mr. is now night editor. Mr. Ohl was so by Mr. Moran, who now most ac and ably fills the chair, having un Mr. Frank Weldon, Mr. Remson ford, Mr. L. L. Knight, Mr. Rolamson, Mr. Julian Harris and With all of these men I have been timately associated, one day workins side with them as reporter, and manext day working over them as acteditor, and I have yet to find a fathe work or manly conduct of either the state of the state o the work or manly conduct They are all devoted to the owners and work industrious ously day and night for th

ously day and night for the benefit who are paying them. They are a to undertake any assignment and them ever fail to make a clean americ of the work intrusted to the No city editor ever had a more didevoted corns of reporters under on him than Mr. Moran. He treats the kindest manner, more as associated to the supportion of the second s

E. C. BRUFFET.

Veterans of the Local Staff Look Backward.

OF THE BOYS WHO WERE HERE

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work and the street corner talk, so the reportorial force when I her Constitution. The Constitution of the narketing eggs every day from farm near Decatur, while is dropping into the baseball making out of his lucrative

ay I joined that body I have trangers on the reportorial force ustitution. I have seen them, and I have seen them die and

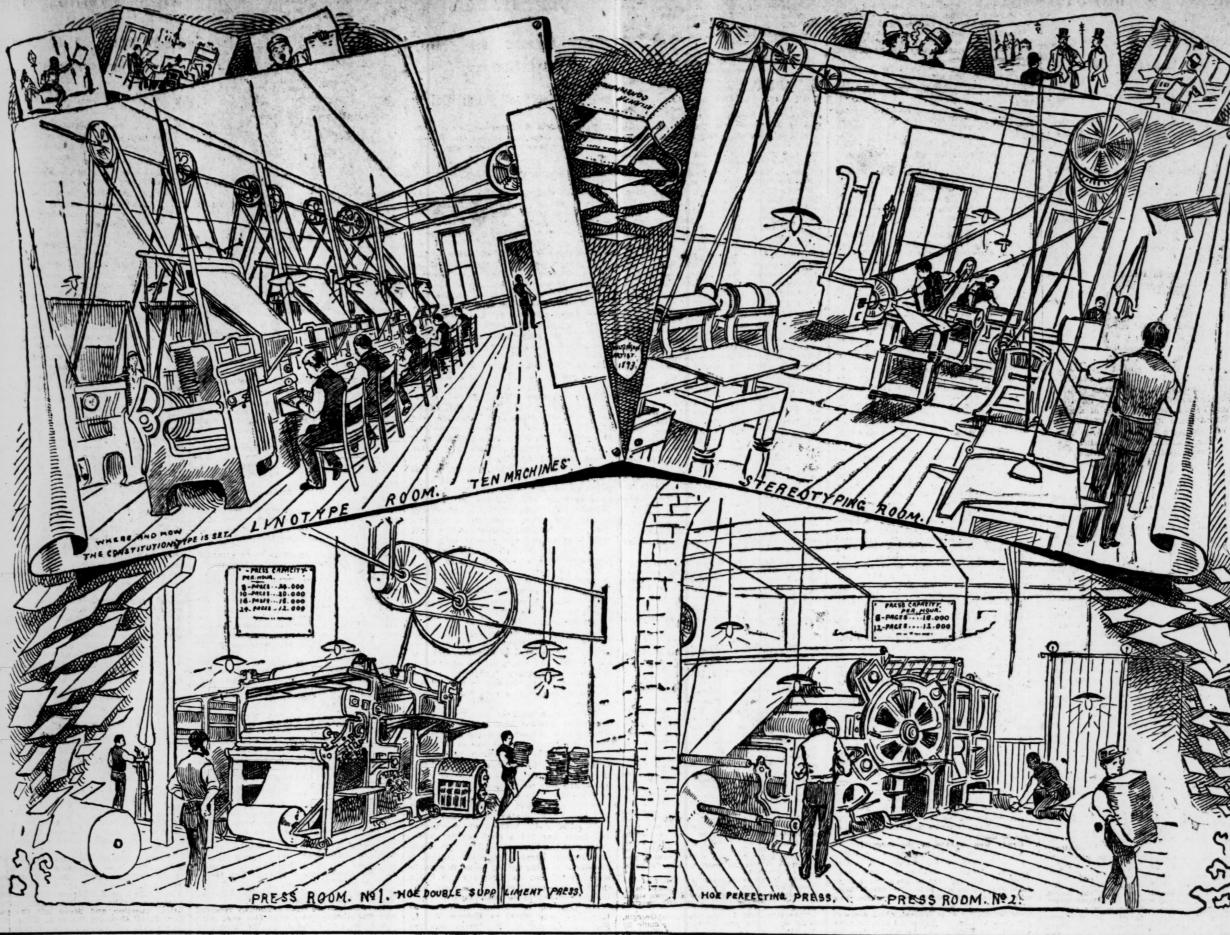
change that came was when Jorth is case in the old Post-Appeal
joined me in the reportorial work.
time a difference arose between
d The Constitution on some postion and Steve left the paper.
I then did the same thing, giving
and his energy to canvassing the
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ogton to succeed Small, and the
he city department was left on
r's shoulders and mine. Just at
Mr. Grady bought his interest in
titution, and it did not take him
to shake up things generally. His tiution, and it did not take him to shake up things generally. His was to secure a competent and teditor. This he found in the d brain of Mr. Erastus Brainard, he Philadelphia Press, timard came to Atlanta, and interest full authority given him by

hard came to Atlanta, and inhe full authority given him by
put The Constitution in the
first step was to take Mr. Mofrom the foremanship and mak
istant night editor. Mr. Moran
eloped a great ability for special
nder the direction of Mr. Brainarose to the position of the best
er in the state. Mr. Henderson,
was referreder for years, was idly arose to the position of the best writer in the state. Mr. Henderson, d been proofreader for years, was oreman, and Mr. Carter was placed lly in charge of the city department. Ir. Grady's brain to direct, the machinery which Mr. Brainard had organized, the news feature of the ecame the finest in the south and astitution attained a higher degree at hefere

secame-the finest in the south and astitution attained a higher degree for before. Stainard, after a year's connection to Constitution, founded the after ar, which had a brilliant run of six and then a pompous funeral to the right of Atlanta journalism. Moran succeeded Mr. Brainard as its satisfactory manner to his emand in the most entertining way to ling public. With increased powers rial work grew broader and more t, until today he is recognized as special man in the south. At the me Mr. Carter was made city edfact, and he drew about him Miks h. R. M. Chesshire and Smith Clayvith these three men I worked under for years, all the time seeing some them go and another coming to fill while I alone of the lot remained. St as a vacancy occurred there was lication for the position. R. M. J. E. Orchard, A. I. Brannan, Deane Hughes, Montgomers Glen Waters, Ed Durant, Frank Bridges Smith, Neal Willingham, the Choate, who afterwards made famous in the Carlyle Harris mare and the Norcross-Loge dynamite and the Norcross-Loge dynamic ed Lewis, now of Savannah; S. 14, Lee Langley, L. Lofton, MacVard, who is now dying in New Yard, Who is now dying you New Yard, Who is no the streets of Detroit, and Alf Hare come and gone with many others, g this time, and while working with en. I have had no less than five city over me, and with every one of them tions have been of the most pleasant. First there was oe Carter, who to take the pad and pencil again, o was succeeded by Henry Richard-hen Richardson resigned to go back hington and Mr. Carter again took it. Mr. Carter left The Constitues with the control of the and was succeeded by Mr. Ohl, who hight editor. Mr. Ohl was succeeded Marsa, who now most acceptably control of the co

and was succeeded by Mr. Ohl, who night editor. Mr. Ohl was succeeded Moran, who now most acceptably fills the chair, having under him ank Weldon. Mr. Remson Crawr. L. L. Knight. Mr. Robert Admr. Julian Harris and myself. I of these men I have been most in assaciated, one day working side by the mas reporter, and maybe the working over them as acting city and I have yet to find a fault with rk or manly conduct of either one. The standard work industriously and assidany and night for the benefit of those paying them. They are all willing retake any assignment and none of ver fail to make a clean and careful of the work intrusted to them. They dit or ever had a more diligent or corns of reporters under or around in Mr. Moran. He treats them in lest manner, more as associates than nates. E. C. BRUFFEY.

LANG



MAKING A PAPER.

Like the Brook, the Work Runs on Forever, with Never a Stop.

THE GREAT MYSTERY OF MYSTERIES,

But Method Governs in Every Department-The News Gatherers Are Busiest When the Readers Sleep.

St. Peter-Well, sir, what claim have you on a celestial abode?

Applicant—I never tried to show an editor

how to run his paper— St. Peter (calling)—Front! One solid gold halo for the gentleman! Step right up to your place, my dear sir! He deserves the halo if our friend, th

paragraphist, is to be believed-for the name of the man who has tried to show an editor how to run his paper, and who, is his own mind, knows it all, is legion. I is my province not to show how it should run but to tell -in as succinct a man ner as possible how it is run-how a great newspaper is made. The Constitution is text, and I feel certain that the hundreds of thousands of people who know and love The Constitution will be interest ed in hearing the story of the making of each issue.

While there is not a moment during the twenty-four hours of the day that the office of a great newspaper does not present paper may probably be said to begin when managing editor rolls back the top o his desk at 9 o'clock in the morning. Be fore that for many hours there have been nen and boys at work in all parts of th building. But they are at work upon the paper just issued. The paper of the next day is that upon which work is just about to begin.

The managing editor-and, by the way, the title in the case of 'The Constitution s much more comprehensive than on mos erge papers, in that through the confidence the editor-in-chief the managing edito for the most part exercises both func-tions—arrives at 9 o'clock in the morning. His office is at the top of the building, and he has around him the mem bers of his editorial staft. First comes a sultation with the editorial writers, in which he makes suggestions and outlines the day's work for them. To one it is the cancial question; to another some live of Georgia and Atlanta, Still another is given some political subject other than the financial question, which question is just now absorbing the greater part of tention of the editorial world. Still anothe which may be properly termed a "general editorial. Two or three special writers are called in and are given the outlines of important stories lead to the outlines of important stories are stories and the outlines of important stories are stories are stories are stories and the outlines of important stories are stories-local or general.

ust issued, selects what he wants for The Weekly Constitution, indicates what part of that morning's issue should be in the weekly, what should be condensed and what should be elaborated upon, and indicates any special features for the weekly edition which he wants prepared.

After an hour or two spent with his mail, which is at all times heavy, the city editor arrives and is called into consultation. The different local features of the

paper just issued are discussed, and the managing editor makes his criticism of the work of the local staff and gives the outline of any special features which he desires worked up for the paper in hand.

It is nearly noon. On the top floor the editorial writers are hard at work. The fifth floor now begins to present a busy scene. The members of the local force are arriving. They meet in the office of the city editor, and each is alloted by that official his day's work. The city work is divided into departments. That is, most of the men on the local staff have certain "runs." as they term them, which they are expected to watch for routine news and anything which may develop. One man, for instance, has the statehouse; another as the city hall, another the government building, another the police department, another the railroads or hotels, another what is termed "Alabama street" or the business nterests of the city, another is given special charge of the suburbs, and so on. In addition to this routine work, each man is riven special assignments on the local force. On The Constitution there are several local men who work on special assignments solely, that is, who have no routine work After receiving their assignments the mem bers of the local force sally forth to begin their day's labors.

All the afternoon both the fifth and sixth

floors are centers of activity. In addition to the local rooms the fifth floor contain the linotype room, with the foreman's of-fice, and during the afternoon the linotype operators, while they have no work to do are usually on hand for a short time. All the men on the editorial floor as

hard at work during the afternoon. By o'clock the greater part of the editorial matter is in the hands of the managing editor. He has in the mean time devoted an hour or two to callers who are, as a rule, leading men from all parts of th state, and many, of course, from other states. He has dictated an editorial, which is the leader for the next day or has contri buted to other departments of the paper natter which has come under his He runs carefully over all leading exchanges, state and national, and arrange

by telegraphic communication with the pa pers correspondents for the special new reports of such interesting news events as are to be watched, whether they be in Geor gia or California. In this manner the paper for the next day is outlined. He revises the editorial copy, which is turned in to him, and by 6 o'clock the work of the top floor—the "heaven" of the young reporter—is finished.

The night editor arrives somewhere be-tween 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and has his consultation with the managing editor. In this all the features of the pape are outlined fully to him by his superio officer. Then he takes up the reins where the managing editor left, off. He is the man in charge from that time until the paper goes to press. Everything that goes

into the paper goes through his hands.

Above and beyond all these the presiding genius of the establishment is the presiden of the company, who is also the editor-in chief. His office is on the fourth floo where the directors of the company gathe to handle the big affairs which come before them. After that he divides his time be-tween the office of the managing editor and the business manager.

By 6 o'clock the members of the

By 6 o'clock the members of the local force are at work pounding out their stuff on the Remingtons, with which each man is provided. The foreman of the linotype room and his men begin to arrive. The Constitution's special telegraph operator

comes in—the man who handles the service of the special wire connecting directly through Nashville with Chicago. The Constitution's telegraphic service, it may be said in passing, is not excelled by that of any newspaper in the country. By this wire is received

try. By this wire is received in full what is known as the Western Associated Press Report, which covers, in the fullest detail, all the news of the The operator has a corner to himself, where he sits and, upon a typewriter, transcribes the news as it It requires a very expert man to handle this report. The matter is sent in a very abreviated form, and has to be filled out by the receiver. From 6 o'clock until 3 clock in the morning he sits at his me chine, writing as fast as he knows how. But this in only a part of The Constitu-tion's telegraphic report. From every part

of Georgia, from every news center in the south and from all the large cities of the country comes special telegrams. One wire is kept busy most of the time from Washngton. The Washington correspondent has received his instructions by wire from the managing editor during the day. His reports are confined to matters of special interest-to what might be termed the special events of the day-and matter local to Georgia and the other southern states which comprise The Constitution's special territory. New York, Boston, Phila lelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Denver, San Francisco, Omaha and al the principal news centers of the norther and western states furnish through specia correspondents a large amount of news to TheConstitution. Then, in the southern states, Richmond, Norfolk, Raleigh, Char-Abbeville, Pensacola, Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham, Selma, Anniston, Huntsville, Tuscaloosa, Jackson, Meridian, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Galveston, Houston, Fort Worth, Dallas, Little Rock, Memphis Nashville, Chattanooga, Bristol, Louisville, Lexington. These are a few of the new centers in the southern states from which specials of greater or less length are re-ceived almost every night. Of course, in quantity, the amount re

ceived from the Georgia correspondents equals, perhaps, that received from all of the outside-of-the-state correspondents put together. In every county in the state, in every town, large and small, The Constitution has a bright, live man looking after its interests. The larger cities send in a its interests. The larger cities send in a great deal of matter each night. Macon, Savannah, Augusta, Athens, Columbus, Rome, Americas, Dalton, Albany, Brunswick, Thomasville—in each of these cities and in two hundred or more towns and villages The Constitution's correspondent has been at work during the day recogning what live important news day preparing what live, important news he may have; perhaps he has gone miles through the country after a sensation, or may have received special instructions fro naging editor for some story. By 6 o'clock, most of them have their matter ready and filed in their local telegraph offices. This special matter is handled directly by the night editor.

his arrival is to determine the size the paper shall be. This he does by finding out the number of columns of advertisements in, and just how much matter may be expected from the different departments. It is either an eight-page six-column, eight-page even-column, ten-page six-column, twelv seven-column, ten-page six-column, twelve-page six, or twelve-page seven—or, if it is a special edition twenty, twenty-four, or whatever number of pages may be neces-sary to carry the matter in hand. For the first few hours of the night,

One of the first acts of the night editor on

local matter is given the run of the hook. All of the local men have been hard at work, and as quickly as their matter is finished it is handed to the city editor. The city editor is directly responsible for everything in a news line in Atlanta, in the suburbs and in Fulton county, and his men are in constant consultation with him, he directing all their work. Any big sensation in the state is, as a rule, covered by a special member of the local staff, sent out by the managing editor.

By 9 or 10 o'clock the hulk of matter is in. As fast as copy is received by the light editor, it is sent, revised by him, to the foreman of the linotype or composing room, who strings it on hooks for the linotype men. These keep constantly at work from 7 until 11 o'clock, which s the lunch hour, and then on unti the mitter for the paper is up.

The linetype room is the most attractive place n the building for visitors. The Con stituthn was the first paper in the south to us the Mergenthaler machines, and from he start, they have been remarkably successful in their work. Every vistor who omes into the building at night wants to se the wonderful machines which casts the tpe of the paper. Visitors are welcome and are shown through the room by the freman or by some one whom he designates to explain the intricacies of the wondoerfil machinery. This mechanical part of geting out a paper must interest every body. As the name of the machine indi cates it casts a "line of type." I cannot be exected to go into a detailed description of the machine or its work, for I don't begin t understand it all myself; but I do know that these lines of type are carried awajas soon as a stick full is set to what, in nwspaper parlance, is known as the "dum," and there are turned over to the tende mercies of the galley boy. As the head are set and put in their proper place-thus completing the articles-the galle is lifted to an automatic brush whos swift revolutions brush off all the cuttigs which stick to the lines. Then the alley is proved and the proof goes to the roof reader, who reads it carefully and urns the corrected sheet over to the 'ring' man. The corrections are made by the ran who set the matter. An error or a linemakes it necessary to write the whole line wer. When the corrected lines have been written the ring man replaces the old lines by the new ones and takes the galley as corected to the forms. There it is delivered into the hands of the "make-up" and his assistants who place it in the forms, and as fas as the forms are filled and justified they se locked and turned over to the ster eotypig room. The steetyper casts his plates two plates of each page and puts them in the elevator running to the base ment where they are placed on the great Hoe pess, the equal of any in the world, and ala given word the great wheels move and the paper becomes a reality.

But I am ahead of my story. By midnight ill the local, except such as may deyelop ifter that hour, is in and the decks have ben cleared for the telegraphic news. The lesed wire is hard at work and as fast as theoperator takes it off he turns it over to the news editor, who in turn edits it and sends t in to the night editor. The matter is triumed to as nearly as possible fit the space, for there is always more than enough to fill, and it is the night editor's province to saywhat shall go and what shall not.

By o'clock the city editor has finished and he gone home, leaving matters in charge of the assistant city editor, who, with the reporter at the office and one at police headquarters, wait for any emergencies that might turn up. The news has all gone is to the foreman and the night editor. devotes his attention to rushing the forms to the sterotyper.

During the winter, when it was necessary

to make a full paper by midnight—that is, to get the last form to the sterotyper at that hour—in order to catch early mails, the rush was tremendous and it, of course, necessitated a great strain on all departments. Now the mails are easier, the first one going out at 4 o'clock. This necessitates a shutting down, so far as giving out matter is concerned, at about 3 o'clock. This late matter is rushed in order to fill the last form a few minutes before 4 o'clock. The process of stereotyping is another very interesting feature of the mechanical

work on the paper. Here are employed six or eight men. From the stereotyper, as has been said, the plates go to the press room. As fast as the great press, with its capacity of 20,000 an hour, can turn out the papers they are turned over to the chiefs of the circulation departments—the head of the mailing department and the city distribu-tion manager. In each of these depart-ments are employed a large number of men and boys, and the way they work is a holy caution. At the earliest possible moment the carrier boys are put on their routes, the mails, of course, being given the preference, as the mails, like death and taxes, wait for

When the route boys are out and the news boys supplied the circulation department is through and the work of the business office begins. The rear office is that of the business manager. Adjoining his office is that of the manager of the advertising department, with his stenographers and clerks. The front office is in charge of the assistant business manager, who is the man that at tends to the details of this most important of all the departments. In this office are the head bookkeeper, the cashier, the manager of the city delivery, the collection de partment, the men in charge of the mailing ists, and, in fact, all the functionaries of the financial end of the establishment. A thou-sand important matters come up in the bus ness office during the day and are atte to by the husiness manager and his assistants. It is here that the most important work of handling the money of the establishment is attended to, but as handling money is a thing of which the men on the editorial floor of a newspaper know very little, I cannot be expected to give here any details of the work and ways of the busines What I have said has had reference en-

tirely to The Daily Constitution. I have told how a great daily is gotten out. The fourth floor of The Constitution building is devoted to The Weekly Constitution—the great right arm of the daily. The Weekly Constitution is entirely distinct from the of the managing editor. The manager of the weekly department has several offices on the fourth floor and a large number of assistants busy all the time attending to the details of the great mailing list of nearly two hundred thousand names of the weekly edition. It is also his duty to superintend the work of the vast army of agents, nearly 10,000 in number, who are scattered all over the union. The manag-ing editor has entire charge of the matter and make-up of that edition. A great deal is also special matter prepared expressly for the weekly alone. The weekly is made up complete early Monday morning, and for

up complete early Monday morning, and for two days the two big presses in the basement are kept busy turning out the best weekly newspaper in America.

I have endeavored to tell, briefly and succinctly, the story of how a great newspaper is made. It would take all of the columns of a paper the size of this one to explain the details of each man's duties—to tell exactly how each officer and employe of The

Constitution spends his day. What I have given is a sketch of the frame work, as it were; it requires over 200 people in The Constitution building—not to mention the thousands outside who contribute their share—to fill in this framework and make the paper the great Constitution that it is



This Is the Name of a Famous Brand of

This is the Name of a Famous Brand of Tobacco.

While everybody is complaining of hard times the Wilson-Seals Company is going right along without saying a word, buying and selling tobacco. It was only yesterday that this enterprising, progressive firm received a car load of the famous brand of "First Fruit" chewing tobacco. There were over 30,000 pounds, and it is said it was the largest shipment ever received by a grocery house in Atlanta. It came from Messrs. W. W. Wood & Co., of Winston, N. C. It is well known that they manufacture high grade tobacco, and wherever sold has a popularity that is second to none.

The Wilson-Seals Company know a good thing wheat they see it and have secured the sole agency for this part of the country. They intend to place it in all retail stores so the people can at once become familiar with its merits. Perhaps no brand has ever had a more successful run than "First Fruit" is now having. Its color its flavor.

with its merits. Perhaps no brand has ever had a more successful run than "First Fruit" is now having. Its color, its flavor and taste commend it to every one who is a lover of the weed. It must be temembered that the Wilson-Seals Company is on of the largest wholesale grocery houses in Georgia, and what they do is done on a big scale. The firm under its new name has not been in business more than a year, yet its record is gratifying alike to the proprietors, as well as to the public generally. They are gentlemen of brains, push and lots of practical common sense. Their office and salesroom is 62 North Broad street.

Bishop Taylor's Appeal.

Bishop William Taylor, of Africa, has ad-ressed the following letter to Secretary of

Bishop William Taylor, of Africa, has addressed the following letter to Secretary of State Gresham:

New York, June 14, 1893.—Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, State Department, Washington, D. C.: Dear Sir—Pardon the liberty I take and allow me to call your attention to the enclosed "Liberian Appeal." You will probably have seen it. Our government bears no legal responsibility for the protection of Liberia, but if we can by moral suasion extend over them a protecting shield against oppression, it would be seemly.

England's hands are tied by the fact that the appropriated about one hundred miles of the northwest coast of Liberia a few years ago. Now that France is laying claim to sevaenty-three miles of their southeast coast, England can't interfere, if so disposed. Other European nations are in the grab game for African territory, so that our government seems to be the only one in position to help Liberia.

I was in Monrovia when the treaty, under which Liberia are expected to give here to see the search of the search

seems to be the only one in position to help Liberia.

I was in Monrovis when the treaty, under which Liberia was expected to give her lvory coast to France, was submitted to the senate. It was within three days of adjournment, and they offered that as a reason for postponement; but they did not directly reject it. Some of the leading men in the government were in favor of signing it rather than risk trouble with France, but a great source of uncertainty as to harmonlous relations was in the fact that France stipulated that if at any time Liberia should dispose of any of her territory, or change her form of government, all the French claims to the Liberian coast would be vitalized; so that France would take, in effect, a mortgage on the whole of the Liberian coast, or at least all of the grain coast, which they now claim, and propose to cede in exchange for the lvory coast.

I mention these facts, not noted in the

and propose to cede in exchange for the lyory coast.

I mention these facts, not noted in the printed document, that you may get the outer boundary lines of the subject. The Liberian government is weak, and cannot protect herself against foreign governments; but the Liberian republic is not a failure, and if pot crushed by foreign invasion, will yet make an honorable score for the possibilities of the negre nationality. As Methodist Episcopal blabop to Africa. I beg you to do what you can for Liberia, but I leave it to your better infigurent as to methods of procedure.

(Signe)

AUGUSTA LEADS,

With Charleston in Second Place in the Race for the Pennant.

ATLANTA AGAIN DEFEATS NASHVILLE

News and Gossip Throughout the League. Memphis Plays Here Next-Na-tional Lesgue Games.

		-	1000		
OLUI	BS	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Augus		46	30	16	.652
Charle		47	30	17	638
Mempl		46	29	17	.630
Savan	nah.	:47	26	21	.553
Atlant		49	27	22	.551
	omery	49	25	24	.510
	rleans		22	25	.468
Birmin	gham	50	23	27	.460
	nooga	51	22	29	.431
Macon		48	19	29	.396
Mobile		47	18	29	.383
Nashvi		50	19	31	.380

The game yesterday between Atlanta and Nashville resulted in a score of 13 to 4 in favor of Atlanta.

Atlanta was shut out the first four in nings of the game and it began to look as if the Nashvilles would win, as at the end of the fourth inning the score stood 2 to 0 in favor of Nashville, but in the fifth Atlanta jumped on Keenan for two singles and a double and these, coupled with two on balls and two errors yielded Atlanta five runs and virtually won the game, as Nashville only made four runs all told.

Jack Keenan was in the box for Nashwille and he did not pitch much of a game as Atlanta made fifteen hits off him and three of these were for home runs. Dewald pitched for Atlanta and pitched a good game, allowing only six scattering hits. He struck out one man and gave three bases on balls. The Nashville team played very well up to the fifth inning, not making an error up to that time, but in that one they made two very bad errors.

The Atlantas played a good game throughout, and if they play the same ball the rest of the season they will come out on

The features of the game were the home runs of Motz, Duffee and Murphy, of At-lanta, and Miller, of Nashville.

The Nashville team clearly demonstrated that they could not hope to play against At-

The game was opened by Ely, who went out from shortstop to first. Newman came up next and hit safely past third. Motz flew out to Miller and Newman was forced out at second by Duffe, retiring the side.

Miller then came up for Nashville and
flew out to Murray. Sommers struck out.

O'Brien hit safe, but was left on first by Laroque's fly out to Duffee.

In the second Conners lined out a two-base hit. He went to third on a wild pitch and the Atlanta fans were confident that and the Atlanta rans were confident that he would score, but Camp struck out and Murray hit to third base and Connors was put out at home plate while he was trying to get there on the play. Murphy flew out to Sommers. Nashville got a man to first on balls after one out, but he died there, set the two following men went out.

as the two following men went out. In the third Dewald and Ely flew out to Miller and Newman went out from short to first. Only three men came up for Nashville in this inning and they went out as

fast as they came.

In the fourth Atlanta could do nothing and Nashville started the fireworks in this way: O'Brien went to first on four balls and Laroque followed him with a single. They were both advanced a base by Bolan's sacrifice. Burke hit safe and O'Brien sacrifice. Burke hit safe and O'Brien scored. Keenan came up next and he also hit safe, scoring Laroque. Selters fouled out to Murphy and Burke was forced out at third by Hoffer, retiring the side. It seemed that Atlanta was only waiting for Nashville to start the run getting, for when they went to bat in the fifth five men

crossed the plate.
Camp took first on balls. Murray hit safe. Murphy hit to shortstop, who threw it to third to try to stop Camp, but he threw wild and ther were three men on bases. Dewald made a single and Camp and Murray scored. Ely took his base on balls. Newman then knocked a two-base hit, scoring Murphy, Dewald and Ely. The next three men

In Nashville's half of the inning Miller catch Miller and then Connors

to Motz, catching Sommers and making a pretty double play.
Atlanta added another run in the sixth inning on a hit by Camp, two bases on

Three men for Nashville flew out.

Atlanta made three more runs in the seventh. Motz came up to the bat first and knocked the ball over the left field fence for a home run. Duffee was up next and he, not to be outdone by Motz, put the ball over the fence in the same place. Connors went out. Camp took his base on balls and Murray hit a single. Murphy flew out to right field and Camp scored. Nashville made two runs this inning on a single by Keenan and a home run by Mil-

Atlanta added two in the eighth on two singles, two errors and a long fly out; two in the ninth on two hits, an error and a home run by Murphy. Nashville could do nothing more

nothing more.

Letcher, who has been playing with Nashwille, had to leave the team Friday night on account of the illness of his wife. Following is the score:

ATLANTA— AB R BH PO A R Ely, ss	Following is the score:					
Ely, ss	ATLANTA- AB	R	BH	PO	A	1
Total	File as	3	2	.3	3	(
Total	Nouman If 6	1	8	1	0	1
Total	Moter 1h	1	1	8	0	(
Total	Duffee 2h	1	1	3	1	-
Total	Conner Ob	Õ	2	3	4	
Total	Connor, 20 3	3	ī	O	Õ	-
Total	Camp, ri	1	2	4	0	-
Total	Murray, Cl	2	1	5	Õ	-
Total	Murphy, C	ĩ	2	0	1	
NASHVILLE— AB. R. BH. PO. A. E. Miller, cf	Dewald, p	_	_	_	_	_
NASHVILLE— AB. R. BH. PO. A. E. Miller, cf	Total	13	15	27	9	(
Miller, cf	AR AR	R.	RH.	PO.	A.	\mathbf{E}
Sommers, c	Miller cf	1	1			(
Burke, 3b	Sommers C 4	0	. 0	4	0	1
Burke, 3b	O'Brion 1h 3	1	1	7	0	-
Burke, 3b	Torogno 2h 4	1	1	3	2	(
Burke, 3b	Polen rf	0	0	3	0	(
Woonen n 4 1 2 0 0 :	Punko 3h	. 0	1	2	4	. :
	Woonen n			0	0	1
Teltors ss	Toitore es			0	3	1
Hoffer, If 3 0 0 3 0	Woffer If				0	

Total ..

Charleston Wins Two Games.

Charleston, S. C., June 17.—(Special.)—
Charleston and Mobile played two games this afternoon, commencing at 2:30 o'clock. The two games were played in 4 hours. There were 3,000 people at the park and the fireworks, which were all Charleston's way, were lively and long continued. Cross and Sugden held the points for Charleston and Daniels and Trost for Mobile in the first game. In the second the batterles were Killeen and Sugden and Foreman and Flynn. It was a picule throughout for the locals, although the Mobiles fought vigorously to the finish. Following are the scorecs. First game: Charleston .2 2 2 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 — 9. H. 16. E. 1.

Mobile 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2 H. 6. E. 4.

Summary: Barned runs—Charleston, 2.

Three-base hits—Wheelock. Home run—McCarthy. First base on balls—Off Cross, 2; off Daniels, 2. Left on bases—Charleston, 3; Mobile, 5. Struck out—By Cross, 3; Daniels, 4. Sacrifice hits—Carney, Gilks. Stolen bases—Long, Weddege, Suzden, of Charleston; Mills and Strauss, of Mobile. Wild pitches—Cross, 1. Double plays—Daniels to Trost to Lutenberg.

Second game: Charleston Wins Two Games.

Second game: Charleston .0 0 2 4 0 1 0 0 1—8, H. 13, E. 2. Moblie ... 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—3, H. 16, E. 6. Summary: Earned runs—Charleston, 3: Mo-blie, 3. Two-base hits—Long, Carney, Kil-leen, Mills, Strauss, Truby 2, Foreman. Home run—McCarthy. First base on balls—Off Kil-

leen, 3; Foreman, 6. Left on bases—Charleston, 7; Mobile, 13. Struck out—By Killeen, 3; Foreman, 4. Sacrifice hits—Hatfield, Killeen, Gilks and Truby. Stolen bases—McCarthy 2, Wentz, Mills 2. Double play—Mills to Lutenberg. Umpire—Seriad.

Augusta 11, Monntgomery 7.

Augusta 11, Monntgomery 7.

Augusta, Ga., June 17.—(Special.)—Eleven and seven, the negro's favorate game, was the score of this afternoon's game and Montgomery came out at the little end of the horn. This morning McCloskey deciared he wouldn't piay under 1 mpire Baker, but he played all the same. The Colts, however, acted in a disagreeable manner and were loud in their objections. They kicked against every decision made, and McCloskey, to show his contempt, dropped in the field and stretched out like a corpse because Baker didn't put Stallings out on a close decision at first. Baker called out to McCloskey that he would fine him \$10 if he didn't behave himself. McCloskey thought Baker said he had fined him \$10, so McCloskey walked in and ordered his men off the field, but ordered them back before five minutes was up and said he misunderstood the umpire. The game was very close and exciting and was won in the ninth inning, when the Dudes got on to Wilson and pounded his curves unmerefully. Blackburn pitched the first seven innings for Augusta, but as the Colts dropped on to him. German was put in the box. Score by innings:

nings:
Augusta. . . . 2 0 0 0 0 3 1 1 4-11. H 11. E 3
Montgomery. . 1 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 - 7. H 9. E 8
Summary: Earned runs—Augusta, 3; Montgomery, 2. Two-base hits—O'Brien, White,
Denny, McCloskey. Struck out—By Wilson,
4; Blackburn, 1; German, 2. Passed balls—
Armstrong, 1. Bases on balls—Off Blackburn,
3; Wilson, 4. Wild pitches—Wilson, 1. Savannah 5, New Orleans 1.

Savannah 5, New Orleans 1.

Savannah, Ga., June 17.—(Special.)—Savannah defeated New Orleans for the third time this afternoon in the presence of about 2.500 people. It was the finest game ever seen in Savannah. The fielding of both teams was of the phenomenal sort and seusational plays were the order of the day. George, Manning and Cross carried off the honors for the home team and Roat and Campau for the visitors. The work of both batteries was excellent. Petty allowed only three hits, while Hurley gave him perfect support behind the bat. Bailey, although hit hard, pitched a fine game and kept the hits well scattered. Butler, of last year's Macons, played center field for the visitors.

visitors.
Score by innings:
Score by innings:
Savannah. . . 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 1-5. H 11, E 1
New Orleans . 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 H 3, E 3
Batteries—Petty and Huriey, Balley and
Jantzen.
Summary—Earned runs, Savannah 3, New
Orleans 1; two-base hits, Nicholl; home run,
McGarr; double plays, George to Klussman,
Langsford to Reat to Luby 2; left on bases,
Savannah 12, New Orleans 7; struck out, by
Petty 2, by Balley 1; bases on balls, off Petty
6, off Balley 3. Umpire, McDermott. Time
1:40.

Birmingham Shut Out.

Birmingham Shut Out.

Macon, Ga., June 17.—(Special.)—Macon shut Birmingham out today by a score of 12 to 0. Score by innings:
Macon. 10 4 5 0 0 0 0 2—12
Birmingham. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Hits—Macon, 23; Birmingham, 5. Errors
—Macon, 0; Birmingham, 5. Two-base hits
—Fields, Twitchell 2, Earle. Three-base hits
—Shannon. Double plays—Underwood to Taylor. Bases on bails—Off Welch, 5; off Clausen, 1. Hit by pitcher—Welch, 1. Struck out—By Clausen, 2. Wild pitch—Welch, 1. Batterles—Clausen and Fields; Welch and Earle. Umpire—Forster.

N. A. C's 10, "Techs" 9.

N. A. C's 10, "Techs" 9.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES,

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES,
At Boston-The baseball game between
the Boston and Brooklyn clubs was postponed
on account of the rain.
At New York-New York 5, hits 8, errors
2; Washington 7, hits 10, errors 1. Batteries
-Baldwin and Doyle; Meaken and Farrell.
AT Philadelphia-Fourteen innings were
played. Philadelphia 6, hits 9, errors 2;
Baltimore 4, hits 10, errors 3. BatteriesCarsey and Clements; Hawkes and Robinson.
At Pittsburg -Pittsburg 8, hits 17, errors 2;
Cleveland 7, hits 9, errors 3. BatteriesKillen and Miller; Young and Zimmer.

MEMPHIS MONDAY.

Atlanta Will Tackle the Ex-Leaders Then and Will Try to Down Them.

Monday the Atlanta's will play the first of a series of three games with Memphis, the ex-leaders and one of the strongest teams the ex-leaders and one of the strongest teams in the league. Memphis led the league for some time and has only begun to come down in the last week. These games will undoubtedly be the best that will be seen on the grounds this year, as when the Atlantas played the team in Memphis they split even, each winning one game. Manager Murray says he thinks he can at least take two out of the three games that are to be played here, though he will not have an easy time doing it, for the Memphians play good ball and are not to be sneezed at.

The teams and positions will be given in tomorrow's paper.

MORELLO WON THE DERBY,

But It Was Because Boundless Was Badly

Managed.

Chicago, June 17.—The great Morello won the Chicago derby today in the presence of 12,000 people. The Hawthorne track was as fast as it gets in midsummer, the weather perfect and all the conditions for the race favorable. The time—2:10—is faster by three seconds than the distance, one mile and a quarter, has ever been covered on this sandy path. Of the eight horses named last night to start, three were scratched, including Edward Corrigan's Joe Murphy. Morello was made favorite in the betting at odds of one to four, while there was some play on Cushing's Boundless at four and a half to one. The others had little backing, except in the place betting. Morello was loudly cheered when he appeared on the track. Starter Chinn's fiag fell at the first line-up, the start being good. Ingomar had a slight advantage, with Morello and Boundless in the rear. Kuhn soon took Boundless in front and the colt was leading by a length at the stand. colt was leading by a length at the stand. There was a slight run in this run to the quarter, the pace being quite lively. The crowd was intensely interested and there were excited shouts for Boundless, the

were excited shouts for Boundless, the leader.

Nearing the half, however, Kuhn, on Boundless, held the colt back into the bunch and Morello at one touch of the spurs moved up from last place to second, being checked as soon as he was well lapped on the leader, Ingomar. Then Kuhn, who rode like a crazy boy, shot Boundless forward once more and he was leading by a length at the three-quarters and running apart from the others and next to the outer rail. From that out the race was between Morello and Boundless. The latter was leading by a neck after they had rounded into the stretch, but Morello passed him and won under a strong pull by a length and a half. Boundless swerved and was bady handled near the finish, but beat Ingomar four lengths for place. It was the general opinion that had finish, but beat Ingomar four lengths for place. It was the general opinion that had Boundless had a capable jockey Morello would have been fired considerably to wift. The third race, the Chicago derby, \$5,000 added; \$750 to second and \$250 to third; mile and a quarter. Morello, 112, Miller, one to four, won under a double pull by a length and a half; Boundless, 122, Kuhn, four and a half to one, second by four lengths; Ingomar, 122, J. Reagan, fifteen to one, third by ten lengths. The King, 122, Penny, twenty to one; Henry Young, 122, A. Covington, twenty to one, also started. Time, 2:10. Time by quarters—251-2, 501-2, 197, 1:431-2, 2:10.

Time, 2:10. Time by quarters—25 1-2, 50 1-2, 1:07, 1:43 1-2, 2:10. CAUGHT A BAD CONVICT.

Wiley Harper from the Georgia Penitentiary Caught in South Carolina.

Caught in South Carolina.

Chief of Police E. G. Rose, of Anderson, S. C., reached the city yesterday morning having in custody Wiley Harper, an escaped convict from Georgia.

Harper escaped from the convict camp of Captain Tom James, near Augusta, several months ago, and wandered to Anderson, S. C., where the vigilant chief of police caught and imprisoned him. Chief Rose communicated with the Georgia authorities and learned that Harper was badly wanted in this state, and yesterday he brought him here and turned him over to Captain James. The negro was lodged at police headquarters until last night, when he was sent back to the convict camp from which he made his escape. Harper says escape was easy; that he simply waked away, his progress unimpeded by the guards.

Rose sot \$100 for his catch.

THE ROAD'S DEBTS. A CITY'S CLUB LIFE.

The Atlanta and Florida's Indebtedness Reviewed by the Commissioners.

THE REPORT OF MR. MOYERS FILED,

In Which He Shows a Complete and Accurate Statement of the Moneys the Atlanta and Florida Owes.

Special Master in Chancery W. T. Moyrs, who was appointed by Judge Marshall J. Clarke to adjudicate the accounts of the reditors of the Atlanta and Florida, filed his report with the judge yesterday.

The special master's report covers twentyfour pages, and makes very interesting reading. The hearing of all the claims, the reading of the voluminous evidence in the entire case, and the adjudication of the various claims have occupied the at-tention of Mr. W. T. Moyers for just twenty-four days even.

While the report of Mr. Moyers has disposed of the entire \$100,000 now in the hands of the court, he was modest enough not to set any particular sum as his own remuneration in the matter, but leaves it entirely to the judge to settle. When the Atlanta and Florida railroad was sold it was with the provision that it should not be sold for less \$500,000, and that one hundred thousand of that amount should be paid in cash.

The amount paid in has already been consumed by the anxious creditors and orders for the remaining claims have been issued on the purchaser of the road, Mr. Duthen-hofer, subject to the approval of Judge Clarke.

An interesting arread is that the

An interesting award is that to Messrs An interesting award is that to Messrs. Payne & Tye and Captain Harry Jackson, attorneys for the road. To these gentlemen the special master gives \$25,000.

The award which gives \$25,000 as attorney fees gives \$15,000 to Messrs. Payne & Tye and \$10,000 to Captain Jackson.

The award gives Dan Rountree \$2,830, to C. Z. Blalock, \$1,200.

T. W. Mr. Garrett, receiver, of the road, who has done such excellent work for the

who has done such excellent work for road, and to whose efforts and ability present excellent condition of the r

s due, was awarded something like \$8,000. The commissioner's report is one of the most thorough and exhaustive that has ever been filed in the courts of Fulton county. The commissioner enumerates and itemizes the debts of the company in a most faithful manner, naming parties to whom the road is indebted and the amount due each creditor.

Among the creditors are the Southern Railway and Equipment company, \$2.3 356.68, due for the use of one hundred cars for four months; the Atlanta Trust and Banking company, \$445.98; C. J. Simmons & Co., \$229.92; C. D. Finley. supplies, \$315.14; receiver of the Ricimond and Danville railroad, \$3,416.75; Western and Danville ramond, \$974.45; W. L. Union Telegraph company, \$974.45; W. L. Hauser, for mules killed, \$200; receiver's

were bills for coal for the running of supplies, for the running of the road, due various parties in Atlanta and also for trackage due to other roads in Besides these there were bills of various

amounts due parties here. The Atlanta Cotton Seed Oil mill was owed for oil which had been used by the road, necessary for the running of a railroad line.

The master gave as the indebtedness of

The master gave as the indeteedness on the road to each county through which it runs for taxes for the years 1891-'92 and '93. These debts are due the counties of Houston, Fayette, Monroe, Fulton, Ussen, Crawford, Spalding and Pike; also to the towns and cities of Fort Valley, Fayette wills. Zabulon and Atlanta.

ville. Zebulon and Atlanta.

Then there were claims due various narties for the right of way, which has been allowed. This, like the taxes due to differ ent counties, runs away up into the thou

sands.

One of the biggest items in the award is that of the three railroad companies for trackage over their lines and for cars used.

These claims in the judgment all go upon Of the \$100,000 received from the sale of the road the award by Mr. Moyers has been

more than consumed.

The report is one of the most ible and thorough that has ever been filed with Judge Tanner, and the most peculiar par of it is the charges of Mr. Moyers. He makes no charges, but simply asks that the court pay him what is just and right,

DEATH OF MRS. N. R. FOWLER

That Lovable Christian Lady Passis Away Yesterday Afternoon.

Mrs. N. R. Fowler, after an ilness of several days, passed away at her lome in this city yesterday afternoon a 6:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Fowler was a lovable Christian lady and was greatly endeared to every one who knew her. Her life was me of beautiful consistency, and as long a she lived she walked with steadfast trust in the steps of her Redeemer.

Her death was one of Christian trumph and explanation. Her religione was the

and exaltation. Her reliance upol the strong arms of her Master was chill-like to the last and without a murmur sh en-tered the dark valley of the shadow of

While earth has lost one of its bes wo men, and the society in which she roved a priceless ornament, a corresponding gain has been recorded in heaven and he joy will hereafter be undimmed with that & th

funeral arrangements have nt a yet been completed, but the funeral will probably occur from the First Methodist church tomorrow morning.

Mayor McDonough's Fall. Savannah, Ga., June 17.—(Special.)—Dring the hard rain Thursday night, Mayor Mc-Donough walked out of his second-storywin dow at his home, falling to the groud, a distance of about fifteen feet. The tayor had retired for the night, and his fmily say the accident occurred during his leep, the mayor having developed some somnanbu-listic tendencies. His left side was adly injured and the mayor will be lain u for two or three weeks as a result of his xperience. Other theories in regard to the accident, however, are affoat. A singular coincidence is that the mayor's brother-injaw, Mr. George Harlam, was killed last yer by falling out of a hotel window in Brunstick.

Edna. Our darling has gone and left us,
Yes, gone so far away;
This world was too wicked and sinful
For such a pure one to stay.
Of course, we'll miss our darling,
How could we help it, I pray?
Though we' are in this wicked world
And she is where angels stay.

We did love this little one,
She was so pure and fair,
With bright blue eyes—a smiling fac—
And golden, curly hair.
She never caused a troubled neart,
She never gave one pain;
This little precious angel,
That we'll never see again.

It's wrong to weep for happy ones, But how could we keep back tears For our little bright-eyed darling, Whose life was six short years? We'll never forget the loved one, Though she's with that lovely thr Where no sorrow ever cometh; Peace is her angelic song.

Fond mother, cease your weeping,
Kind father and sisters dear,
Yon know your loved one is happier,
For angels can't stay here;
But try and meet your loved one
Away in the heaven above,
Where no sorrow, pain, or care course,
For everything is love.

Our Father knows what is best to de And the loved ones He has sent: If he chooses to call them away froms Why we must be content; For some day we'll be called away. He knows just what's the best-Oh! my heart is too full to tell it all our Father knows the cost.

All About the Organized Society of Atlanta, Past and Present.

JUST LATELY HAVE CLUBS BEEN BUILT. Atlanta Was Too Busy in Her Early Days to Cultivate the Club Spirit-Some

Splendid Buildings Now. Until recent years Atlanta has not had the reputation of being much of a club

The old town is too busy growing to stop long enough to crack a bottle of wine at the club" is a remark one often heard in days gone by with reference to the Gate City of the south. This pert remark centainly could very well apply in those days, for here in a city that sprang up from the ruins of war the pluckiest people that ever combined effort to build up a splendid municipality were ever at work in their different lines of business for the good of the town, and it was no wonder that in such a sea-

day, drop in and spend an hour or two every day with their fellow citizens talking over the situation that confronts them in the trades, their professions and the like.

Major Mims has some excellent plans in mind for the club in the winter season that is approaching. He intends to have monthly receptions and entertainments of a musical nature and, besides this, will have all manner of entertainments for the young people. He says it is the purpose of the club to make life for its members more enjoyable than ever.

The following extract from the speech of Captain Jackson the night he retired as president of the club gives the purposes of the Capital City Club clearly:

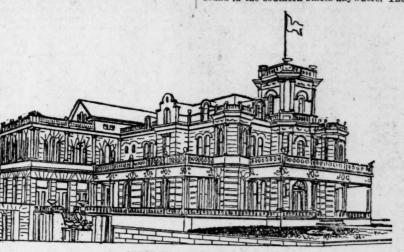
"Membership in this club should be the insignia of a gentleman and all that the term gentleman includes. The prevailing sentiment of this house should be refinement—refinement in manner, conversation

ment-refinement in manner, conversation and recreations. Vulgarity should have no place here.

"If nonchalance be the doric column in

the character of the gentleman, then permit me to complete the structure by the addition of another column—gentle courtesy and tender consideration of the rights and privileges of others, which we will call the

Concordia Association is the finest club in point of appointments in the south, so it is said by many who have been there. It is the newest club building in the city, and certainly one of the most splendid to be found in the southern states anywhere. The



CAPITAL CITY CLUB HOUSE.

have begun to turn their attention more to the pleasures of life, and during the past decade clubs of splendid proportions and brilliant appointments have sprung up on

of the course, there were clubs even in the early days of Atlanta, but they were not clubs in the peculiar sense of the term that modern construction has defined. The old Fulton was a most wortny organization, but it did not live long. There were other clubs, too, which soon passed out of ex-istence, for, as has already been stated, the club spirit was by no means the rul-ing spirit in the early days of Atlanta. Club life naturally implies in its very meaning an idea of comfort, of luxury and

ease and sure it is that in the early days of Atlanta there was neither comfort, luxury nor ease to any great degree. Those were days of 'war and rumors of war,' and after the war came the reconstruction with all of its frightful horrors to combat. Then came the great work of building up a city, and with all these things to rack the brain of the average citizen of young Atlanta, is it at all surprising that he followed with thrift and industry his different pursuits, his mind too occupied to even dream of the pleasures and delights of social life as seen at the modern cubnouse? There are today, however, as many clubs

in Atlanta as there are in any city its size in the south. There is the famous Capital City Club, the splendid Commercial Ciub, the brilliant Concordia Club, which has been called by many visitors in Atlanta the finest of all southern clubs; the favorite little Dixie Club, the Freundschaftsbund, the South Calolina Society, the North Carolina Society, the Virginia Society, the Monday Evening Literary Club, the Cycle Club and a dozen more, all of which in their way tend to make the social circles of the city delightful and pleasant in the extreme.

The Capital City Cinb.

time in organizing many other social bands in the city. Under his administration the club went forward to the fulfillment of its purpose most successfully. Next came Major Livingston Mims as president and under his spiendid guidance the club was more successful than even the most enthusiastic members had dreamed for it when they met to organize. Major Mims was president six years. While he was president the club gave many splendid receptions, which tended to give it a reputa-tion all over the country. One of these receptions was to president and Mrs. Cleveand in the their triumphal march through the south. This reception was termed by Mrs. Cleveland at the time one of the most splendid she had ever seen. Another the receptions was that given President Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis and another to Mrs. President Harrison and a party of distinguished ladies from

and a party of distinguished ladies from
the national capital.

The Capital City Club is strictly a social
organization. It has for its object nothing
like pecuniary gain, profit or trade, but
the sole purpose of cultivating the social
spirit, kind feelings, good fellowship and
general culture. The membership is limited to 250, and the limit is almost reached, there being a great number of applications for membership recently received by the

Intemperance is not tolerated by this club a member being liable to expulsion if found at the club in a state of intoxication. There is no bar attached to the club, but there is a wine room and the members order their refreshing drinks if they choose just as they would do at their private residences. In would do at their private residences. In this way the club has none of that looseness about it which the opponents of clubs

usually charge.

After Major Mims served as president the club for six years Captain Harry Jack-son was elected and served two years. The club continued to prosper under his guidance and was in a most flourishing conguidance and was in a most flourishing condition when he turned it over to Major Mims again a few weeks ago, declining to run for president again. Since that time the club has continued to grow in its sphere of usefulness.

While Captain Jackson was president of the club a movement was undertaken to

the club a movement was undertaken to enlarge its building and this is fust now reaching completion. There have been many improvements made in the appear reaching completion. There have been many improvements made in the appearance of the structure and it now gives a pretty view from the front. The architect who conceived the change of the appearance and the improvements was Mr. Downing, of this city. He certainly has shown the skill of an artist in his work and is to be complimented on the planning. The club has been greatly enlarged and will have a beautiful new banquet and dancing hall for the brilliant balls next fall and winter. It also has a new restaurant for the wives of the members and their friends. This is something of which the club may justly boast with pride, for it is a simply lovely place.

There are large reading rooms where all of the leading journals of the day are to be found and all of the pleasures that are usually found in the clubs of the land. A splendid library is in process of construction.

It must be said that the Capital City Ciub.

son as this the club spirit did not run high in Atlanta.

But now that the city has come to be a great and thriving center; now that she is a metropolis of the south, of course, it is but natural that her citizens, with the accumulated wealth of all these years, because here to the south of the settention more to the settention is an old club among the settention is an old club am by this cup are of a high order and are always much enjoyed by all the members and their friends. It numbers among its members the leading citizens of Atlanta, men who have done much for the upbuilding of the city in days when their good work was needed.

The Commercial Club.

The Commercial Club is one of the youngest clubs in the city and yet one of the most useful. It was organized last fall, and the first reception ever given was to Vice Pres-

NOW IS THE TIME.

Summer Is Here, and Every One Can Be Out of Doors-Nature Building Up Its Work. What This Season Is Best Adapted To-A Few Timely Remarks.

It has been the custom of Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland each spring and summer to announce the advent of the season as the most favorable for treating catarrh and all chronic diseases of a kindred nature, the results of repeated and oftimes neglected colds.

In such diseases as catarrh and its kindred ailments it is especially advisable that the sufferer be not deceived by the bland influence of the summer season and that he recognizes the necessity of securing that medical aid which is needed for perfect cooperation with nature.

Catarrh is an obstinate and dangerous disease. It clings tenaciously to the system and grows more malignant with each returning fall and winter.

The Capital City Club was organized in 1883. Its first president was Harry Stock-lell, who has been prominent since that best of the year, the liability to take cold being the lowest and two or three months

treatment now will do more good than nine months in cold and rainy weather.

Time and again Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland have advised persons in desperate cases of catarrh troubles to wait until summer before taking treatment.

Time and a nin have they urged the neces-Time and again have they urged the necessity of taking treatment while the weather

was warm. Now is the time. Those who suffer from catarrh should take advantage of all the influences that operate now in favor of a cure. They should not put off treatment cure. They should not put off treatment until next winter's stormy days, but should prudently "mend their roof while sun shines." Now is the time and the opportunity is just what is desired for the worst cases. Do not let it go by, but place yourself under the treatment at once and have done for you in the next few months what might not be possible the next summer.

A TYPICAL MAIL CASE.

J. A. Bodenhamer, a Prominent Newspaper Man of Dallas, Ga., Writes:

Dallas, Ga., June 15, 1893.—Copeland, Porter and Milholland: I am deeply in-debted to you for the successful treatment of my case. I am entirely well of my former troubles. I have had my head stopped up and had great trouble in breathinf for about ten years and this trouble was increasing yearly. I had a drowsy, heavy and depressed feeling. I commenced your treatment and continued it for about one month and I was made improved by it. treatment and continued it for about one month and I was much improved by it when you made a personal examination of my case and took from my nose nine polypi, all very large ones, which gave me great relief, and I now breathe through my nose and my lungs are full of fresh air and I feel buoyant and elastic. I take pleasure in recommending any person who is afflicted as I was to you for treatment. Yours respectfully, J. A. BODENHAMER.

Mrs. Lizzie Hays, 43 Martin street, city, says: "I had to sit in a chair all night for smothering spells that would come on and was treated by many doctors, some of them told me Ihad consumption. I was cured by Drs. Copeland. Porter and Milholland, and am now enjoying the best of health." Go and see her. She will be found at the above address.

HOME TREATMENT. Unexcelled treatment by mail. Diseases diagnosed by symptom blank. Questions about all chronic diseases cheerfully answered. Write for symptom blank.

\$5 A MONTH.

Catarrh attacks all Mucous Membrane it affects Ears, Eyes, Nose, Throat, Brotchial Tubes and Lungs. Cure diseases these organs by removing the cause. Sa month for treatment and medicines untured if you apply now.

of the leading journals of the day are to be found aid all of the pleasures that are usually found in the clubs of the land. A splendid library is in process of construction.

It must be said that the Capital City Club is an institution of the city. It cannot be imagined what great good comes from an organization of this kind. Here all of the business men, weary with the toils of the lead at the above address. Go and business men, weary with the toils of the leading to come on. I was cured by Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland. I now enjoy the best of health." Mr. Owens will be found at the above address. Go and business men, weary with the toils of the

doors of the handsome clubrooms we wide open to the members and their that night and it was a surprise and to see what great work had been pur rooms by President Oglesby. Sin time the club has been moving alo time the club has been moving alo successfuly in the accomplishmen great purpose, which is the social e ment of its members, the upouldin lanta's industrial interests and the

lanta's industrial interests and the general welfare of the city.

The club has splendid rooms and halls in the Chamber of Commerce building and has several hundred members, numbering the leading citizens of the town. It is a great and useful organization and is doing much for the second of the city.

for the good of the city. The Driving Park Club

The following extract from a pamphlet edited by Dr. Thomas S. Fowell, of this city, several years ago, about the instintions of Atlanta, tells the story of the Piedmont Driving Club:

A splendid enterprise, projected a short time ago by some of Atlanta's leading capitalists who organized themselves into an association entitled "The Gentlemen's Driving Club." has now been brought to maturity and

ly organized. A beautiful tract dred acres—bounded on the v Plaster's bridge road, near Pea on the east side by the Richmothle raincoad 2,500 feet, and on north Atlanta, within a few hof the famous Ponce de Leon sprurchased and the work upon begun. It will be made of east the city by the Richmond and road and street car lines extengrounds on the Boulevard. Jack and Peachtree streets. The genave the management of this wompose the Driving Park Club means, enterprising spirit, fin compose the Driving Park Club, means, enterprising spirit, fine good judgment, and they propose grounds of the park all that coul for the fulfillment of its purplems done much for the beauti and to supplement her bounted of a high order will be employed, magnificent drives, translucent is ful cascades, and fairy-like no shadows and blooming beauty a grounds, in the lovely green dathe wood-crowned hills.

Other Clubs.

The Dixie Club is for the mos young man's club. It has all of pointments necessary to make it or best clubs of its kind in the south,

best clubs of its kind in the south, which
is. It has been popular among the you
men of the city from the very first.

The South Carolina society has a ve
attractive club. It is now occupying
second floor of one of the handsomest but
ings on Marietta street, but it is only
question of time before the South Calinians will have a building of their ow
The members of this club are all Son
Carolinians by birth. They are amo
the livest citizens of the town and a

as a class, in the town.

The Virginia Society is particular to the splendid receptions and in celebration of the birthday of F. Lee. On that day of each year prominent Virginian is invited to before the society and its friends at banquets given by the club after the ing are always done up in true Virginian style.

All of the clubs of Atlanta are in a mo flourishing and prosperous condition they are in the hands of that class ple to make them what they ought in every respect, institutions of which ti city of Atlanta feels pardonable pride. REMSEN CRAWFORD.

AN OLD ATLANTIAN

Tells How He Regained Health and Hearing Under the Care of Drs. Copeland, Porter

and Milholland.
Mr. Thomas J. Winn has held an ho orable position for the last seven year in the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georg shops and is a prominent citizen and redent of Atlanta. No man is better know or more highly respected and est he. What he says will be a no less than simple truth. H never quite believed the statem people in the newspapers Drs. Copeland, Porter and done for them, but they m pression on me to have me test the



MR. THOMAS J. WINN, 95 Smith street

"I had catarrh about seven years and an now sixty-two years old. I take cold in the head and my run and become stopped up, which me to breathe through my mouth affected my ears and lungs—air through the mouth is not prepared lungs and middle ear and will s diseased condition in either gans; hence, I began to have ears and grew deaf; my lungs wolved and I had pains in the between the shoulders. When I treatment at the office of Drs. Porter and Milholland I was en in one ear and it was discharging fensive matter. My throat would dry and I would hawk up hard lun casionally. The unnatural speret the throat found its way into my strong the proper into the species of the strong strong the species of the strong strong str from thence into the bowels and

constipation.

"Under the treatment of Drs. Copeland Porter and Milholland I have regained at health. I eat and sleep well. My hear ing is as sound and clear as it ever was an my head is all right. My stomach is all right and my throat well. I need not sty any more. These physicians are all that is any more. These physicians are all that claimed for them."

TREATMENT BY MAIL.

TO THE PUBLIC: The system of mail treatment pursued by Drs. Copeland. Porter & Milholland guarantees the same of the same of the same of the same through correspondence as to those who come to the office.

\$5 A MONTH. All those desiring to avail themselves of the rate at 85 a month for all disease should do so at once. Those who place themselves under treatment now at this rate will be treated until cured at the rate of 85 a month.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs. ervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic

Office Hours 9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. DR. W. H. COPELAND, DR. E. D. PORTER, DR. W. H. MILHOLLAND, Physicians.

PERMANENT OFFICES IN Room 301, Kiser Build'g, Cor. Pryor and Hunter Sts. Take elevator

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the handsome clubrooms were flung in to the members and their friends tand it was a surprise and delight and it was a surprise and delight art great work had been put on the President Oglesby. Since that club has been moving along most club has been moving along most ly in the accomplishment of its pose, which is the social enterthings members, the upbuilding of Atdustrial interests and the general the city.

of the city.

the has splendid rooms and halls in other of Commerce building and has hundred members, numbering the citizens of the town. It is a great and organization and is doing much ood of the city.

The Driving Park Club.

cllowing extract from a pamphlet of Dr. Thomas S. Towell, of this eral years ago, about the institutional, tells the story of the Piedrick Clark.

chib:

cprise, projected a short time Arianta's leading capitalists, emselves into an association tilemen's Driving Club," has to maturity and permaneut-beautiful tract of two hunded on the west side by road, near Peachtree street, by the Richmond and Danot feet, and on the south by ithin a few hundred yards made of easy access from Richmond and Danville rail; at lines extending into the southey are the work upon the grounds of made of easy access from Richmond and Danville rail; at lines extending into the soulevard. Jackson, Calhon treets. The gentlemen whoment of this work and we meent of this work and we evard. Jackson, Cahoun s. The gentlemen who of this work, and who of this work, and who park Club, are men of spirit, fine taste, and they propose to make the propose to make the could be desired? Its purposes. Nature the beautiful locality, the bounteous gifts are the beautiful locality, the bounteous gifts are been pulpyed to produce ansincent takes, beautifully-like nooks of cool g beauty all about the by green dales and on s.

ab is for the most part a ab. It has all of the ap-sary to make it one of the kind in the south, which it e city from the very first.

Ath Carolina society has a very club. It is new occupying the or of one of the handsomest build-larietta street, but it is only a of time before the South Caroll have a building of their own, bers of this club are all South s by birth. They are among citizens of the town, and are as the most public spirited men in the town.

splendid receptions annually splendid receptions annually of the birthday of Robert that day of each year some regimian is invited to speak celety and its friends and the en by the club after the speakings done up in true Virginian particularly

and prosperous condition and the hands of that class of peo-them what they ought to be pect, institutions of which the REMSEN CRAWFORD.

AN OLD ATLANTIAN

as J. With has held an hon-on for the last seven years lennessee. Virginia and Georgia a prominent citizen and resi-nta. No man is better known y respected and esteemed than says will be accepted as imple truth. He said: "I evol the statements of the new spapers regarding what Porter and Milholland had but they made enough imto have me test these physical ways and the statements of the said: "I have me test these physical ways are said."



and lungs-air taken in uth is not prepared for the fle ear and will set up a on in either of these or-began to have noises in my ce. I began to have noises in my grew deaf; my lungs became ind. I had pains in the chest and he shoulders. When I applied for at the office of Drs. Copeland. Milholland I was entirely deaf and it was discharging an offatter. My throat would become would hawk up hard lumps oc. The unnatural secretions of found its way into my stomach, we into the bowels and caused into the bowels and cause

he treatment of Drs. Copeland, i Milholland I have regained my eat and sleep well. My hear-pund and clear as it ever was and is all right. My stomach is all my throat well. I need not say. These physicians are all that is r them."

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COPELAND,
PORTER,
MILHOLLAND,
Physicians. ERMANENT OFFICES IN 301, Kiser Build'g, WOMAN'S PROGRESS.

She Is No Longer the Weaker Sex in Intellectual Work.

HOW SHE BROKE OLD TRADITIONS. And Entered the Literary Field Asking No

Odds-Mrs. Mary E. Bryan Was the Pionser in the Movement. Of all the modern products of feminine

progressiveness, none is more unique and interesting than the journalistic woman. The real newspaper woman, so to speak, has just reached her full development in country. She has, during the last twenty-five years, emancipated her talents from the same sort of awkward and crino-lined condition that enveloped her body in the lady-writer era.

If the northern woman, with her inde-

pendence and energy, found writing for a ewspaper a bold and imprudent act in those old days, what must such a proceeding have seemed in the eyes of her southern sister with her environment of luxury and seclusion? What she did think of it, any of the dames who essayed a mild partiality to pen a quarter of a century go will tell you that it was considered a forward and indelicate thing for a woman to contribute articles signed with her own name to the press. Any little story or essay that the literary woman brought forth was signed with a pseudonym, and it was only at the bottom of printed poems, on the order of those which appear in Mercer's Cluster, that any female found courage to place her own honest name.

Those were the days of the blue-stocking, when cleverness and queerness were supposed to go hand in hand, and when any female who dared swerve from the beaten track of comesticity was regarded as dubiously as is Dr. Mary Walker in these days of female might entire the second succession of the content o

ale enlightenment.
Just who was the first Georgia woman who stepped from the conventional feminine ranks with a pen in her hand and a purpose the conventional feminine ranks with a pen in her hand and a purpose ia her head is not clearly known, but I am strongly inclined to give the credit to Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, that bright woman and dauntless, indefatigible worker who won her first success by such steadfast and untiring zeal as would have dulled the brain and energies of most men. Mrs. Bryan was a girl wife when she came to Atlanta some twenty years ago and entered the editorial rooms of The Sunny South. In this office

twenty years ago and entered the editorial rooms of The Sunny South. In this office she acted as assistant editor and literary writer. The paper was in its babyhood then and Mrs. Bryan wrote editorials, short stories, sketches, serials and many other articles for each number, signing many of these things with different names achief neonly would be impressed with the that people would be impressed with the tof the paper's numerous contributirs, was largely through her capital work I ability that this publication gained in few years its tremendous circulation ough the whole south. In the meantimes, Bryan was writing novels and rearangement of the property of the pr Munro to write exclusively for his pubdications at a very large salary. This she did and through that and her other literary work she has amassed a nice fortune. Her literary life in New York was a bright and charming one. She became a prominent member of Sorosis and drew about her a circle of warm friends, who admired and lover her for her great-hearted generosity

lover her for her great-hearted generosity to others and her cordial sweetness.

Mrs. Bryan is now living quietly in her little country home at Clarkston. If you call upon her you will see a small, alert, blackeyed woman full of human kindness and sympathy. Mrs. Bryan is a typical southern woman in temperament and manners and she is not only a talented woman herself, but she has always been ready and willing to acknowledge the taients of others and to assist in every way her sister creatures in their literary ambitions. I can not say too much in praise of this dear, kind woman who, as wife, mother and worker, must ever be to the women of her state a noble and beautiful example.

In connection with literary work among

ber of other names that have become more or less identified with southern journalism. Among these is that of Miss Fanny Andrews, whose first productions were in the form of short sketches and poems published in the leading Cassian. in the leading Georgia papers soon after the war. At this time Miss Andrews, who was quite a young girl, was also contributing a series of clever articles to The New York Herald, which site signed with a mascaline psneudonym. She has never made literature or journalism a regular pursuit, but she has for many years contributed a series of letters to well known Georgia papers, has written a number of bright and popular novels, some beautiful poems and some wonderfully clear and progressive articles on scientific subjects, the latter being published in The Popular Science Monthly, Miss Andrews is at the present time doing correspondence work at the world's fair for The Macon Telegraph and writing letters for some northern syndicates. She has been a very busy and successful woman since she entered the field of woman's work. She holds a splendid position in the Wes-Herald, which she signed with a masculine psneudonym. She has never made litera nce she entered the field of woman's work, he holds a splendid position in the Wessyan Female college, in Macon, and her leations are spent in travel, during which me she does a good deal of newspaner tork and gathers notes for future use. She a prominent member of the Mount Earle hautunqua, and is well known as a bright eturer and reader in this charming body [history recollege].

f literary people. Probably there is not a more active, en-ergetic and shoroughly alive newspaper coman in Georgia than Mrs. Elia Goode woman in Georgia than Mrs. Elia Goode
Byington, proprietor, co-editor and
business partner with her husband. Mr. Edward G. Byington.
of that sprightly evening paper, The Joiumbus Herald. Mrs. Byington seems to
be a newspaper woman by instinct, and
she has given that instinct a fine backing
of energy and high ambition. A unique
feature of The Fierald is that all of its
employee are women, which is a practical feature of The Fierald is that all of its employee are women, which is a practical proof not often given of one woman's beliefs in another's business ability. Mrs. Byjerton, after ber experience with men and women workers frankly declares herself in favor of the women. "I will never employ any men on my paper," she says. "Women have no bad habits—and are propagations and trustworthy. Who

"Women have no bad habits—and are more conscientious and trustworthy. Who ever heard of a woman absconding with the funds or getting on periodical sprees?" she asked, following up her assertion.

The offices of this bright woman's paper are orderly and quiet, and all the machinery about it seems to move on oiled wheels.

Mrs. Byington is a great deal besides a literary worker and business woman. She has no children, and she gives all her leisure time to progressive and useful annusements. She has a live interest in anusements. She has a live interest in all the topics of the day, is a member of a number of women's clubs and is the president of the Woman's Press Club, of Georgia. In that position, she has been a strong factor in the club's success, and has, by her well-directed energy, won the approbation of all the members of the club. Personally, Mrs. Byington is an extremely pretty, young woman—with a straight, active, firmly-set figure, a wealth of silky, nut brown hair, fine gray eyes, a silky, nut brown hair, fine gray eyes, a Grong, pleasing, expressive mouth and a fuse, whose clear cut and delicate nost ils world alone bespeak her the well-born wo-

Mrs. Marie Louise Myrick is one of the Mrs. Marie Louise Myrick is one of the editors of The Americus Times-Recorder, and adds to that bright daily many charming things in the way of sprightly editorials and sketches. While Mrs. Myrick is thoroughly in sympathy with her women coworkers in journalism, she is very congenial with the men of her guild and thinks women generally find men the pleasantest people to deal with in the business world. She was the only girl among several brothers in the family of an army officer and this, perhaps, accounts for the Congeniality with men and

her strong interest in politics and the ambitions and work that generally interests the sterner sex. She is a bright, stirring talker on these subjects, but at the same time writers. time writes most interestingly of all the things that women care for. She is warmhearted, impulsive and enthusiastic, is a tireless and cheerful worker, and her friends are as warm and sincere as a nature so full of kindness and honesty deserves. Mrs. Myrick is a slender woman, with the flaxen hair of a child and a face clear of contour and very expressive.

clear of contour and very expressive.

Miss Harry Dele Hallmark is an unusually bright young woman, who entered the field of journalism some three years ago upon The Augusta Chronicle. She added a great The Augusta Chronicle. She added a great deal to that fine daily by her clever society chat and her talks about things of interest to women. "Over the Tea Cups" was the title given to her Sunday gossip and beneath this title there were often to be round wisdom and wit in the little paragraphs sprinkled amid that conventional society gossip that every woman must write in such a position. Miss Hallmark went to New York some months ago for the purpose of enlarging the field of her work, and she soon met with great success among the synsoon met with great success among the syndicates and has been doing regular work for several of them for some time. A number of these syndicate stories have found their way into southern papers and they have been very justly commended. Evi-dently Miss Hallmark knows what to write for a newspaper and how to write it. She is not a newspaper woman, but a journal-ist pure and simple, with splendid journal-istic instincts and the industry and common sense that make a successful career. She is a tall girl, with a charming oval face, clear gray eyes, a faultless white complexion and brown hair.

Miss Ellen Dortch is one of the pluckiest and most successful young newspaper women in the south. It was, she declares, her earliest ambition to learn the however the successful to the successfu

to learn the newspaper business from type-setting and printing, through the business management, the editorial and reportorial setting and printing, through the business management, the editorial and reportorial departments up to the managing editor's work with its honors and responsibilities. It was in the little town of Carnesville that she first began upon the fulfillment of this ambition by purchasing, managing and editing The Carnesville Register. It was not without a great deal of hard work and self-sacrifiee that this ambition was reached, and when this courageous young woman did accomplish her object she worked with a will and strong mental ability which soon made her paper known as one of the brightest and most progressive little sheets in the state. Disposing of this paper very advantageously a year ago, Miss Dortch put her money and talents into The Milledgeville Chronicle, of which she is now editorin-chief. Her writing, where a matter of principle is concerned, is characterized by a dauntless independence, and in such matters she can be as scathing and witty as a brilliant man. She has a large-hearted, noble interest in the work and ambitions of brilliant man. She has a large-hearted, noble interest in the work and ambitions of her sex, and is always ready to lend a helpher sex, and is always ready to lend a help-ing hand to young women who need her ad-vice and experience. Miss Dortch has a well-rounded, graceful figure and always dresses well. Her complexion is a clear, childish pink and white, her hair is blonde, and her clear gray eyes and fingly chiseled features are alive with intellectual expres-

stay, that she has become a necessary part of Georgia civilization is fully evidenced by the fact that Savannah has accepted her with thorough approval and kindliness. The young woman who has been thus established in that delightful old city of propriety is Miss Josephine Hill, who has for a year been employed to do the society notes and woman's page for The Savannah Morning News: Miss Hill is the sweetest and meet referred years and the sweetest and meeters and the sweetest and meeters are sweeters. most refined young gentlewoman imaginable, and has that sort of fine tact and dignity which every newspaper writer should possess. She writes extremely well—always with an easy charm and grace and sometimes with delicious humor and originality. She belongs to a fine all each control of the control of the

humor and originality. She belongs to a fine old south Georgia family, and before she commenced her work she was well known and very popular in Savannah society, a fact that always gives a great advantage to a writer on social themes and happenings. Miss Hill is tall and slender, with a marble column-like throat and beautiful shoulders that a Grecian girl might have owned. Her dark hair waves above a low, white how and her gray each slave thay their bright, innocent expression enhanced by beautifully penciled brows and long, dark lashes. Miss Hill is a great deal more than a merely clever girl. She is a pure, lovely creature with a nature unselfish, noble and sincere, and no success that the future years may bring to her can possibly be as

great is such a woman would deserve.

Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie was first identified five years ago with The Atlanta Journal, for which she was society editor and writer for the woman's department. She was an indefatigable worker and an untiting gatherer of news. Her people shorts gatherer of news. Her no stories, etc., which were published in this paper were widely read and enjoyed, and she made herself a good journalistic reputation during the three years of work with this paper. When she gave up this posi-tion she began the publication of "Society," a weekly woman's paper, for whose success she worked faithfully for some time. Seiling this publication a year and a half ago, she went to Macon, where she took a position on The News, which she filled admirably. At present she is doing a good deal of

bly. At present she is doing a good deal of general newspaper work.

Miss Corinne Stocker took the place upon The Journal staff left vacant by Mrs. Wylie and has in the position of society editress during the past two years, turned out bright columns of personals and fashion notes daily and given a pleasant lot of gracefully written chat in the Saturday afternoon edition of her paper. She is especially happy in her talks on fashion, and her descriptions of all those dainty fads and fancies which please the feminine taste. She is an earnest and conscientious taste. She is an earnest and conscientious worker, and has more than one talent wih which to earn money and reputation. Her talent for dramatic and emotional recitation has been well cultivated and she teaches a bright little class of girls this art during the hours left free from her newspaper work. She is a very ambitious girl and is sure to succeed in all of her undertakings. Personally she is pretty and stylish with an extremely nextly figure gray. ish, with an extremely pretty figure, gray eyes, a clear, fair skin, and lovely waving brown hair She is always well dressed, and her costumes display a great deal of refined, artistic taste.

and her costumes display a great deal of refined, artistic taste.

Mrs. William King is an Atlanta lady, who has for a number of years been identified with the woman's department of The Weekly Constitution, where she is known to her many admiring readers as "Aunt Susie." Her department, which includes a woman's department, a correspondence column, a children's column, and so forth, is a very important part of the paper, and one which is always of interest to women readers. Mrs. King is very much interested in all affairs of interest to the woman of today, and is an active and energetic member of the Woman's Press Club.

Miss Florence Williams is the editor of a bright newspaper called The Valdosta Telescope. She knows all about newspaper work, and her editorials are written with almost masculine strength and brilliancy. She has a prodigious amount of good sense and judgment, and has managed her paper in a way to make it a great financial success.

L believe pow L have given a short

I believe, now, I have given a short sketch of all the women actively engaged in Georgia journalism, but there are many others worthy of mention who have contributed good prose and poetry to the newspapers of Georgia. Mrs. Mel R. Colquitt deserves first mention among these, for she is a writer of great gift. She is not a newspaper woman, in the business sense of the word, but she is a brilliant writer of essays, literary reviews and short stories; a poet whose songs fly straight to the heart, and a journalist in the most versatile, delightful sense in which the often-abused term is used.

delightful sense in which the often-abused term is used.

She has written sparkling letters and sketches and book reviews for all the leading Georgia papers, and her literary work has always found acceptance with the leading magazines and newspapers of the country. She has at the finger tips of her brain a wealth of wit and learning that ripples over the dark and tragic depth of her genius. None who have ever read from her can forget the artist, and those who have known the woman must always hold her as an adorable memory. She is slight, with

the long, white hands of the artistic tem-perament and a face as pale and sweet as white violets beneath a winter moon. So much for the outward semblance of this woman, whose voice and conversation is an

woman, whose voice and conversation is an enchantment whose spell is potent and deficious.

Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, though not a regular contributor to any Georgan paper, is strongly identified with the work and ambitions of the newspaper women of this state. She has done a good deal of bright journalistic work in the way of letters of foreign travel. These were published in The Constitution and were widely read and enjoyed. It is, however, as an enthusiastic and influential worker for her sex that Mrs. Gordon is best known. She is always a leader in the plans for forwarding the interests of her state, and her strong, tactful, kind nature has done a great dea her state, and her strong, tactful, kind nature has done a great dea of good in the woman's clubs and committees to which she belongs. She is one of the most active members of the Woman's Press Club, and it was through her influence during her trip north this summet that the international congress of press clubs was induced to select Atlanta as their place of meeting next year. Mrs. Gordon deserves the whole credit for this great and important accomplishment, fol it was done solely through the arguments brought forward by her in that enthusiastic, earnest and convincing fashion of

astic, earnest and convincing fashion of hers which admits of no denial. It is a rather striking and unique fact state It is a rather striking and unique fact sine one which gives assurance of the firm position of the newspaper woman, that he place has never been questioned nor decried by her fellow-men since she took her seat in the editorial and reportorial rooms among them. The regular woman worker on a daily paper has only existe in Georgia during the last five years, and yet the first woman who took such places seemed to themselves and the years, and yet the first woman who took such places seemed to themselves and the men around them to belong there. Indeed they set the men to wondering why they hadn't employed women on their staffs always, and these men have been generous and honest in admitting that we men are far superior to men in certain departments of newspaper work. The young reporter who erstwhile labored over dinners and balls, and stumbled through infinite and bewildering mazes of decorations, fine frocks and jewels, handed over these assignments to the woman writer with an inexpressible sigh of relief.

It is in this line of special newspaper work that the newspaper woman has gained her sure and lasting foothold, and there are among the guild many who will be able to go farther than this line, and will take up the regular business of editing and managing newspapers.

managing newspapers.

The newspaper woman is, undoubtedly, a sound, sensible fact in Georgia; and here's health and success to her from MAUDE ANDREWS.

SOCIETY NEWS AND GOSSIP

But for the weddings during the week, every thing would have been quiet in the social world. The marriage of Miss Francis Maude Clarke to Mr. St. Julian Ravenel, that of Miss Paralee Brotherton to Mr. George Irving Walker; also the marriage of Miss Florence Newton to Mr. R. C. Callaway are from thinking that society had entirely de

The dance of the T. D. C. Club, at the residence of Major Van Holt Nash, was the last of the season, and one long to be remembered. There will be nothing except a wedding or two to take place during the coming week. Many Atlantians have taken themselves off for the senside or to the cool mountains, there to regain some of the bloom lost in the last whirl of galety.

The marriage of Miss Mae Pomeroy to Mr. (verson Graves, which occurs June 28th, will be a very quiet affair. Mr. Graves's nourning will be considered, and but a few mmediate friends will attend the ceremony. The best man will be Mr. Pelham Neal, while

Miss Ruth Hallman is to be maid of honor. There will be no attendants. Miss Pomeroy will wear a simple gown of white organdle over silk. She-will carry an armful of spotless bride's roses. Miss Hallman will be attired likewise, but will instead carry Marchel Neils. Rev Dr. Candler will perform the ceremony, which takes place at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Graves will at once take the train for the north, and after a three weeks, the will be at heavy for their fetting will be at heavy for their fetting will be at heavy for the forsyth yesterday to attend the closing extraint of the morth, and after a three weeks, the will be at heavy for their fetting will be at heavy for the forsyth yesterday to attend the closing extraint of the morth, and after a three weeks.

On June the 22d at 3 o'clock p. m., Mr. J. M. Nawell, a leading merchant of Monroe, Ga., will be married to Miss Mayme Keturah

Thursday evening last the beautiful and spacious home of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith, near Easton, just beyond the city limits, on West Peachtree, was the scene of a most enjoyable occasion, it being the tin wedding of this pleasant and hospitable couple. The parlors and sitting room were artistically decorated with flowers and ferns, and as the guests arrived they were ushered into these charmingly delightful rooms, where sweet music added additional charms to the surroundings. The evening was spent in music, song and dance, and at 12 o'clock a sumptnous and elegant supper was served in the louis and elegant supper was served in the large diding room. When the hour for parting came the handsome host and charming hostess were the recipients of many warm congratulations and well wishes.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Abrahams, Mrs. H. W. Stephens, Mrs.

S. J. Bearse, Mrs. H. P. Johnson, Miss Anna Liddell, Miss Mary Smith, Miss Lizzle Bearse, Miss Cora Cheshire, Miss Lucy Bearse, Miss Minnie Smith, Mrs. Nellie Bearse, Miss Lila Heard, Miss Emily Smith, Messrs. Paul Wardlow, Paul Stephens, John Johnson, A. J. Galligher, W. H. Jackson and others.

Miss Maud Smith was united in marriage Tursday to Mr. John L. Sutton. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's mother, 71 East Mitchell street, the Rev. Walker Lewis officiating.

Cards are out announcing the marriage on June 28th of Mr. William White Johnson, a poular life insurance man, of this city, to Miss Arabella Kenan Horne, of Dalton, Ga. Miss Horne is the lovely daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pearce Horne, and a granddaughter of ex-Governor Hershel V. Johnson.

There will be a fine entertainment at the Young Men's Christian Association on Monday week for the benefit of the Wallace Presbyterian church. This is a branch of the Central church. The services of Mrs. Moore.
"Betsy Hamilton," have been engaged, and
Atlanta's finest musical talent has been
asked. Mrs. Moore will change costumes at each recitation, and her style is inimicable.

Another entertainment to be held at the

Young Men's Christian Association will be on Thursday evening next. This is a reception to the members, and will be held in the lecture room. It is intended to bring the members more nearly together, in a social members more hearly togeter, in social way. Heretogore many have looked upon it in the light of a club, but the officers have decided that these meetings will cause all the members to become more thoroughly acquainted. Refreshments will be served and music will occupy no small feature on the programme. It will no doubt be an enjoyable reception, and all the members will feel at home in the lecture room.

The Ladies' Parsonage Ald Society, of Grace church, will give an ice cream and musical festival at the residence of Mrs. J. R. Merchant on the corner of Jackson and land avenue next Tuesday evening. needless to say that the evening. It is needless to say that the evening will be one of rare entertainment to all who attend, as the nature of the sociables given by these ladies is well known.

Mrs. Mary F. O'Brien, after having spent a couple of years studying vocal music in New York, returned to Atlanta a few weeks since and is at home to her friends at the Nor-

Mr. William Owens and sister, Miss Abble Owens, will visit the world's fair some time in August. Miss Owens's home is in Pittsburg, but for the past several months she has been the guest of her brother, at 22 Church

A targe party of friends went to Tallulah Falls on Thursday. They report a delightful time, so delightful in fact, that they con-template a repetition of the trip at an early date. Mr. and Mrs. Frazer chaperoned the

party, who were Miss Dougherty, Miss Ada Means, Miss Holliday, Miss Neille Gammon, Means, Miss Holliday, Miss Nellie Gammon, Mr. J. R. Smith, Miss Jennie Smith, Miss Lena Frazler, Miss Chloe Wood, Miss Laura Wood, Miss Hammond, Messrs. Bob Pope, J. R. Gress, Mark Andy, John Sims, M. W. Sims, J. B. Everett, Tom Rees and many others.

The many Atlanta friends of the following young ladies, who are at present attending the Chattanooga school of music, will be glad to learn of their recent distinction in this direction: Miss Marie Faucon, who is only thirteen years of age, in a difficult ropely saprice captivated the audience by her wonderful plano playing. Miss Duncan, who is a decided brunette, was charmingly received by her audience. She is a gifted planist. Miss Mae Waldrop is recognized easily as Chattanooga's finest vocalist. Her beautifully rounded soprano has been heard in Atlanta, and her admirers here are legion. Mrs. Harry Whe is also an accomplished vocalist. All of these gifted musicians are under the instruction of Professor Teiphus, who is an able and conscientious master of this charming art. The many Atlanta friends of the following

Miss Angeline Adams, with a large party of relatives and friends, leaves for Chicago Monday to be absent two weeks.

The lawn dance given by the T. D. C. Club at the residence of Major J. Van Holt Nash on Ivy street brought out the younger set of society and the entertainment eclipsed anything of its kind yet given. The girls looked more bewitching than ever as they danced to the soft, sweet music and together winced to the sort, sweet music and together with the perfect night the vision was one of lovelines. Nodding about the spreading lawn were Japanese lanterns glowing in the gentle breezes and in the beautiful walks and byways strolled happy couples. The handsome residence was made brilliant by many lights and it was here that the refreshments were and it was here that the refreshments were served in a way most royal. Mr. and Mrs. Nash being out of the city, their daughter, Miss Annie, acted as hostess during the evening, and too much praise cannot be given her for the exquisite style in which she entertained. At a late hour the party dispersed, after indulging in an evening long to be remembered by all the participants.

Those present were: Miss Marion May, Miss Pauline Gray, Miss Erskine Richmond, Miss Annie Mays, Miss Blanche Williams, Miss Mamie Romare, Miss Eugenia Stephens, Miss Ruby Byington, Miss Carobell Venable, Miss Katie Cox, Miss Jodie Hoyle, Miss Mary Bridge, Miss Maude Chandler, Miss Flora

Bridge, Miss Maude Chandler, Miss Flora Shaw, Miss Lizzie Lovejoy, Miss Irene Love-Shaw, Miss Lizzie Lovejoy, Miss frene Lovejoy, Miss Spalding, Miss Idoline Edwards, Miss Annie Lee Price, Miss Lucy Peel, Miss Emma Lowry Howard, Miss Jim Wyly, Miss Williams of Columbus, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. W. B. Cox, Mrs. W. L. Peel, Mrs. Martin Amogons, Misses Goldsmith and Misses Newmans; George Hoyle, George Adair, Staf-ford Nash, Preston Dainials, Sam Williams, 'im Williams, Gillam Morrow, Paul Geld-smith, Turner Fitten, Dolph Walker, O. J. Jones, Joe Dunlap, Albert Collier, Ben Black-nar, Marcie Robinson, Quincie Everett. John Wylz, Weldon Bridge, Stovall Hall, Will Kiser. Jim Dickey, Walter Kirkpatrick, Will Martham, Leon Walker, Gus Mitchell, Mark Hightower, John Berry, Mr. Dunlap, Bube Haylen, Joe Nash, Walter Nash, Mr. Foster, Peyton Douglass, John Clower, Alf Prescat, Thomas Paine, Tom Casklin, Mr. Godfrey and Alf Fowler.

Mrs. Annie Barron and her two accomplished sisters, Misses Florence and Sarah Fanny Haris, who have been visiting friends and relatives in the city, left yesterday for their hom in Whitesburg. They were accompanied by their cousin, Mr. S. O. Beal, of this city.

Mr. C. Jordan, of this city, left last night for Chicago and the northwest. Mr. Jordan will be absent from the city for several weeks and his trip will be quite an extended one. Mrs. Heard Respess has returned from the

wedding of Miss Idelia Arnall to Dr. Greene, of Senoia. Miss Arnall was one of Georgia's most beautiful and cultured women, possessing that charm and refinement that so char-

Quite a party of Atlantians went down to Forsyth yesterday to attend the closing exercises of the Monroe Female college, which begin today. Among those who went are Mrs. Battis Drummond, Miss Annie Dunn, Mrs. George A. Cabaniss, Miss Juliette Cabaniss and Mrs. Peeples. The exercises close Wednesday. Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Nelson Carter will leave today for Boston, their old home. They will not return until late in the fall.

Mrs. G. P. Hutchi son will chaperone a large jarty of young fadles from Gainesville to Camberland Island during the week. Misses Daisy Smith, Lorena Sins, Carrie Curtis, Emma Warren, Sybil Smith, May Overbj and others will comprise the party.

Mrs. Dan Grant, with her little son, Wily, is at resent the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Dickson, at their beautiful home on

Mr. W. R. McAndrews and bride are in the city/skiing the sister of Mr. McAndrews at 364 'cachtree street.

Mas Lillian Lochrane will visit relatives near Rome during the coming week.

M. and Mrs. Harry Jackson will soon leave for the mountains of North Carolina, where the will go to spend the summer months.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Humphres Castleman will be grieved to hear of theiliness of the latter. Mss Jennie Polk is again at home, after a plesant visit to friends in Smyrna.

As. Charles Rice and baby are visiting elaives in Aberdeen and Columbus.

Mss Daisy Beckwith is the guest of friends

M. Arthur H. Locke and Miss O'Hear are vising Lieutenant and Mrs. William J. Snew, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Snew, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Mrs. W. T. Crusselle and little daughter, Whie Lewis, left yesterday to attend the commencement exercises of North Georgia Agleuitural college at Dahlonega.

Among the late arrivals of the three hundre, at Tate Springs are Mr. and Mrs. John B. Minms and Mis Julia Minms, Miss Pauline Woodruff and Mis Fitzgerald, Mr. T. L. Williams, Mr. Loi Mitchell and Mr. Charles Ithea, of Kixville; Mrs. W. M. Neal and Mrs. S. Reford, of Helena, Ark; Mrs. J. R. Brown, Mr. Bessie Brown Mellegan, Miss Bisle Josephene Susong and Master Sam Jay Milligan, of Greenvill, Tenn.; Mr. J. S. Starrs, of Cincinati, O.; Mrs. Holbrook, of Anniston, Ala.; Mr J. K. Orr and family, of Columbus, Ga.; Mr and Mrs. Huger and Mrs. Habersham, of Knxville, Mrs. Huger and Mrs. Habersham, of Knxville, A large crowd booked for next wee.

Rv. Dr. Scott and family returned last week from a ten-days' delightful outing, meanwhe visiting a number of relatives and old frieds at LaGrange and Adairsville.

M. and Mrs. R. E. Reed, of Macon, are visiting relatives at 104 South Pryor street.

The famility of Dr. H. F. Scott returned yestrday after a pleasant visit to friends and relatives in Monroe. Ga. Anoble woman lies quite ill today. Mrs. Genral Edwards, Mrs. Charles Handy's moter. Many long months has she been conned to a bed of suffering. A beautiful chalacter is passing daily away to the blest beynd. beyind.

Ms. J. A. Shields, accompanied by her nice, Miss Norma Belle Pritchard, leaves topprow to visit relatives and friends in Augusta and Thomson.

M. and Mrs. Heard Respess wish it stated hat they were not out boating at Ponce de seon springs last Thursday night.

Ir. T. A. Robinson, accompanied by his sistrs, Misses Alice. Bessle, Rose and Myra, left by the Saturday morning vestibule for Chiego, where they will spend a few days at he Columbian exposition.

Mis Nannie Barnett, of Sharon, Ga., a rootmate of Miss Woolley at Lucy Cobb institute, is visiting the latter at the home of her father, Dr. B. M. Woolley, 575 South Prope street. Miss Barnett is truly a most

gifted and beautiful young lady. She took the highest honor of her class and the first honor in instrumental music and several prizes, such as are given for perfect compli-ance with the rules of the school, etc. And yet she is not quite sweet sixteen.

Misses Lena and Ollie Stewart left yesterday to visit relatives in Bartow and Wrightsville, Ga. They will spend some time at Tybee Island before returning home.

Island before returning home.

The Atlanta Rifles under command of Captain Nash will leave for Cumberland Island Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by quite a large party. All members of the company will meet at the armory at 10 o'clock this morning. All persons who utend going will call on Mr. Kirby at the East Teanessee, Virginia and Georgia office in the Kimball house Monday and engage sleepers. Tickets for round trip and \$1 round trip for boat from Brunswick to the Island. The following young ladies, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Payne, will visit the Island: Misses Irene and Lizzie Lovejoy, Hattie Smart, Dasie Spaulding, Josephine Hayde, Nelle Hayden, Annie Nash.

Mr. Fred Crisp, son of speaker Charles F. Crisp, of the national house of representatives, spent a day or two in the city with his friends, Messrs. Luther and Arthur Winiford, at their father's home, 44 West Peachtree street, this week.

Miss Sallie Hunnicut is spending the summer with friends in Virginia.

Mrs. J. B. Williams is visiting Mrs. Outten, of Savannah. She will be out of the city about a month.

The Misses Strauss and Feller, of Columbus, Ga., are stopping at the residence of S. Marks, 308 Whitehall street.

Mrs. Rosa Cohen and Master Harry Cohen are stopping at the residence of J. Marks, 160 South Forsyth street.

Mr. Walter S. Collier leaves this morning for Chicago, where he will be married to Miss Lunce Wilson, on June 27th. Mr. Collier will be accompanied by Mr. Robert Schmidt.

Mrs. Lavender Ray and daughter, Miss Ruby, after an absence of several weeks, have returned to their home at No. 15 Baltimore

Miss Callie Windsor, of Americus, and her mother, Mrs. John Windsor, are at the Aragon. Miss Windsor is one of the most beautiful and charming of the Lucy Cobb graduates of this year, and secured the medal for the highest average in her class.

The many friends of Miss Havkene Tompkins will be pleased to learn that she is stopping with friends in the city. She is with Miss Blanche Durant at West End.

Miss Nellie Fain has returned home from Belmont college, Nashville, Tenn., where she graduated on June 7th.

The Sisters of Mercy, 86 Loyd street, return sincere thanks to all of those who, by contributions or otherwise, materially assisted them in the late bazaar.

Miss Lucy Gartrell, a beautiful and cultured young lady of Demorest, is visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Mabel Gentry and har little siser, Nina, left yesterday for Virginia to spend the holidays among the mountains. They will be out of the city for several weeks.

Among those who have just, returned from an enjoyable sojourn at Cumberland island are Mrs. N. N. Archer, of Atlanta, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Davis and their beau-ful daughter, Miss A'Lama Steele, of Athens.

Mrs. Horace Cranford, of Athens, is visiting her mother, Mrs. N. N. Archer, at the Grant house.

*** The friends and patrons of Miss Elizabeth Cogswill will be glad to learn that she will return to Atlanta on July 1st.

Mr. W. S. Duncan and family left last Monday for Chicago to visit the world's fair. They are stopping at the Columbia hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jones, of Athens, are

visiting friends in the city. Miss Redwine has returned from the Lucy Cobb institute and is now rusticating at her father's country home near Edwardsville. Mrs. Joe Levison and son leave Tuesday for Virginia and the north to remain until

Marletta, Ga., June 17.—(Special.)—The marriage of Miss Marie Armina Latimer, of this city, to Mr. Charles McMurray Hollingsworth, of Atlanta, which occurred here Wednesday afternoon, was very beautiful and impressive. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. T. A. Pelse, in St. James church, which was tastily decorated for the occasion. The ushers were Messrs, James T. Anderson, of Marletta; R. L. Croney, of Atlanta, and Henry Duval, of Knoxville. The groomsmen were Messrs. Joseph Latimer, Victor Hollingsworth, Robert Hunt, Sam Wall, Alonzo Hollingsworth, C. Lewis Cloud. The bridesmaids were Misses Adile Latimer, Amanda Lawrence, Corlune Stocker, Letty Lawrence and Mrs. O'Lewis-Cloud. Miss Henlen Reid was maid of honor. The bride entered on her father's arm. She was attired in an elegant gown of dark blue cloth, tailor made, with hat to match. She

attired in an elegant gown of dark blue cloth, tailor made, with hat to match. She was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Mr. Frank Hollingsworth. The bridesmaids wore beautiful gowns of white organdy, large flower-trimmed hats and carried large bouquets of different colored roses. The maid of honor was beautifully dressed in blue organdy and carried La France roses.

roses.
Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth left for Tallulah Falls, where they will spend several weeks, after which they will make their home in At-

lanta.

BUNKER HILL DAY. Thousands of People Visited the World's Fair Yesterday.

Chicago, June 17.—Not less than 150,000 souls passed through the gates at Jackson park today. It was Bunker Hill day, the far-famed Blarney stone was unveiled, the far-famed Blarney stone was unveiled, the heathens, the savages and the barbarians of the midway plaisance paraded with the solemn rites of the Greek Catholic church, the Russian liberal arts was formerly opeued to the public. Taking all around, it was one of the biggest days the White City has yet seen, both as to the attendance and the entertainment. It was a regular holiday crowd. As usual, the public schools were closed all day, and in the afternoon many business houses suspended business.

DOWN TO HALF TIME.

Cotton Mills at Columbus Reduce Expenses

Cotton Mills at Columbus Reduce Expenses and Output.

Columbus, Ga., June 17.—(Special.)—The Eagle and Phenix mills, beginning Monday morning, will run only three days out of the week or half time. The Cone Export and Commission Company, of New York, who handles the goods made by these mills, besides numbers of others in the south, have recently passed a resolution requesting them to run only one-half time during the summer months because of the stringency of the market and the difficulty in selling so many of the goods. In pursuance of this request about forty mills in North Carolina have come down to half time.

Young Highwaymen in Kansas City. Kansas City, Mo., June 17.—The police did not seem to be able to capture two youthful highway robbers, who, last night, "held up" and robbed a man. Several policemen were sent out without uniforms, but they caught no sight of the youthful robbers, though they operated at 10 o'clock at night in front of Homer Reed's home, corner Tenth and Pennsylvania avenue, only three blocks from the scene of the hold-up of the night before. In each instance the victims were relieved of their money and watches.

They Agreed to Die. They Agreed to Die.

Camden, Ark., June 17.—James Nix and Annie Janvia, of New Louisville, Ark., tried to marry. Their parents objected. They agreed to die. Nix and Annie agreed to shoot themselves. He murdered her and attempted to suicide, but did not succeed in inflicting a fatal wound. Public feeling is running ligh and tonight Nix was brought here for safe keeping.

WITHOUT A BEARD .- Charles Lender, one of the best known traveling men in the country, is at the Aragon. Mr. Lender works for the Stephens Lithographing Company, of St. Louis, and knows more bankers than any man in the country. He is known from one side of the continent to the other and no man on the road has more friends than he.

Face Massage, the only safe and healthful beautifier of the complexion, will be given as formerly at Miss Cogswell's pariors 73 1-2 Whitehall, during her absence. The finest service to Chicago is via the E. T., V. and G., double daily vestibule train service via Cincinnati.—Adv.

THE NEW PROFESSOR

At the State University Is Dr. B. F. Riley, of Alabama.

MUCH TO QUALIFY HIM ALL ADMIT.

But They Say His Being a Baptist Had Much to Do with It-Too Many Pres-byterians and Episcopalians.

Athens, Ga., June 17 .- (Special.)-Rev. Athens, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—Rev. B. F. Riley, president of Howard college, Birmingham, Ala., was this afternoon elected to the chair of English and belles lettres in the university. Dr. Riley is a highly cultured and eloquent Baptist divine and an author of some note.

He was associated with Dr. Hawthorne

in establishing the college at Florence, Ala. He is a graduate of a leading South Carolina college. It is said that the fact that he is a Bap-

tist had much to do with his selection, as the trustees concluded that there were too many Presbyterians and Episcopalians in the faculty, and they thought it best to di-versify the religious competition of the col-

lege.

It is also stated that if Mr. Sylvanus Mor-

It is also stated that if Mr. Sylvanus Morris had been a Baptist he would have been given the place.

There is lots of talk about the character of the deliberations of the board of trustees, but as they held star chamber meetings nothing definite can be learned as to the authenticity of the reports. It is said that the board does not view with pleasure the youthful appearance of some of the young professors in the college and decided to fill their places with older men: also that the professors in the conege and decided to hat their places with older men; also that the board does not approve of the professors going to Europe while their classes are in session. They think these trips should be made, if at all, during vacations.

The Fraternity Squabble. Fraternity talk took a new turn today. The non-fraternity men claim that it has reached a point where they can't get a literary or college office of any kind, as the fraternities control the politics of the college and exclude all the non-fraternity men,

lege and exclude all the non-fraternity men, regardless of merit or claim.

The non-fraternity men have organized and pledged themselves to stick solidly together next year for their political rights and to fight the fraternities to the death. In every way. This is going to create bitter factions and precipitate much trouble in the college.

The non-fraternity organization will meet in the Phi Kappa hall Tuesday or Wednesday and permanently organize and retreach themselves for the battle next year.

A well known Atlanta boy is secretary of the organization, and its leader is a prominent member of the sophomore class.

500 GO ON A STRIKE.

Cotton Mill Operatives Refuse to Accept a Nashville, Tenn., June 17.—(Special.)—The greatest strike that has ever occurred in Nashville was that at the Nashville Cotton Mills this morning, when about five hundred employes—men, women, boys and girls—walked out rather than suffer a heavy reduction employes—men, women, boys and girls—walked out rather than suffer a heavy reduction
in wages. There was not a single disturbance nor the slighest disorder, nor is anything
of the kind anticipated. The reduction in
wages was decided upon at a meeting of the
directors yesterday and when it was announced the employes, with the exception of
a half dozen weavers, declined to work.

The employes have no union, but shiply
agreed among themselves not to accept the
cut. Mr. T. B. Dallas, secretary and treasurer, states that the reduction was necessary because of the duliness. The mill now
has an enormous stock of manufactured
goods that is probably sufficient to run them
until fail. The directors have had in contemplation the closing down of the mills
during the summer, but distiking to throw
so many people entirely out of work, decided
to reduce wages during the summer. It is
stated that some of the women weavers who
now make as much as \$47 per month would
have been cut to about \$37, while those making the least would not have suffered so
large a reduction. It is thought that the
employes will begin to come back by Monday,
atthough they say they had rather not work
at all than to accept the reduction.

A Good Man in a Responsible Position. Among the various professions which bring responsibility than that of the pharmacist, who has under his supervision the number-less remedies known to medical science and who by conscientious work can be a boon to suffering numanity, or who by carelessness, negligence or incompetence can become an insufferable nuisance. His position in the community is one of the most important, compounding prescriptions which are designed to produce specific effects and which must be scientifically prepared with the greatest accuracy and care.

The physician may be thwarted in his pure

compounding prescriptions which are designed to produce specific effects and which must be scientifically prepared with the greatest accuracy and care.

The physician may be thwarted in his purpose and rendered utterly inefficient by the ignorance or carelessases of a prescriptionist. By the mistake of such ignorance or negligence serious consequences result, involving the health and sometimes the life of confiding patients as well as the reputation of thoroughly competent physicians.

The mother of ignorance or negligence, is of necessity severe and must reflect upon the man who tampers with drugs when he is not thoroughly equipped and must reflect upon the man who tampers with drugs when he is not thoroughly equipped with the knowledge and experience whele can only come by hard study and long practice.

It is not the purpose of this article to flatter or expose to public view one who has so competently served this public for several years; but, brilliant ability, Mr. H. M. Lee, prescriptionist for Dr. Charles O. Tyner, has won a most enviable position in this important line.

This gentlemen is a South Carolinian by birth, living come to this city three years ago. But not satisfied with a public examination required by the state law years ago, but not satisfied with merely the certificate which entitled him to engage in the public of the parmacy as a business, he has loved it for a higher reason and has been a constant student in every branch of learning pertaining to his profession, and is undoubtedly one of the most thoroughly qualified men with whom we have come in contact. He has made an exhaustive study of chemistry, a branch of knowledge that is very essential but much neglected by prescriptionists generally believing it most necessary, he has spent a great deal of time and energy in solving the mysteries of this intricate science. Even a superficial knowledge of chemistry requires brains and diligent application to study, and the person who attempts on containt in the true sense, he must be analytical l

Miss M. L. Seyer is now forming a party for European travel or study. It will be small and select and composed of young ladies wishing to see Europe in an agreeable manner under the direction of a chaperon familiar with the places visited. Arrangements will have to be made soon. For particulars address Miss M. L. Seyer, teacher of art and modern languages in Washington seminary, 46 Walton street.

The world's fair line—E. T., V. and G. vis Cheinnati—two vestibule trains daily.—Adv.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, drummers, collectors, clerks, conductors, engineers, watchmen, etc., are furnished free on short notice by Southern Bureau, 70 1-2 Peachtree street.

on us. Four placed last week. Southern Bureau, 701-2 Peachtree st., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A young man with pleasant manners and experience to work in grocery store, deliver goods, do anything connected with business. Salary small. Come recom-mended. Apply to A. B., care Constitution. WANTED—Good traveling men for Georgia and adjoining states. Address, with refer-ence, George A. Smith, general manager, Equitable Building and Loan Association, descent Georgia

WANTED—Three or four A 1 salesmen hav-WANTED—Three or four A I salesmen nav-ing had experience in selecting and manag-ing county agents for sale of fertilizers or other articles, to take agency for portions of Georgia. Must be sober, honest and of some means. Address, with full particulars, Bar-mingham Monument Company, Barmingham,

\$75 PER MONTH for agents. Chance of a ifetime. Best seller on earth. Send 2 cots

A MAN of good address and fair ability can obtain lucrative and honorable employ-ment for the summer or longer by calling or addressing 52 West Peachtree street. Scnool teacher will do or young attorney.

WANTED—Teacher for Fairburn, Ga., institute. Man with family preferred. Must use improved normal methods. Apply to A. J. Luck, secretary, Fairburn, Ga., for particulars.

ulars. june18-sun thar

TO CONTRACTORS—Bids are wanted to
build four brick storehouses; also a rock and
cement dam. Plans can be seen at my office. M. Hill, 39 1-2 Whitehall street.
june18-sun wed

june18-sun wed

WANTED—For my Pickens railroad, second-hand steel or iron raits, 450 tons thirty-five
pound steel raits, 450 tons thirty-five
pound iron raits, or 500 tons forty pound steel

merits. Apply to it. Strickland, president board of trustees, Duluth, Ga., or 231 Equit-SCHOOL TEACHERS and others during vacation can make \$25 per week selling our "Blood Care," the only one that stands all tests. Durham Medicine Co., Atlanta, Ga. WANTED-A man to run wood worker and and saw. Adrress P. O. Box 413, Mobile,

Fall term opens September 4th. New build-ing with patent desks. School taken on its

WANTED—Two experienced installment canvassers; best selling article on market, good commission; young ladies preferred. Apply 441 Equitable, Atlanta, at once.

A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING MAN with \$4,000 can secure interest in wholesale business well established. No deadbeats need apply. Address W. A. & Co., Constitution. Apply. Address W. A. & Co., Constitution.
YOUNG MAN, Will it not materially aid you
if you educate yourself for business? The
Atlanta Business university comprises a business school, also school of shorthand and
correspondence, penmanship and art, elocation,
preparatory and normal training. A lusiness
university for young men and young women.
Normal trained teachers and experts. Expert
accounting a specialty. Call or write. Writehall and Alabama.

BOOKKEEPERS, Improve your penmanship BOOKKEEPERS, Improve your penmanship and obtain a thorough knowledge of techni-cal accounting. Be a 100 per cent office man. Call on or write for circulars of the Atlanta Rusiness university, R. J. Maclean secretary, Night class for business men and bookkeepers. WNATED—Help—A canvasser that understands his business, to sell a household necessity; money for right party. M. H. M., Constitution.

TEACHERS WANTED-A male principal; TEACHERS WANTED—A male principal; salary \$800 a year; first assistant male, \$600; two female assistants, salaries \$400 and \$250 per year respectively, will be elected by the trustees of Martin institute, located at Jefferson, ajckson county, Georgia, by the lst of July. Also a female music teacher, salary \$3 per month a scholar, will be elected. All applications should be addressed to J. E. Randolph, secretary of board of trustees, Jefferson, Ga.

June 11—2w, sun wed.

june 11-2w. sun wed. June 11-2w, sun wen.

SALESMAN-A snap for travelling men who
visit many towns and villages; daily expenses
easily made in fifteen minutes, while walting
for a train, appointing agents; no sales to
make; no samples to carry. For particulars
address "Rowins," Lock Box S18, Chicago.
june 11-it sun.

\$300 TO BE paid for distributing circulars in your county by our big advertisers. Hus-tiers enclose stamp for above work. Adver-tisers' Bureau, 68 Broadway, New York. apr2 52t sun

WANTED-Three reliable salesmen to sell WANTED—Three reliable salesmen to se lubricating oils and greases exclusively or a side line. Address Sterling Refining Co Cleveland, O. june 16-3t fri sun tues WANTED—A first-class machinist; one wh has had some experience with an oil mill preferred. Permanent employment. Address I O. Box 483, Atlanta, Ga.

SALARY or commission to agents to handle he patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The nost useful and novel invention of the age. most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works liks magic, 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making \$50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint subagents. A rate chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Co., X., 302. erms and specimen of crus-erms and specimen of Co., X., 300 feb 19-1y

HELP WANTED-Female.

SUMMER WORK—You can make \$25 a week selling our old and tried remedies in every city and town in the United States. Write us. Durham Medicine Co., Atlanta.

WANTED—Ladies to write at home. Enclose stamped envelope. Louic Silzer, Louis ville, Ky. june11-St sun wed LADIES wishing to make \$20 to \$30 weekly, by writing for me at home, reply with stamped envelope, Miss Myra A. Gordon, Jollet H-linois.

WANTED-An experienced, good cook, white or colored. Apply promptly B. C. De-Leon, 12 Hunnicutt ave., opposite Baltimore block.

WANTED—Young lady stenographer rapid in shorthand and familiar with Remington typewriter; none but one of experience need apply. Address in own handwriting with reference. E., care Constitution.

WANTED—At once, a strictly first-class and experienced woman for general housework, without encumbrance; must sleep in the house and bring good references; good home and best of wages to right party. Apply at 3 Church street.

mat a Church street.

WANTED—Reliable, experienced servant for general housework, family of two. G. McD. Nathan, 18 East Wall street, Kimball house. WANTED-A few ladles to compile lists, btc. in own handwriting; permanent, if engaged. Address Housekeeper's Weekly, Philadelphia, Pa june 3-it. sat.

WANTED-Ladies to write at home. En-close stamped envelope. Bertha Benz, secro-tary, South Bend, Ind. may 7-180t

SITUATIONS WANTED-Mala WANTED-Position by a double-entry book-keeper. Best references. Thomas B. Kirk, 38 1-2 Marietta street. june18-d7t

WANTED POSITION—By thoroughly reliable young man as bookkeeper. Have had considerable experience and can give city reference. Accountant.

WANTED-A position with a live real estate firm as salesman by a part; who owns good horse and buggy. Salary no object; must have work at once. Address W. R. M., this office.

WANTED—Position in first-class commission house in Atlanta, by young married man well acquainted with shipping trade throughout the state of Florida. Address Produce, care Constitution.

"SITUATION—By experienced clothing salesman; salary no object during summer months; 12 years' experience; best references given. Address "Clothing," care Constitution 17-24.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Female.

WANTED-Situation as traveling compan-ion; also experienced in nursing invalids. Answer at once. M. C. C., 53 Bell street, Atlanta, Gs.

WANTED POSITION—An experienced lady stenographer, in order to keep up practice during summer, would accept position at moderate salary. Address Box 523, city. PERSONS glong to travel during the sum-ner, wanting nurse or maid an find a good ellable woman at 125 Ivy street. Best refer-nces given. Celia.

WANTED-Money.

WANTED-A few hundred dollars for a few months, secured by city property. Will pay big interest. Address P. O. Box 485.

WANTED-Agents.

GENERAL AGENTS—Selling new articles to dealers; exclusive territory; no competition; no capital required; 200 to 300 per cent profit. Columbia Chemical Co., 397 Sedgwick street, june 7—8t wed sun Chicago, Ili. June 7-8t wed sun
A NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN association wants two good general agents.
Splendid contract for right-men. Address P.
O. Box 461, Atlanta, Ga.
jdne 11—sun 5t.

WANTED—Every insurance agent and business man to write for our fortune-maker plans—life endowment, etc. Regular bananzas. Best on earth and largest pay. Mention paper and state experience. The Agency Co., No. 8 Union Square, New York.

No. 8 Union Square, New York.

oct 9—dly sun

THE NATIONAL RAILWAY Building and
Loan Association. 29 1.2 Marietta street,
wants a good general agent. Excellent terms
to right man.

WANTED—Agents. Sample Sashlock, Pat.
1892, free by mall for 2 cents stamp. Immense. Unrivaled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled.
\$12 a day. Brohard. (Box 7), Philadelphia,
Ph. may21-13t sun

WANTED-Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Everybody to know that you can buy from me No. 2 kiln dried flooring and beeded celling for \$9.50; framing \$8 and \$10, and a lot of odd size sash and blinds from 75 cents to \$1.50 per pair. I keep a full line of building material. W. S. Bell, telephone No. 95, No. 33 Ivy street.

WANTED-Old gold and silver in exchange for watches and jewelry. A. L. Delkin & WANTED-To rent coal yard on East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad track. Address Black Diamond Coal Company, Knoxville, Tenn.

EMBOSSED ROOMS papered cheap by Mc-Neal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall st. WANT EVERYBODY to know that the

WANT EVERTIBIDIT to know that the Phoenix Auction Company is attending to outside sales, and solicits consignments. Job lots of all kinds of goods always on hand. Lev Fresh auctioneer.

june 18-1 mo. sun wed.

june 18-1 mo. sun wei.
WANTED-By J. H. Gavan & Co. School
Book Company, all kinds law. medical, school
and miscellaneous books. Call or address J. H.
Gavan & Co. School Book Company, 19 Marietta st.

WANTED—To exchange a nice suburban
home on electric car line for a farm in north
Georgia. Address T. A. R., 11 Marietta st.

WANTED—All southern printers and publishers to write us for a line of new samples and prices of printers' papers. We can sell news and book paper at mill prices. Delbridge Paper Comany, 12 Triuity avenue.

june 11—1m. sun, june 11-1m. sun.

WANTED-Ladies' party dresses, ki
rloves and everything in your line to dye or
clean at Southern Dye Works, 22 and 2
Walton street; telephone 695.

WANTED-Board.

WANTED-Country board from July 1st for three months, not over ten miles from Atlan-ta, by a father and two daughters. Best references if desired. Address Prompt Pay, care Constitution.

WANTED—Board at cool country residence on car line. References exchanged. Address L. D. I. T., care Constitution. WANTED-By a minister's family, country summer board, not too far from Atlanta and near railway. Address with terms X., Constitution office.

WANTED-Rooms, Houses, Etc.

WANTED—For permanent occupancy three unfurnished connecting rooms by middle-aged couple who have no children. Address "H. H.," care Constitution office. WANTED-Furnished house to take care of for the summer by a middle-aged couple (no children). Best of references. Address Care-ful, Constitution. children). Best of references. Address Careful, Constitution.

WANTED—I want to rent a neat 6 or 7-room house, with all the conveniences, in West End or north side. Address at once "Home," care Constitution.

WANTED-Real Estate.

WE WILL BUY a few vacant tracts inside city limits where can be had cheap for spot cash. Rambo & Jones, 613 Equitable build-ing.

LADIES' COLUMN.

LADIES-If you want the White House Cook Book at a discount address at once L. E. Burgstiner, P. O. Box 543. WALL PAPERS-Cheaper and finer than ever at McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall st. WE WANT ladies to sell our "Female"

WE WANT ladies to sell our "Female Tonic" (sure cure for all female troubles) in every town in the United States. Durham Medicine Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WEDDING PRESENTS—At Lycett's art rooms you can always find a nice assortment of hand-painted china suitable for wedding and birthday presents. Especial designs to order on short notice.

FLY SCREENS—When you want them why send to the north when, in fact, the best fly screens in the world are made in Atlanta by

Price & Thomas, the Job carpenters; repairing and rehanging of old screens a specialty.
Telephone 1040.

SILK ROOMS papered by McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall st. LADIES, LOOK HERE! Our best cabinet "Aristo" photographs are only \$1.50 per dozen this week. The Owen Gallery, 56 1-2 White-hall.

WANTED Ladles Kid Gloves cleaned 15 to 25 cents per pair. Fine dresses and everything in ladles clothes. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walter street. Telephone 695. mar 26 22t sun.

FOR EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A lady's gold filled watch for guitar and mandolin. Address postoffice box 225, city.

TO SELL OR EXCHANGE in real estate, full, stocked grocery store on good stree Address W. H., this office. stocked grocery store on good street.

WILL TRADE Rome real estate, taxed at \$500, renting always for \$1 weekly, for horse and buggy, reserving mortgage for difference or give mortgage for turnout. New Caligraph typewriter to trade for pony. Pleasure, this

FOR EXCHANGE—I have several beautiful city lots I will exchange for good farms near Atlanta. Address "McIntosh," Constitution office. FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE-Peachtre

street lot exchanged for renting property of sold on easy payments. G. G., care Con stitution office.

FOR EXCHANGE—I will exchange a valuable farm on railroad near Atlanta for central city property. Address "J. Wilson," FOR EXCHANGE—I will exchange lumber for central residence property. Address "Jones." Constitution office.

FOR SALE-Pet Stock, Chickens, Eggs. 5 CHOICE Scotch cellie, Shepherd puns for sale at \$10 each. Write at once. Address Gate Cite kennell, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—One fine Merino goat, very gentle and accustomed to children; can be bought cheap at 98 Stonewall st.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD, no questions asked, for open-face silverine case watch. Lost near Ponce de Leon Springs Sunday, June 11, 1893. D. H. Gouedy, Georgia freight de-

I.OST-A pair of gold glasses in a case; had No. 12 in small figures on each glass. Return to 35 North Broad street and get a dollar. LOST-An umbrella at the Edgewood Avenue theater Saturday matinee. Finder please tele-phone 884 or call 432 Whitehall street.

FOUND.

FOUND—At the Phoenix Auction Company, 19 Marietta street, a large variety of furniture at your own price. Sales Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 o'clock a. m. Lee Fresh auctioneer.

June 18—1 mo. sun. wed.

SHOE, DIAMOND STORES papered and painted cheap and fine by McNeat's Paint and Glass Stores.

FOR SALE-Piano

UPRIGHT PIANO for sale cheap. Apply to B. W. Flynn, 63 Peachtree. ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

ART MATERIALS—Oil colors, china colors, canvas "stretched or in rolls," plaques, pannels, brushes, easels, etc., at Lycett's art rooms; a liberal discount for cash customers during the summer months.

BERRY BROTHERS' varnishes, wheeler's and woodhouse fillers, large stock, wholesale prices, buy from McNeil's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall st.

WANTED-Boarders

WANTED—Gentismen or married couples to occupy three desirable rooms with good table board. References exchanged. Apply 55 Luckie street.

BOARDERS WANTED—Cool front room for couple or two gentlemen; also single room with first-class board in private family. Hot and cold baths. Four blocks south of union depot. 167 Loyd street.

PARTIES wishing good board at reasonable.

PARTIES wishing good board at reasonable prices call at 114 South Pryor street, R. L. Duncan.

BOARDING—Handsomest and most delight-ful furnished from rooms in the city, with or without board. Every conveniences; cen-tral location. 103 South Pryor street. BOARDERS WANTED—A married couple or two or three young men can secure first class board at reasonable rates with private family at Decatúr. Very convenient location Address "X. Y. Z.," Constitution effice.

WANTED BOARDERS-Nice front room CHOICE TABLE BOARD by the day, week or month, at very moderate price by a first-class French cook. No. 46 East Hunter street, next to Christian church.

WANTED, BOARDERS-Everything new and strictly first-class. Elegant neighbor-hood. Two street car lines. References ex-changed. Apply at 58 Garnett street. A few more day boarders desired.

NICE front rooms with board. Table boarders wanted, 161 Whitehaal street; summer prices. June18 3t

WANTED-Boarders-Nicely furnished front rooms with elegant table board at very low rates. 145 S. Pryor st., 3 blocks from courthouse.

WANTED—Boarders—Two or three Jewish gentlemen or married couple looking for ele-gant surroundings and luxurious table can obtain same by addressing Mrs. A. One, june18 sun tues WANTED-Boarders-Room and board for

one or two gentlemen or married couples; four miles out on Decatur dummy and new electric line: reference required. Address Lock Box 657, Atlanta. ELEGANT NEW BOARDING HOUSE just opened at No. 65 Houston street; fare and attention unsurpassed. Call right rway and secure choicest rooms.

WANTED BOARDERS—No. 61 North For-syrth street; local, translent and day boarders; fruit room just vacated; two blocks from post-office; terms reasonable. BOARDERS WANTED-Nice front room with dressing room. Apply 258 Peachtree St

LARGE, PLEASANT front room with good board; all modern conveniences; 69 Luckle St. WANTED—A few boarders at Shirman house, 107 Marletta street; good fare; good ROOMS with or without board; near Central park; references, southern family; 71 E. Sixty-first street.

WANTED—Couple to board in new home; every modern appointment; excellent surround-ings, with private family. References ex-changed. Dan, care Constitution. june 13—tu. thur. sun. june 13-tu. thur. sun.

WANTED-Boarders. 28 Houston street.
near new opera house and Aragon jutel;
pleasant rooms; large and airy halls and verandas; attentive servants and good lable; rates reasonable; front rooms vacant.

WANTED-Boarders-If looking for a nice pleasant boarding place with all modern conveniences at reasonable prices call at 71 Luckie street. June 17-sat sun.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, at Norcross, Gi., is now ready for summer guests; table first-dass; special rates for families. For terms, etc., apply to J. M. Holbrook, proprietor, Norcross, Ga.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BANCROFT, CHICAGO—Fireproof; Calumet ave. and Twenty-ninth street; 244 fine rooms, steam heat, baths on every flor; first-class family hotel; best location; rear world's fair; European and American pan, \$1 to \$3 per day. Write for circulars if you wish to reserve rooms. may28- sun10t

wish to reserve rooms.

may28 sunl(t

WORLD'S FAIR Chicago, the Columbian
hotels and cottages now open for guests.
Corner Cottage Grove and South Chicago
avenues and Seventy-first street. Unobstructed view of exposition grounds. Brick and scope
buildings, within four annutes ride of exposition by cable cars passing hotels. Twenty
minates to heart of city by three lines.
Rooms single or in suite-handsomely firnished. Cottages for families or parties—Commodious parlors, reading, billiard and snoking
rooms; dining room senting 500. Tebgraph,
telephone, bureau of information and all facillities, guests met by our own wagotettes—
European or American plan. Rooms file and
upwards per week. For particulars iddress
C. Bradlee Hunt. Manager. 7036 Dottage
Grove avenue, Chicago. General offee, 172
Broadway, New York.
may27 9t sat sun wed

WORLD'S FAR-CHICAGO.

2604 PRAIRIE AVENUE, Chicago, choice accommodations, reasonable terms in private A. A. and cable lines. References ex-anged; correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous. FOR SALE-7 milk cows and young elves, Jersey and common, \$25 to \$50; two re-quested trials. 102 Peters street. W M.

CORN, oats and bran sacks cheap, in per-ect order, second hand. Correspondenc solicited. M. Barwald & Co., 10 East Mithell

STENOGRAPHERS' notebooks cheaper han can be bought elsewhere in this city. Gorge M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street. LEAD, LEAD, LEAD-15,000 pounds chap. M. Barwald & Co., 10 East Mitchell stret. STRICTLY pure linseed oil and lead at McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores; get his prices at 114 and 116 Whitehall st. FOR SALE—One Eclipse windmill in pod order. Apply No. 33 Peachtree street.

100,000 POUNDS of old scrap paper. M. Barwald & Co., 10 East Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—One invalid's rolling chir; only used short time. Apply at 132 Suth Pryor street.

THE CHEAPEST KNOWN and the 1st. Our finest cabinet photographs \$1.50 per dozen this week. The Owen Gallery, 561-2 Whitehall. SEED PEAS, SEED CORN, Clay, Whipp will, Unknown and mixed peas. Secure w. cheap. T. H. Williams, 5 1-2 Broad St

THE celebrated O. K. White and tited lead is found only at McNeal's Paint ind Gless Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall st. FOR SALE—Good watches at lowest posible prices. A. L. Delkin & Co., poptar jewelers, 69 Whitehall street.

FOR SALP—Iron safes—Several new and second-hand fron safe for sale at cost or cash, or on easy terms, as we will close at stock of same. Delbridge Paper Compay, 8 and 10 Trinity avenue. ash, of same. Delbringe stock of same. Delbringe stock of same plane 11—1m. surjune 11—1m. surju

SHORTHAND students, call and examne my papers and general supplies; no use aying big prices for goods when you get the for less money. George M. Folger, 71 Ncth l'iyor street. FOR SALE—A full line of Herring-Fall-Marvin Company's fire and burglar-proof saes, vault doors, depository boxes; also sens second-hand safes taken in exchange. Phop-724. Call or address B. F. Smith, 34 West Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. aprl 1-61

FOR SALE-Horses, Carriages, Et.

FOR SALE—One gentle family horse ind second-hand plane box top buggy and ar-ness, \$175. 164 Marietta street. FOR SALE CHEAP—Fine Kentucky bury horse five years old, very stylish and perferly sound; sold for no fault. Can be seen at Abbott. Parker & Co.'s stable, Loyd stret. Wallace_M. Kirkpatrick.

FOR SALE—One pair well matched gatle horses, and lady can drive with perfect afe-ty. Apply No. 33 Peachtree street. ty. Apply No. 33 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A fine jump seat urrey, used only 30 days; also a fine pony placton, newly painted; also a good top bugy and harness; also a fine combination hors, a lady can ride or drive her, not afraid of crs, very gentie. Apply at 110 Whitehall street Monday and get a bargain.

CHEAPEST new one-horse was HORSE, PHAETON AND HARNESS for sale cheap. Nice looking, gentle horse; idv can drive him. Address "Bargain," 40 Mri-

FOR SALE—One gentle family horse second-hand phaeton and harness, \$170. Marietta street.

FOR SALE—One very small, gentle dren's pony, double-seated buggy and ness to suit, \$150. 165 Marietta street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A good paying saloon, centrally located, license O. K., easy terms. Answer immediately. For any information address L. Cohen & Co., 61 Alabama street.

FOR SALE The only retail and wholesale candy manufactory in a healthy southern city of 15,000 inhabitants. Control almost the entire wholesale and retail trade of the town and surrounding country. Best retail stand in the city. Stock and factory fixtures will foot up about two thousand dollars. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Ricardo, care Atlanta Constitution.

FOR SALE—Two saloons, one first-class and one second-class. In good location for business. Will sell reasonable. Good trade established. Apply to S. S. Moore, 11 West Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga. FOR SALE CHEAP-An established whole-

sare liquor business. Splendid location, good trade. Reasons for selling will be satis-factorily explained. Call on or address W. S. Stewart, No. 41 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to buy a well equipped ginnery of 5 gins, 310 saws, 50-horse power Frick engine, latest improved; suction cotton elevator, splendid three-story building, two acres land on railroad and stream of water; can put up 40 bales per day. Party obliged to sell and offer a big bargain on easiest kind of terms. Property at Thomaston, Ga. Write Woodward & Williams, 14 South Broad street, for terms, etc.

FOR SALE—The best paying business in the city for amount invested. Part cash, balance secured by real estate. J. Mc., care Constitution.

COMPETENT and experienced all-round hotel man will be open for engagement for manager, lesse or steward of first-class hotel for the season or for a year-round house, on or after June 25th instant. Address Chicago, care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—The leading drug business in growing little city of 2,500 inhabitants; orner and best stand in the place; good Ps. rade; best reasons for selling. Address ade; best reasons forugs, care Constitution.

WANTED—To sell at once, Grocery bus-ess in best retail town in Georgia; 45 miles om Atlanta. If you have \$800 and mean usiness address Miscount, care Constitu-

esses in Atlanta; no previous knowledge re-nired; cheap rent; good reasons for selling even. Address O., Constitution office. SMALL CAPITAL by joining energy in business started. Can absolutely double in few weeks. Call Monday 42 South Pryor for "Mercantile."

FOR SALE-Dairy farm, good milk trade established, good 4-room house with hall, back and front verandas; good cow house and barn, all in good condition; 15 head of good milk cows, 15 acres of good, fresh land, all under good fence. Will sell if taken at once for \$5,500. Dairy 21-2 miles from Kimbal house. Mrs. Minie Schwartz.

8500 WILL BUY a half interest in a well stablished business on Peachtree; good rea-ous for selling; none but those who mean usiness need apply. Address W. D., care constitution. WANTED-Young man as general manager

WANTED—Young man as general manager for state of Georgia, by responsible firm owning patented manufacturing process. Article used daily in every household; \$300 to \$500 monthly profit; must be able to invest \$500. This is an exceptional chance to get good paying business without competition. Address Wilson & Co., 68 Major Block, (§ 1-carc. III

\$200 YIELDS \$45 weekly; unusually profi-\$200 YIELDS \$45 weekly; unusually profi-table investment. Legitimate season now open. Rowe's Infallible Handicapping Sys-tem. Eastern races. Second successful year. References from subscribers all parts United States and Canada. Safe, conservative, prac-tical. Profits returned each week. For short time only, remarkably liberal terms to new subscribers. Prospectus 1893 free. C. D. Rowe, P. O. Box 127, Brooklyn, N. Y.

subscribers. Prospectus Pass Free C. Rowe, P. O. Box 127, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTICE TO SAW MILL MEN—If you can use second-hand flooring machines, blowers, or moiding machines, condition guaranteed, payable in lumber, write us, stating what you need. Alabama Equipment Company, Montgomery, Ala. may 14—8t sun wed.

IMPORTANT.—Half interest can be secured in a good, safe, rapidly growing business, yearly income from which can be made to pay \$10,000 in several years, and increase yearly afterwards; only small working capital of \$5,000 needed to push the business; full control of capital given to party buying interest. No speculation whatever. Prefer a man as partner, but a lady not objectionable. Location the finest in the south. Address "Hustler," care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

June 11—sun, wed. 1 mo.

cation the finest in the south. Address "Hustler," care Constitution, Atlanta. 6n, june 11—sun. wed. 1 mo.

HARDWARE—For sale, retail stock of hardware in solid Alabama town, established; no competition, full particulars by addressing No.—Constitution. june 11—2t. sun.

\$4 TO \$12 INCOME per month on an investment of \$30 and no work. Investigate immediately. Address 1. Constitution. ment of \$30 and no work. Investigate immediately. Address L. Galitzki, Schiller building, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL

YOU CAN'T BEAT 'EM! Anywhere at any price. Our best cablet photos go this week at \$1.50 per dozen. The Owen Gallery, 56 1-2 Whitehall.

GOOD LOOKING LADIES wishing to go on exhibit at Chicago world's fair, as best types of American beauty, will send their gure photos to World's Artistic Association, few York. june 18-d2t New York. HOUSES PAINTED by McNeal's Paint and

PRICE & THOMAS, the job carpenters are making the best fly screens in the United States; repairing and rehanging of ole screens a specialty, corner of Thompson and West Hunter streets (Pittman's old stand). TYPEWRITER cabinets at a bargain; lefy competition; you will make a mistake hase before examining my desks. George Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

DON'T BE TOO LATE—Our best cabine photographs this week \$1.50 per dozen. The Owen Gallery, 56 1-2 Whitehall street. "THURKERA"—For old men and young men. The only developer and restorer known to mankind. It never fails to cure lost vigor, weakness, pains in the back. Price only \$2. Send for sealed circulars. Dr. Maison. 207 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Penn. june14-4t

MARRY-IF you want a husband or wife, rich or poor, seud 10 cents for matrimonial paper. Thousands have married through our introductions. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Chicago. Introductions. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Chicago.
TO THE GROWERS and shippers of Georgia.—I. C. Clark leaves for Chicago to engage in the melon business. Having had eight years' experience in the melon traffic and being a good salesman, kindly solicits your shipments. Communications received at 68 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Good references furnished.

WE HAVE THE ONLY ELECTRICALLY equipped jewelry factory in the south; give us a trial if you want fine work. A. L. Delkin & Co., 69 Whitehall street. WILL BUILD 7-room, two story house for \$1,200; see plans. Geo. H. Holliday Lumber Co., 160 W. Peters street; phone 508.

PARLORS PAPERED cheap at McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores. WANTED-Address of parties sending meals in north side city near in. A. C. S.

PRICE & THOMAS, office and store fitting; fiq ecreen work a specialty; 62 West Hunter street, corner of 'Thompson (Pittman's old stand). Telephone 1040. ATTENTION LADIES!—"Emma" bust developer will enlarge your bust 5 inches. Guaranteed. Sealed instruction 2c. or 24-page illustrated catalogue 6c., by mail. Emma 11 inches. Illustrated catalogue 6c., b Toilet Bazar, Boston, Mass. apr16 11t sur SANTAO SANTAO—For men only. Greatest restorer and developer known. Strengthens, invigorates. Price \$2. Guaranteed. Send stamp for confidential circular. Dr. Miller, 21 Quincy st., Chicago. dec4 52t sun

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES by having them dved or cleaned at the Southern Dye Works 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695; work is perfect and will please you. in 29 30t sun our CHARGES for storage on household goods are about one-half of what any other party in the city charges. Reade Transfer and Storage Company, 45 Marietta street. june 11—2t. sun.

WANTED-Your watch to repair. A. L. Delkin, & Co., 69 Whitehall street. PLASTERING-Leave order at J. M. Mil ler's book store for J. G. Thrower. june11-3t-sun wed sun WRITE for free copy of our beautifully illustrated Matrimonial Journal, containing unany photo engravings of handsome ladies and gallant men who wish to wed. Brown Publishing Company, Box G., Toledo, O. june 7-d 12t

CASH naid for old gold. Julius R. Watts & Co., 57 Whitehall street apr5 3m WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesses, Ningara Falls, forty miles away.

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Di'mond Brand), are the best, safe, ruliable; take no other; send 4c (stamps) for patticulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mall. At druggista. Chichester Chemi-cal Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR RENT-Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT-Desirable 6-room cottage on Highland avenue, good neighborhood, on electric line. Inquire at 14 Walton street, corner Broad.

Broad.

FOR RENT-142 Crew street, 4-room cottage, gas, bathroom, modern improvements. Apply to Mrs. Smith, 208 Fulton street, between Crew and Capitol avenue. FOR RENT-One block from postoffice, 8-room house, furnished, all conveniences, for summer or longer, \$45. Address S. A. G., Constitution office.

Constitution office.

FOR RENT-Seven-room house partly furnished: water and gas; close in; will rent all or part to proper parties, with or without furniture. 88 Luckie street.

FOR RENT-11-room house with all modern improvements and conveniences; No. 164 South Forsyth street; possession will be given July 6th at a bargain by applying at once at Hirsberg Paper Company, Nos. 6 and 8 West Mitchell street.

West Mitchell street.

FOR RENT—Nice three-room house, Magno-lla, between Walton and Luckle. Quiet place—close in. Apply 71 Whitehall street. FOR RENT-Pleasant cottage, reduced rent, 215 lvy street, corner Harris; gas and water, 250h M. Graham, 179 lvy, or capitol.

FOR RENT-Nice 4-room house, Price very low, \$11 per month. Cail on J. O. Perkins, 41 South Broad street.

FOR RENT-From July 1st, my former residence, 58 Forest avenue, a nice cottage, with all conveniences. W. T. Nawman.

FOR RENT-Six-room house and kitchen, near in, on very reasonable terms, Ed A. Werner, Ga. R. R.

FOR RENT-Nice r-room house, s rvints' room, etc., all conveniences. Will rent follong or short time. No. .23 Capitol avenue east front and shade; neighborhood first-class 8. B. Turman, 8 Kimbail house, Wall street Phone 164.

FOR RENT-Nice 4-room cottage 12 W. Baker, between Luckle and Marietta sts. H. L. McKee, 26 Cone st.

FOR RENT-Beautiful new 8-r. h. furnished.

hard oil finish, mirrored mantels, sliding doors; close in; nice street only \$45. Warre & Howard, real estate and tenting, 52 Mariet ta street FOR KENT-A small house, close in; papered, gas, water, good neighborhood, near cars.

Apply M. M. Mauck, 29 East Hunter St.

FOR RENT-13-room boarding house, partly furnished; modern conveniences; best locali-ty; rent greatly reduced; come and see. 40 Wheat street. Wheat street.

FOR RENT-Five-room cottage, furnished, all conveniences. South side; well located-for July and August to acceptible tenant at nominal price. Address "Home," care Constitution. june 17—sat. sun. mon.

PEACHTREE HOME FOR RENT-Nice tenroom, house, all furnished complete; heavy: room house, all furnished complete; beautiful lawu. Address H. E., Constitution office. FOR RENT-From 1st of August, corner of Capitol avenue and Richardson, 11-rooms, splendid water, large lot, good garden, shade trees and flowers. Cheap. Inquire at 239 Capitol avenue, or 402 Equitable. Large gas stove for sale.

FOR RENT-North side; delightful new eight-room house, with all modern corvent-nees. Address Box 346, postoffice, city.

ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Three rooms for rent at 93 North Boulevard. Waterworks and splendid well of water. Possession given now or 1st of July. BEDROOMS papered cheap by McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 White

FOR RENT-A choice room up stairs over Maddox-Rucker Banking Co., suitable for an office. R. F. Maddox. omce. R. F. Maddox.

FOR RENT—To parties without children, three rooms and kitchen, with use of bath room, in splendid neighborhood, close in; references given and required. Price 13 per mouth. Apply at 48 Crew st. FEW ROOMS suitable for housekeeping or sleeping apartments; rent reasonable, at 98 North Pryor st.

INGRAIN ROOMS papered by McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 White-hall st. hall st.

FOR RENT-Several large rooms nicely ar-FOR RENT-Several large rooms interparanged for light housekeeping. Can furnish one. 84 Luckie street.

FOR RENT-Several lice rooms on second floor of Constitution building; can be made into a sulte of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

ROOMS TO RENT or rooms and board, nice rooms, newly furnished, four blocks from Trinity church. References exchanged. 85 East Fair street. FOR RENT_Rooms, one or two picely for REXT—Rooms, one or two interpreturnished rooms to rent to gentlemen; private family; choice location; comforts of a home. Address P. O. Box 494.

FURNISHED rooms to rent, 29 Ellis street; NICELY furnished rooms, gas, bath and

FOR SALE—Elegantly furnished room, costing upwards of \$250. Will sell cheap; central and very private. Apply at 57 Design street FOR RENT-Neatly furnished room with both adjoining, suitable for one or two gendeman or married couple, 59 Garnett st., 5 doors from Whitehall st.

LARGE front room and dressing room, nicely furnished, with board, No. 21 West Baker street; second door from Peachtree street A LAWYER'S OFFICE papered and painted cheap by McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall st.

FOR RENT-A furnished room with al conveniences centrally located. Apply 17 and 19 East Cain street. june14-7t ROOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished. FOR RENT-Rooms furnished or unfurnished, very central, only one block from post-office; gas and water. Apply No. 57 North Forsyth.

ROOMS-With or Without Board. ROOMS with or without board; table board-ers; references, 73 E. Sixty-first street. june 18—sun 2t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORTAR stains, yellow and gray ochers, dry and in oil, painters' supplies of all kind, best quality, at McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall st. NOW IS THE TIME to build your house. Lime 35c. in ten-barrel lots, lumber. doors, sash, etc., in proportion. G. O. Williams & Bro., phone 328, 257 Marletta st june18 sun mon

UDELL step and extension ladders found only at McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores; swinging stages and sandbellows cheap; go see them, 114 and 116 Whitehall st. PRICE & THOMAS, office and store fitting; fly screen work a specialty; 62 West Hunter street, corner of, Thompson (Pittman's old stand). Telephone 1040.

WHITEWASH and paint brushes and painters' supplies found in large lots at wholesale prices, in McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall st. STILL THEY GO-One dozen of the finest cabinet photographs, "Aristo" finish, \$1.50. The Owen Gallery, 56 1-2 Whitehall street. KALSOMINING—Orders sent by mail to I. G. Thrower for plastering, bricklaying, stc., will be promptly attended to. june11-3t-sun wed sun

YOUNG MEN! young women! learn short-hand. Misses Glenn & Darling, 408 Equitable building. Day or bight classes. Stenographic work also executed. june 1-d 1m

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION! AUCTION! Every night in the week we sell at 19 Marietta street shoes, notions, jewelry, watches, laces, cologne, neckties, also unredeemed pledges to the highest bidder. Phoenix Auction Company, 19 Mariette in the street of the str etta street. L. Fresh auctioneer. june 18-1 me. sun wed.

FOR SALE—Ou the 20th day of June will be sold to the highest bidder for cash the Montezuma Variety works building with the lot on which it stands, one twenty-horse power engine, all the machinery belonging to said works; also a large lot of material consisting of ax and hammer handles, etc. singletrees, finished and unfinished. J. E. Hays, President. FOR SALE-Machinery.

FOR SALE—A complete plant of cotton machinery, including 180 looms. Address G. M. Jacocks & Co., New York. June 18—0t.

FOR SALE—Must be sold. A bargain; neat 7-room cottage \$2,200; easy payments. Apply 147 West Mitcheil. Junio 61 sun tues that FOR SALE—Lot on Merritts avenue, 65x185 feet to alley. Adjoins my residence, southeast corner Merritts avenue and Piedmont avenue. Brick sidewalks, paved street and gas, water and sewer pipes all laid, electric line at door. Terms easy. Apply to Porter King, room 503 Equitable building.

may 17—1m sun wed

FOR SALE-Real Estate.

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\$6,000 BUYS this bargain on easiest kind of terms and live happy. Elegant 2-story 7-room house, lot 54x141, on Boulevard and Highland avenue. Woodward & Williams, 14 South Broad.

FOR SALE—One of the prettiest residence lots in Decatur. Large and beautifully shared. Am compelled to sell and will let go a big bargain it sold soon. Address W. S. C., Constitution office. FOR SALE—Nice 4 and 5-room houses small cash payments. balance long time monthly payments. Call on J. O. Perkins, 41 South Broad.

SALE-Lot near FOR works at the end of Washing ton and pryor street; new streets being opened and it will soon double in value, only \$300; \$25 (ash and \$40 monthly without interest. S. B. Turman, 8. Kimball house, Wall street.

Wall street.

BIG BARGAINS—Elegant 8-r. house 50x160 water, gas, electric bells, belgian block, car line, cabinet mantels, \$4,500; only \$1,000 cash. Geo. Ware.

5-R. HOUSE W. Harris st., 50x140, near Spring st., \$3,250. Geo. Ware. \$200 BUYS a lot worth \$400. Geo. Ware, No. 2 S. Broad St.

BEAUTIFUL lot. 50x145 to 10-feet allev, cheap at \$500; will sell for \$350. ddress E.

C. Williams, 47 E. Hunter st.

D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter Street.

6-R. H.. east front, gas, water and bath-room, high, shady, beautiful, large lot, 50x225, on Windsor st., near in and in very choice neighborhood. If you want a nice home on very easy payments and at rock bottom do not miss this chance. Price, only

\$4,500.

NEW S.R. H., with east front on Grant street, curbing and sidewalk all down and paid for; lot 50x183; good well of water and nice shade trees. This lovely home I will sell this week for a very small cash payment if the buyer can pay a good monthly payment. Price \$3,000.

Price \$3,000.

A NEW lot of choice farms, 10, 15, 20, 33, 45, 50, 60, 80, 100, 113 and 160 acres frim 3 to 20 miles from this city. If you are looking for a farm it will pay you to write or call on D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter street.

MONINY to loan at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. MONEY to loan at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

DOES THE READER want to have a home of his own? If so he now has the chance of a lifetime, for I can now sell his 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 room houses in a good neighborhoid on the small cash payment of \$50 to \$250 and the balance monthly, just like naying rent. Do not neglect this offer, but call and let me show you one of the above bargains.

show you one of the above bargains.
7-R. H. ON a beautiful, large lot, 112x230 back to a 25-foot alloy, on which is a 4-remnt house. This property has a very fine garden of choice fruit trees, flowers and shrubbery and is located in the best part of Docatur, near the new electric car line. This will make you a lovely suburban home. It is well worth \$3,500, but I will sell on easy terms this week for \$2,850.

4-R. H., AND HALL, new and nicely fin-tshed, on a fine high lot on Georgia avenue, near Capitol avenue. This choice little home I can now sell vou on very easy terms at the low price of \$2,500. I can now sell you on very easy terms at the low price of \$2,500.

WEST END is without doubt the choicest residence nortion around the city, being about 40 feet bisher than Atlanta. In West End you get the oure fresh air of the pines and none of the dust, smoke or foul gases of the city. I have the following bargains in West End property to offer you on very easy terms this week: One 4-r. h. lot 53x185 feet, \$1,600; one 5-r. h., lot 60x120, \$2,500; one 6-r. h., lot 70x167, \$2,300; one 6-r. h., lot 50x200, \$3,750; one 7-r. h., lot 50x200, \$3,750; new 7-r. h. lot 50x200, \$3,750; new 7-r. h. lot 50x100, \$3,700. Plense call soon and let me sell you one of the above comes. D. Morrison, real estate and renting agent.

FOR RENT.

Call and see our East Hunter street. For Sale by J. Henly Smith, 12 West Alabama Street, Hillyer Building, Tele-

Nice 4-room house, Howell street, near Edgewood avenue, well furnished; mean business, \$1,400.

Two-room house, corner lot, 25x125; rents for \$5 per month; price \$450.

Over 100 acres, fronts Peachtree road, with more than 1.000 feet on right of way of the Richmond and Danville railroad, six miles from carshed, \$30,000.

Superior new 9-room house, two and a half neres, friuts, etc, near Grant park, \$4,500.

Five-room house; large lot, Houston street, \$2,500.

Nice vacant lot, 100x100 Pulliam street vacant lot, 100x100 Pulliam street

Nice 50-acre farm in DeKalb county near Atlanta, fruits grapes, \$65 per acre.

\$1,600.

FOR RENT-A gem of a new brick hotel, furnished or unfurnished, baths, gas, etc., none but competent and well recommended need apply. "Gem," care Constitution office. FOR RENT-A choice room up stairs over Maddox-Rucker Banking Co., suitable for an office. R. F. Maddox.

OFFICE FOR RENT-Three rooms, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, first floor, Grant building. Call on present occupant. june 17-sat sun. present occupant. june 17-sat sun.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR RENT-Large
brick house No. 15 Houston street; in therough repair; very centrally located. Apply
to F. M. Farley. june 17-4t.

FOR RENT-Fifth floor of the Fitten building, corner Broad and Marietta streets; two
magnificently lighted halls; will lease cheapmarchi2-2mo-sun.

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12 West Alabama St., Hillyer Building. Telephone No. 225.

Pretty 4-room cottage, near new capitol, \$15. Very handsomely furnished 7-room cottage near new capitol; large lot, stable \$35. Nice 8-room residence, servants' house, large lot, garden, shade, etc., Capitol avenue, \$50. Pretty 6-room cottage, West End, \$12.50. Very handsome 10-room house, large grounds, shade, fruits, etc., three miles, \$25. Pretty 5-room cottage, Edgewood avenue, \$25.

New 5-room house, west side, \$14.

New 3-room house, west side \$9.

Splendid 20-room hotel north side \$100.

Very handsome 30-room hotel, close in, orth side, furnished, \$150.

Pretty 5-room flat, furnished, close in, \$25.

Store on Mitchell street, new, \$16.

Brick store and basement, very near the center \$50.

A vacant lot for wood yard, \$15.

Very nice 4-room cottage, city water on car line, one mile from carshed.

5 r h Edgewood ave 25 00

We have quite a long list of houses for ren any size desired and prices to suit the times. FURNITURE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One bedroom set, one sideboard, one dining table, twelve dining chairs, three rockers, carpets, matting, gasoline stove, refrigerator, etc., everything new, Cottage for rent if desired. Call quick. 226 Formwalt street. FOR SALE CHEAP-Furniture of 4-room cottage with organ and carpets. 344 Rawson street.

FOR SALE—Household furniture, one plane, one sewing machine, all in good condition; must sell at once. 18 Simpson st., first house from W. Peachtree. REMEMBER 19 Marietta street is the place to buy your furniture cheap; special sales Monday, Wednesday and Friday; consign-ments solicited; outside sales promptly at-tended to. Phoenix Auction Company. Let Fresh auctioneer. june 18-1 mo. sun wed.

75c, wort \$1.98 dam: 2IC Do

Harris st., 50x140, near

50x145 to 10-foot aller, sell for \$350. ddress E.

list. D. Morrison,

er lot, 25x125; rents

lot, 100x100 Pulliam street

farm in DeKalb county near grapes, \$65 per acre.

A gem of a new brick hotel, infurnished, baths, gas, etc., betent and well recommended iem," care Constitution office.

A choice room up stairs over Banking Co., sultable for an Maddox.

Andreas.

I RENT—Three rooms, Nos. 1, theor, Grant building. Call on int. June 17—sat sun.

HOUSE FOR RENT—Large p. 15 Houston street; in theovery centrally located. Apply ey. June 17—4t.

Fifth floor of the Fitten build-oad and Marletta streets; two ighted halls; will lease cheap. 12. Kiser Building.

Henly Smith, No. 12 West Hillyer Building. Telephone

cottage, near new capitol, \$15, nely furnished 7-room cottage of: large lot, stable \$35. esidence, servants' house, large ade, etc. "capitol avenue, \$50. cottage, West End, \$12.50. some 10-room house, large fruits, etc., three miles, \$25. a cottage. Edgewood avenue,

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in 50-room hotel, close in,

ished, \$150.

flat, furnished, close in, \$25.

col basement, very near the

r wood yard, \$15. om cottage, city water on car com carshed.

G. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street.

HEAP—One bedroom set, one dining table, twelve dining ockers, carpets, matting, gaso-igerator, etc., everything new. at if desired. Call quick. 226

Household furniture, one plant machine, all in good conditat once. 18 Simpson st., first Peachtree.

june 18-1 mo. sun wed. ied on Page Forty.)

URNITURE.

RENT-Miscellaneous



Every dollar's worth of surplus stock by July 1st, if Low Prices will do the work. You may well call this a SLAUGHTER SALE for the insignificant prices placed on all classes of Seasonable Merchandise, means almost giving them away. We guarantee you one dollar and fifty cents' worth of goods for every dollar invested.

Wash Fabrics.

Monday morning between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock we will sell 5,000 yards American figured Challies at 3c a yard. 10,000 yards Dress Ginghams, the usual 10c and 121/2c

kind, at 5c a yard. 120 pieces 26-inch imported Crepe Novelty Suitings at 111/2c,

worth 25c. 5,000 yards Pineapple Tissues, worth 15c, at only 8c a

pieces 36-inch Scotch Cambrics, lovely styles and well worth 20c, at only 121/2c a yard. 3,000 yards genuine imported Zephyr Ginghams, worth 35c, at 14ca yard.

2,000 yards Epingeline Suitings at 9c a yard. Two cases new styles French

Percales at 9c a yard. 2,000 yards Dress Prints at 33/4 c a yard.

White Goods.

2,000 yards short lengths very Sheer India Linen at 9c, worth 20c. 5,000 yds. white Plaid Lawns.

worth 121/2c, Monday 61/2c a

2,000 yards white Corded Muslin, usual price 10c, grand special at 33/4 c a yard.

5,000 yards book fold Check Nainsook, worth double the price, at 5c a yard.

Wash Goods Remnants.

We have thrown out all remnants and short ends of Ginghams, Batiste, Tissues, Lawns, etc., on center counters and made two lots of them.

Lot No. 1 includes all the remnants that were 71/2c, 81/2c and 10c a yard, now 5c.

Lot No. 2 embraces those goods that sold in the piece at 121/2c, 15c and 20c a yard, now 7½c a yard.

Specials in Notions.

Velveteen Skirt Braid at 8c bunch, Goff's Braid at 6c bunch.

Hat Pins at 1c each. Little Prince Hair Curlers at 9c each. Steel Hair Pins at 4c box, Extra quality Pearl Buttons at 4c dozen American Hair Pins at 1c paper.

Fancy Stick Pins at 3e each. Solid back, pure English bristle Hair Brushes at 29c each. Real bristle, solid back Tooth Brush at

Imperial Ammonia at 8c bottle. gate's Violet Water at 35c bottle. Crabapple Extract at 25c ounce. oks and Eyes at 2c card. Whalebone Casing at 2c yard, Warner's Corset Shields at 9c pair,

Cotton Tape 2c Roll. Books, Books.

30 different titles, includidg Dickens complete works at 7c each.

1,000 50c books, including Bill Nye's works, Peck's Fun, and many others, to go at 14c each.

Linens. Housekeepers should embrace this opportunity.

19 pieces 68-inch double satin Damask, full bleached, never offered under \$1 a yard; our

price, 73c. 200 dozen extra heavy and large double huck Towels, worth 20c, now 121/2c each.

10 pieces 68-inch half-bleached German Table Damask, worth 75c, Monday 42 1/2c a yard. 100 genuine Marseilles Quilts,

worth \$4.50, will be yours at \$1.98 each. 1,000 tied-fringe, heavy, satin damask Towels, worth 35c, now 21c each.

Domestics.

2,000 yards Fruit of the Loom 4-4 Bleaching, Monday only, at

Hosiery.

200 dozen ladies' fast black Hose, the best on earth for the money-25c a pair. 100 dozen ladies' fast black

Ethiopian dye, Hose, worth 25c, yours at 19c a pair. 150 doz. misses and children's tans, cardinal and fast black

Hose, plain and all styles ribbed, only 25c a pair. 60 dozen men's Maco cotton Half Hose, tans, slate and mode,

only 121/2c a pair. 50 dozen gents' fast black Half Hose, worth 40c, sold by us now at 25c a pair.

Handkerchiefs.

200 dozen ladies' embroidered and plain white, hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 121/2c,

Monday 5c each.
One lot ladies and gents' fine linen Handkerchiefs, all styles, some in lot worth as high as 35c and nothing less than 25c, grand lot Monday at 19c each.

Embroideries.

A lot of fine Cambric, Mull and Jaconet Embroideries, worth 25 to 60c, special at 19c a yard.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT Baby Carriages.

A new department. Bought for much less than value. Styles the newest. See our great

leader for \$5. For this week we offer all infants' Baskets, Caps, long Dresses, short Dresses, Skirts, flannel and cashmere Wrappers, Bath Robes, etc., at actual cost. Last week of this great sale.

Japanese and Oriental ' Department.

300 new Jap. Grate Screens, worth \$1, for 25c. Figured China Silks, for draperies, to be closed out Monday; new styles, worth a dollar,

for 49c. Japanese Parasols and Lanterns to be closed out. Japanese Screens, worth \$5,

will be sold Monday at \$3. Sale of office and ladies' work Baskets. this week at 98c; worth three or four times our price.

Hammocks.

New department, which we intend to make a great success by our low prices.

50 genuine Mexican Hammocks, high colors, worth \$1.50, for 79c.

Colored Dress Goods.

Here your dollar will go further than anywhere else. 10 pieces 36-inch all wool Navy Blue Storm Serge, 25c a

yard. 8 pieces English Twill Blue Serge 49c. 18 pieces Navy Blue Hop Sacking, all wool, 59c. Surah Serges, 42 inches wide,

65c a yard. Sail Cloths, 54 inches wide, all shades, \$1.10 a yard.

Hop Sackings, plain and changeable weaves, \$1.25.

3,000 yards half wool Challies now 15c. 65 pieces Satin Stripe Albatros, fancies, worth 50c, yours

at 25c a yard. 40 pieces genuine French Challies, light and dark grounds, 43c a yard.

28 pieces French Crocodile Crepes, were 85c, now yours at

Silks.

Special reduction in everything. Remnants and short ends just one-fourth price. 100 pieces new Plaid Taffeta

Silks, Monday 89c. Big lot fine Dress China Silks, all the choicest styles of the season, worth \$1, yours now 50c. 27-inch black Waterproof China Silk, only 75c a yard.

We have a lot of black Dress Silks, in lengths of 15 to 181/2 yard, suitable for a nice dress, which we offer tomorrow at half price.

World's Fair and Traveling Hats.

New ideas in small Hats, of most approved styles. 50 trimmed Hats, worth \$5, for \$1.95.

Our grand 15c sale of untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.

Fine Leghorn Flats, open work, large size, worth \$1.50. Chip and Milan Hats and Bonnets, worth \$1 and \$1.50. Fine Sailor Hats, your choice

for 15c. Nearly 5,000 Hats have been bought for this great sale.

Black Goods.

All wool black Hop Sacking, 40 inches wide, 59c. Black imported steam shrunk Habit Cloth, full 54 inches wide,

Black Storm Serge, all wool, 40 inches wide, 48c.

17 pieces black Albatross, Tamise and Nun's Veiling, Monday 50c, worth nearly double. 100 remnants of Black Goods, 2 to 9 yard lengths, just one-

Men's Furnishings.

Men's fine Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, was \$2, now 50c per garment.

Men's genuine English Lisle Thread Shirts, \$1 grade, at 45c

Men's Negligee Shirts, have never sold under \$2, at \$1 each. Men's Pique and Madras bosom Shirts, \$1 grade, at 39c

Men's washable Four-in-Hand Ties, 19c each. Men's Silk Bows 10c, worth

Ladies' Ribbed Vests 5c. Ladies' fine white Ribbed Vests at 12c, worth 25c.

Ladies' Waists

and Suits. 100 dozen Ladies' French Percale Shirt Waists, with ruffled front, light and dark colors, at 38c, regular price 75c. Ladies' Silk Shirt Waists, in

colors and blacks, at \$3.90, reduced from \$7.50. 50 Ladies' white Shirt Waist, with embroidery and ruffled fronts, at 97c; they are really

worth \$2.00. 150 Eton Blazer Suits at \$2.20; they have been marked down from \$7.50.

One lot of Eton Suits in black and colors at \$4.90; can't be equaled anywhere for less than Eton Suits that were \$20 to

\$30 are now \$10 per suit. 150 Ladies' French Percale Suits, neatly made up, just the thing for summer wear, at \$1.75 per suit. One lot Outing Suits at \$3,

Shoes.

All low cut Shoes have gone down, down in prices. Ladies' Oxfords, patent tip,

worth \$1.25, now 75c. Ladies' Oxfords, common sense, worth \$1.25, now 75c. Ladies' Tan Oxfords, worth \$2, now \$1.25.

Ladies' Tan Oxfords, worth \$2.50, now \$1.50. Misses Tan Oxfords, spring heel, 12 to 2, were \$2, now \$1.25.

Child's Tan Oxfords, spring heel with tip, 5 to 8, 75c; 81/2 to 11; \$1. Men's Southern Tie, Dongola Kid, at \$1.85.

Men's Prince Alberts at \$1.85 worth \$2.75. Men's Calf Shoes in Bals and Congress \$2.50, worth \$4.

Men's Tan Bluchers at \$4, worth \$6. We are the people on shoes.

Muslin Underwear Bargains.

One lot Ladies' Gowns, tucked yoke and full sleeves, all

sizes, 75c. One lot of hand embroidered Chemise, worth \$1, at 69c. 10 dozen slightly soiled Cam-

bric Corset Covers 50c.
12 dozen Ladies' Mussin Skirts with dainty edge of Embrodery at 8gc. Another lot Ladies' Drawers,

with deep flounce embroidery and cluster tucks, 50c. One lot Ladies' fine fast black Satine Skirts, with ruffles of

colored embroidery, real value \$2.25, special next week at \$1.39. One lot of Ladies' Gowns, V neck with turned Collars, yoke of embroidery, special sale \$1.50. One lot plain Muslin Gowns, for Girls from 10 to 16, at 39c.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

CARPETS CARPETS

Within the next ten days, we have got to sell the goods, whether we make the money or not, for the benefit of our customers we are going to sell everything in the way of Carpets, Rugs, etc., at actual cost, in order to reduce the stock by July 1st. Slaughtering all our fine Irishpoint Brussels Net Tambours

positively less than factory cost. \$15 will buy our \$25 Curtains. \$11.50 will buy our \$20 Curtains. \$15 Curtains only \$8.40. \$12.50 Curtains only \$7.80. \$10 Curtains only \$5 and \$6.

and Egyptian Lace Curtains at

\$7 Curtains only \$3.50 and \$4. 150 pair Nottingham Lace Curtains only 50c a pair. 75 pair Lace Curtains, 31/2 yards long, \$1 a pair.

A complete stock of Portiere Curtains to be sold at factory

\$20 Portieres only \$12 a pair. \$18 Portieres only \$9.60 a pair. \$11 Portieres only \$6.90 a pair. \$7 Portieres only \$4.20 a pair. \$6 Portieres only \$3.30 a pair. These are all rare bargains and you cannot afford to miss

A big lot of Ingrain Art Squares, all sizes, to sell at 70c on the dollar.

Remember we are headquarters for Awnings. Don't lace your order until you see us. Mosquito Nets, all styles and size, put up on short notice.

43 WHITEHALL STREET.

At Reduced Prices Previous to Taking Stock.

Underwear.

Ladies' Ribbed Lisle Vests, Silk Finished snd Silk Taped Neck and Sleeves, worth 35c, at Ladies' extra fine Imported Lisle Vest, Square or V shaped neck, were

50c, at Ladies and Children's Ribbed Union Suits, unbleached or White Lisle Thread, high or low neck,

were 75c, Infants' Ribbed Lisle Wrappers, long sleeves or low-neck no sleeves, were

Men's French Balbriggan and Gauze Shirts, were 25c,

Men's Black and Gray Mixed Balbriggan Shirts, also Balbriggan or Pepperel Jeans Drawers, worth 35c. Men's Imported Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers,

Buttons, also in colors, 37 1-26 worth 75c, Men's Checked Nainsook Shirts and Drawers, were

French Neck and Pearl

6oc each, Men's Challenge Drawers, made out of best quality Pepperel Jeans, double seats with elastic anklets, or with tape and buttons,

reduced to Men's Seamless Half Hose, Hermsdorf's Fast Black, double heel and toe. Men's Fine Gauge Half Hose, Full Regular Made,

Hermsdorf's Fast Black and Tan Colors, were 25c, Men's Fast Black and Colored Half Hose, Silk Embroidered, also French Lisle Half Hose, were 40c

Children's Hose, Full Regular Made, double Heel Toe, Cardinal, Tan and Black

Infants' Half Hose and Three-quarter Hose in Black and Colors, reduced Children's Tan Silk Hose.

all sizes, were 75c, Hosiery.

Ladies' Fast Black Hose, seamless, double heel and 2 1-26 Ladies' Hermsdorf's Fast

Black, 40-Guage Richelieu ribbed Hose, worth 40c, Ladies' French Lisle Hose, Fast Black and

Leather Colors, Plain and Richelieu Ribbed, worth

Gloves.

Chamois Kid Gloces, with large buttons and colembroidered, also Musque-

taires Silk Gloves, black and colors, with Gauntlets Silk Gloves, with Kayser's double finger tips, warranted not to wear out All Silk Jersey Mitts

were 25c, reduced to Fine Milanese Silk Mitts, very heavy, were 75c,

19c

Umbrellas. Silk Gloria Umbrellas, with natural sticks, worth

Ladies' navy and red Gloria Umbrellas, natural handles, Ostrich Feather Fans, black and gray, were \$1.25

and \$1, Corsets.

\$1.25, at

Ladies' Ventilated Summer Corsets Thomson's Glove Fitt-

ing Corsets C.-B. Fast Black Ventilator Summer Corsets, worth \$1.50,

Shirt Waists.

Ladies' Percale Shirt Waists, pleated front and baek,

Ladies' Fast Black Sateen Skirts, with Ruffle, Ladies' Silk Mohair Skirts with Ruffles, worth

Men's Furnishings.

Negligee Shirts, laundered, Collar and Cuffs attached, striped and solid pink and blue, were \$1.00, Men's Shirts with Puff Bosoms, in plain, dotted,

Swiss or colored stripes, Men's Fine Silk Neckwear in latest shapes; Tecks, Four-in-Hands and Bows,

One lot Silk Windsor Ties, figured and solid colors, many of them worth 25c, choice Men's Nightshirts, full length, good quality mus-lin, nicely embroidered,

The New Yost Writing Machine

worth 75c,

The latest production of Mr. Yost, the perfector of the Remington and inventor of the Caligraph.

It uses no ribbon and prints direct from steel type. The easiest to learn to operate; the most beautiful work, and we can furnish hundreds of testimonials as to its dura-

For full particulars and terms of sale write to or call on

J. W. FIELDER&CO., 36 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga

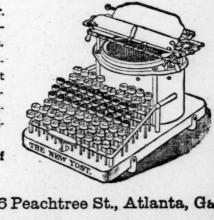
Atlanta Made Carriages



UNEQUALED FOR STYLE, COMFORT, DURABILITY

JOHN .M: SMITH

122 Wheat Street.



FAMOUS NEWS FEATS OF THE GONSTITUT

THE STATE IN A DAY

How The Constitution Was at Every Precinct in the State.

UNPRECEDENTED PIECE OF ENTERPRISE

By Which The Constitution Published the Day After the Last Election the Detailed Vote of Every County in Georgia.

The most remarkable news feat ever performed by a southern newspaper and, as far as that is concerned, a feat never excelled by any newspaper, was The Constitution's work on the 5th of October, 1892, the day of the state election for governor, statehouse officers and a general assembly.

No state election for twenty years had watched with as much interest as that from the fact that it was the first time in more than two decades that the democratic nominees were confronted with anything like serious opposition.

Before then all state elections had come and gone attracting but little attention. When the state democratic convention had met and acted interest subsided and the election was nothing more than a perfunctory event, being simply a question of majority and a very large democratic majority at that, the democratic nominees really having had no opposition at all only in name and none

But the sudden rise of the third party movement in Georgia, culminating as it did in a thorough state organization with the nomination of a full state ticket and cannomination of a full state ticket and candidates for the legislature in opposition to the democratic nominees in every county in the state, centered unusual interest in the state election. For weeks before the election it became evident that in some parts of the state the opposition was much more formidable than had at first been contemplated. The third party nomfor governor, Hon. W. L. Peek, entered on an active campaign and the third party nominees for statehouse offices took the stump in every section of the state. The third party candidates for legislature were particularly active in all the counties of the state, and, to add to the strength of the new opposition party, Tom Watson was making his last stand in

his fight for life in the tenth district. The democratic authorities and nominees buckled on their armor and went to the field prepared to fight the stormiest battle that Georgia had seen since the days of reconstruction. Governor Northen took the stump, as did almost every prominent democratic candidate in the state. A thorough organization was effected through the state mmittee, and, panoplied like worriors of old, the cohorts of the democracy in glittering regalia for the battle field, marched to the front to fight the most glorious victory that ever crowned the triumphant democracy of Georgia.

The third party were loud in their claims. and while the democrats believed there was no doubt as to their defeating the opposition, they were not satisfied until after the battle of ballots had been fought.

Every eye in the state was turned to the ballot boxes on the day of the election. Everybody wanted to know how Georgia had gone.

Where was the newspaper that would do the unprecedented work of collecting the news from 2,000 polling precincts in the state, compile the returns and give on the morning after the election the detail vote of Georgia for governor, for statehouse officers and for every member of the general assembly?

The people were interested and the people did not want to wait for the returns day longer than was absolutely necessary for them to secure the information. The Constitution undertook the work of

presenting on the morning after the election the detail returns from every county in There are 137 counties in the state, many

of them remote from railroad connection. In some counties as many as twenty-five or thirty militia districts had to be covered. every one of which were remote from railroad or telegraph communication.

The ballot boxes of some of the precincts were from thirty to forty miles from the nearest telegraph office.

By a thorough organization every ballot ox in the state was put under the direction of a careful correspondent. Every county in the state was apportioned and every correspondent in the state assumed the task of collecting the returns from his county and forwarding them by wire to the correspondent in charge of his county or to Atlanta. In many instances wild horseback rides over the mountains of north Georgia or through the pine forests of south Georgia or through the pine forests of south Georgia. In distances ranging from ten to forty miles In the dead hours of the night were made to reach the nearest telegraph office in time to get the message to Atlanta before morn Every telegraph operator in the state whose office was necessary for the prompt transmission of the reports, by special ar-rangement with The Constitution sat at key until every report expected at his office was in. At every railway office in the state operators remained at their posts un-til their keys were cleared of the messages keys were cleared of the

passing from one wire to another on their way to Atlanta.

It took more than one thousand special messengers to gather the report, and the work was done with unprecedented pre-

Away down the coast in southeast Georgia a messenger in the collection of the reports along the islands had to ride thirty miles at night in a special stower thirty ports along the islands had to ride thirty miles at night in a special steamer chartered for the purpose. His nearest telegraph office was eight miles in the country. He made the trip in good time; covered his thirty miles at night on the wild rivers through which he had to pass and found his special telegraph operator waiting for him at 4 c'clock in the morning. him at 4 o'clock in the morning. In twenty minutes afterwards his returns were in Atlanta and a short while afterwards were being read by eager subscribers to The Constitution.

In brief, The Constitution announced on

the morning after the election the complete result of the election of the governor, state-house officers and members of the general assembly, heading its two pages of telegrams with the following display, giving the majority of the democratic nominee for gevernor, Mr. Northen, over the third party candidate, Mr. Peek.

Confirming the Result.

It is almost incredible to believe in collecting the returns from two thousand prelecting the recurns from two thousand pre-cincts where the vote in no single county was completed before 6 o'clock at night and where the work of compilation could not possibly begin until after dark, that The possibly begin until after dark, that The Constitution should be able to publish next morning within a few hundred votes the announcement of the democratic majority.

Nobody believed that the work could be accomplished and those who had the ut-most faith in The Constitution's enterprise thought that the result of its work. most faith in The Constitution's enterprise thought that the result of its work would be marvelous if it came within fifteen or twenty thousand of the actual majority in its report, so hurriedly prepared and collected under such adverse circumstances.

Yet when the seneral assembly convened a few modes afterwards and proceeded to

canvas the official returns of the state and declare the vote the most astonishing and marvelous evidence of the accuracy of The astitution's report was discovered Constitution's report was discovered. Both branches of the general assembly had assembled in joint session. A huge basket containing the sealed official records from every county in the state was brought in and placed before the speaker's desk. One after another the certified envelopes were exceed and the record of the vote announced pened and the record of the vote announced

in the stentorian voice of Secretary Bill Harris, of the senate, or Clerk Mark Harden, of the house.

Soon the reports from every county were in. Then the work of adding the long list of figures in the vote for governor and statehouse officers began. The vote of each statehouse officers began. The vote of each candidate being ascertained, that of Colonel Peek was subtracted from his victorious democratic competitor and in a few minutes Hon. A. S. Clay, then president of the senate, who presided over the joint session, read amid the applause of the eager spectators that the official canvas of the vote aboved that William I. Northen had reshowed that William J. Northen had re-ceived a majority over W. L. Peek of

71,502.

Thus in the biggest vote ever cast in Georgia The Constitution had on the morning after the election given the people of Georgia almost the exact figures as an-71,503. nounced by the general assembly in its count of the certified returns.

Its Effect on the Country. Georgia being one of the few October states to act and the presidential election following so soon, the eyes of the whole country were turned this way. Every newspaper in America wanted to know just how Georgia had gone. If the democratic majority had failen off it would have been approaches an approaches of the country argued as an unmistakable evidence of re-publican gains by republican newspapers. If the democrats increased their majority the democratic papers would urge this with great effect as an evidence of the fact

tion for its report of the result and every re-publican newspaper in the country contained next morning the announcement of The Constitution's work in receiving the returns from every county in the state and giving the official democratic majority. It allowed no time for the republicans to haggle over the returns and claim that the delay in the count of the vote was an omen that the democrats were preparing the announcement of the result to suit them-selves. It gave the democrats the prompt advantage of which they were greatly in need and they did not hesitate to express themselves on the result in Georgia and to use it for everything it was worth. The leading newspapers throughout the

country, appreciating The Constitution's wonderful stroke of enterprise, were prompt to telegraph their congratulations at this magnificent journalistic achievement, which had immediately attracted the eyes of the

hole country.

From every part of the country telegrams came from prominent newspaper men and we reproduce herewith some of them pub-lished in The Constitution on the day fol-lowing the edition containing its report of the Georgia election:

THE CONSTITUTION'S FEAT,

Congratulations and Compliments to the Democrats of Georgia and The Constitution. From Chairman Hairity.

York, October 6.-Hon. Clark Howell, constitution: Georgia has done splendidly Her gallant democrats have given us additional courage and inspirited us with renewed confidence. The result in Florida and Georgia following that in Arkansas. Vermont and Maine is well calculated to cheer us on

our onward march to victory.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman Democratic National Com.

No Force Bill. New York, October 6 .- Hon, Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta, Ga: The news from the solid south, is splendid. The democracy of the Empire State sends greetings and congratulations to the democrats of Georgia and to The Atlanta Constitution. Your victory is magnificent, both in what it is and in it signifies. No force bill, THE SUN.

From Henry Watterson. Louisville, Ky., October 6.—Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: Accept hearty congratulations on the glorious democrati Constitution in serving it for breakfast HENRY WATTERSON,

Editor Courier-Journal.

Chleago, October 6 .- Hon. Clark Howell tution, Atlanta: Your complete canvass vote of a great state on the morning after the election stands without rivalry as fournalistic enterprise; and when the obstacle journalistic enterprise; and when the obstacles overcome are considered the undertaking places The Constitution on a height hitherto unscaled. MOSES P. HANDY, Formerly managing editor Philadelphia Press, now chairman of the committee of publicity and promotion, Columbia Exposition.

A Height Hitherto Unscaled.

Worthy of Emulation. Chicago, October 6 .- Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: The Atlanta Consil-tution and the state of Georgia have both set

examples worthy of emulation, the one by newspaper and the other by the people.

H. M. SEYMORE,
Managing Editor of The Herald.

Moving South and West.
St. Louis, October 6.—Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: The Constitution's undertaking and achievement in its reports of the Georgia election, under many diffiulties, deserves great praise. The star of journalism is moving to the south and west.

J. B. M'CULLAGH,
Editor Globe-Democrat.

From Stilson Hutchins.

Washington, October 6 .- Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.: The attempt to be tray the southern democracy by pseudo Farmers' Alliance movements and thereby permit the republican party, of flagrant me in and vantage, has been so effectually irustrated transfer democratic description of the posthern democratic day as to relieve the northern democratic mind of all apprehensions. With our base and of all apprehensions. With our base the absolutely secure I have but little doubt eshall pick off and capture in detail New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Illinois and Wie consin, while diverting from Harrison votes of Kansas, Minnesota, both the Dako-tas, Nebraska and Colorado. As to New Nebraska and Colorado. As to New there can hardly be a doubt. There is positively no dissension and by your great victory all fear has been removed. We who do and we who do not particularly like Mr. Cleveland are working with competitive energy to elect him. The ensiest method of get g him out of the way of other aspirants is to elect him according to the un-written law on his second term and when a man's friends and opponents work for him, he comes near getting a unanimous vote. I send you greeting. Yours is indeed the Empire State of the South.

STILSON HUTCHINS, Editor Washington Post.

Richmond, Va., October 6.—Hon Clark Howell, Atlanta: The Constitution has eclipsed itself in its latest journalistic enterprise in securing on the first night complete returns throughout the state of Georgia. Congratulations are in order.

And from Richmond.

C. O. B. COWARDIN, Editor Richmond Disposes

d Dispatch.

From Editor Walsh. Augusta, Ga., October 6.—Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: The Chronicle congratulates The Constitution upon its wonderful enterprise in publishing the election returns from every county in Georgia. This foot has never hear accomplished before feat has never been accomplished before. Your great work for the success of democracy Your great work for the success of democracy should endear you more than ever to the hearts and confidence of all Georgians. We rejoice with you in the overwhelming victory for democracy. Long live The Constitution, to do battle-for the democratic party and to defend the rights and liberties of state and people. The tenth district is redeemed and Major Black's majority in November will be him 5,000 majority.

PATRICK WALSH,

Editor Bolfeuillet's Compliments. Macon, Ga., October 6.—Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: In the midst of my rejoicing over the glorious democratic victory in Georgia on Wednesday, allow me to congratulate The Constitution on its admirable report of the election returns. It accomplished a work of which any lowered complished a work of which any lowered complished as work of which any lower lo complished a work of which any journal on the American continent should be proud. The feat tells the story of enterprise, ability and successful endeavor and wins the admiration of the press and public. It demonstrates that there are no heights too high for The Constitution to climb, no depths too deep to sound, and may The Constitution continue to be a great enlightener of the world, a vehicle in which thought, public spirit and prosperity travel. Yours truly,

JOHN T. BOIFEUILLET,

Editor Macon Telegraph.

Editor Richardson's Tribute. Columbus, Ga., October 6 .- Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: That keen appreciation of journalistic enterprise and ability which a newspaper man feels, prompts me to tender you my sincere congratulations upon the magnificent achievement of presenting a complete record of the election yesterday state in today's paper. It is a monument to the unrivaled resources and wonderful enterprise and energy of The Constitution. May you ever be equal to it.
D. H. RICHARDSON,

Editor Enquirer-Sun.

From the Home of Crisp. Americus, Ga., October 6.-Hon Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: The first three pages of today's Constitution constitute e revelation in news gathering such as has parallel in journalism save in The New Herald's foreign service. That the election in every county in Georgia, from the seaboard to the mountains, many of them away from railroads, and telegraphs should be fully re-ported inside of twelve hours, of the closing of the polls makes up a record unsurpassed in enterprise. Years of the most patient organization were necessary to produce such results. The people of Georgia have learned to look to The Constitution for the news, the whole news, and nothing but the news, when such important events as Wednesday's elec-tion occurs. The arrival of The Constitution in Americus today with its complete report astonished everybody, even those who believe The Constitution rises equal to any emergency in modern journalism. The appreciation of the people manifested at this great piece of work is equal only by their estimate of the greater work done by The Constitution in the awakening that preceded the election and brought the democracy to the salvation of Georgia in the most critical hour of her his-tory in twenty years. The home of Crisp sends greetings to The Constitution.

BASCOM MYRICK Editor Times-Recorder

Editor Cooper of Rome. Rome, Ga., October 6 .- Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: I congratulate The Constitution on its report of yesterday's election. I do not remember seeing anything so complete in any paper in any state on the night of an election. In scope, clearness and results reached, it is indeed a model report of a state election.

W. G. COOPER,

Editor Rome Tribune. From Editor Reed.

Athens, Ga., October 6 .- Hon Clark Howell, Athens, Ga., October 6.—Hon Clark Howels, Constitution, Atlanta: The complete buttens of the state election as given by The Atlanta, Constitution this morning were a revelation in the way of journalistic triumphs. As usual The Constitution carried to its readers, earliest possible moment the story the democrats' sweeping victory.

T. W. REED,

Editor Athens Bunner.

F. n fitt (. niett. Thomasville. Ga., October 6.—Hon, Clark Howell, Atlanta: Thomas county democrats appreciate the splendid work of The Constitution in covering the state on Wednesday night. It was a feat worthy of the south's greatest daily. The news that Northen had carried Georgia by 75,000 created unbounded enthusiasm. Every one is praising Georgia's model daily for the most complete returns of is state election ever printed in a southern JOHN TRIPLETT,
Editor Thomasville Times Enterprise.

The Augusta Evening News.

Augusta, Ga., October 6.—Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: The Constitution has but one rival on earth in news goth. ing and The New York Herald must look its laurels or it will be left. Your enterprise in securing complete returns from every iring complete returns from every including the backwoods, is the finest journalistic performance of the year. Ge gla's message to the nation goes properly through The Constitution and it goes promptly and to the point. Now for Grover Cleveland and J. C. C. Black in November. AUGUSTA EVENING NEWS.

THE LAST HYMN.

The Sabbath day was ending in a village by the sea; The uttered benediction touched the people As they rose to face the sunset in the glowing lighted west.

Then hastened to their dwellings for God's blessed boon of rest.

But they looked across the waters, and a storm was raging there;
A flerce spirit moved above them—the wild first of the air; lashed and shook and tore them, till they trembled, groaned and boomed,
And aias! for any vessel in their yawning
guifs entombed!

Very anxious were the people on that rocky coast of Wales,
Lest the dawn of coming morrow should be telling awful tales
When the sea had spent its passion, and should cast upon the shore
Bits of wreck and swollen victims, as it oft had done before.

With the rough winds roaring round her, a brave woman strained her eyes, and she saw along the billows a large vessel fall and rise. o, it did not take a prophet to tell what the For no ship could ride in safety near that shore on such a sea.

Then the pitying people hurrled from their homes along the beach.

O, for power to cross the waters, and the perishing to reach!

Helpiess hands were wrung in sorrow, tender hearts grew cold with dread, while the ship, urged by the tempest, to that fatal rock shore sped.

She has parted in the middle-now the half of her goes down;
God have mercy up in heaven on the helpless ones that drown!
Lo! when next the white, shocked faces looked with terror on the sea.
Only one last, clinging figure on the spar was seen to be. Nearer to the trembling watchers came the

Nearer to the trembling wateners came the wreck, tossed by the wave.

And the man still clung and floated, though no power on earth could save.

Could we send him one short message?

Here's a trumpet; shout away!

'Twas the preacher's hand that took it, and the wondered what to say.

Any number of his sermons, "Firstly, secondly?" ah, no—
There was but one thing to utter in that awful hour of woe;
So he shouted through the trumpet: "Look to Jesus! * * Can you hear?"
And "Ay, ay, sir!" rang the answer o'er the waters, loud and clear.

Then they listened; he is singing: "Jesus,
Lover of My Soul."
And the winds brought back the answer:
"While the nearer waters roll."
Strange indeed it was to hear him: "'Till
the storm of life is past—"
Singing bravely o'er the waters: "Oh, receive my soul at last!" He could have no other refuge: "Hangs my helpless soul on Thee."
"Leave, ah, leave me not"—the singer dropped at last into the sea.
And the watchers, looking homeward with cyes by fears made dim.
Said: "He passed to be with Jeans in the dinging of that hymn." SOME BIG SCOOPS.

What The Constitution Has Done to Get the News.

SOME OF ITS PAST ACHIEVEMENTS.

Stirring Events Recalled in The Constitu tion's News Reports of a Long List of Interesting Developments,

No paper in the south, possibly none in No paper in the south, possibly none in the country, has accomplished more remarkable feats in gathering and publishing the news, while the dew was yet fresh upon it, than The Constitution.

And the people throughout the country, newspaper men as well as readers, have often wondered how the paper succeeded in giving the fresh and interesting stories which have so often filly dist columns to the world, while it was yet so new.

That The Constitution has accomplished some of the most wonderful feats, ver

some of the most wonderful feats some of the most wonderful feats ver known in journalism, even the casual read-er of the paper must admit. More than once it has astonished its readers with stories of the previous night which were found in papers in the same section twenty-four hours later.

And then it was that people would wonder how it was that The Constitution could get it.

get it.

But it did not take them long to learn how The Constitution acquired its news ahead of all its competitors. It was the energy, the determination and devotion of the men to the paper for which they were working which gave The Consti-tution the news first. This, guided by the masterhead of Grady, long ago made The Constitution masterhead of Grady, long ago made The Constitution the reservoir for information from all parts of the south. Grady had an instinctive, "something" which nobody has ever been able to qualify. He seemed to know what was going to happen before it did happen, and when it would happen, and invuriably had a man upon the scene to see that the happening was correctly and properly told.

Of the fourteen years I have served The Constitution, nearly ten of them were under

Of the fourteen years I nave served the Constitution, nearly ten of them were under Mr. Grady's administration. I have seen him predict happenings before they came about, and have known him to spend dollars lead to a contract when the server contracts to see lavishly and lose rest extravagantly to see that The Constitution should have the first whack at it. I have seen him plan a campaign of work which required the services of every trained man in the shop, besides hundreds on the outside, and have never

hundreds on the outside, and have never known one of the campaigns to fail in the slightest particular.

A man might be absent under Grady's instructions for a week, and come home without a story, and nobody would know that he had been away. He might be absent a week, and turn up a good story, and the public would think that he had had breakfast in town that morning.

One of the first big news features of The Constitution was the congressional campaigns in 1883. In two of the districts, the fight was particularly warm, so warm, in fact, that it was attracting the attention

the fight was particularly warm, in fact, that it was attracting the attention of the union as well as the state of Georgia of the union as means. Emory Speer, the These were between Emory Speer, the independent candidate, who was applying for re-election against Mr. Candler in the ninth district, and Dr. Felton, the inde-

ninth district, and Dr. Felton, the independent who had never been beaten in the seventh, against Mr. Clements, who was then comparative an unknown boy.

At that time the telegraphic and railroad facilities of the state were nothing to what they are now, but Mr. Grady determined to undertake the great task of covering two congressional districts—in these two districts the interests of the state having centered.

centered.

When the paper came out the morning ffwhen the paper came out the morning fr-ter the election with the official vote of every precinct in the two districts the people were astonished. Some could not believe it but others would believe it, while every precint in the state except two the others still doubted and waited for the of-ficial every precint in the state. ficial announcement from the statehouse, which came a month later. Those who doubted held the tabulated story of The Constitution and when they compared it with the official consolidated vote they found that the first information The Constitution gave em was correct.

The papers all over the country commented on the work and from that day to this the eyes of the newspaper world have been centered upon The Constitution when quick and accurate information is wanted.

The experiences of some of the men repesenting The Constitution upon that occa-ion would make a book. Mr. Moran had ion would make a book. the pleasure of a relay ride in the saddle of forty miles after dark and a sixty-mile run upon an engine in order to reach his Mr. Carter galloped twenty miles, swam a river and walked five to telegraph station, while Frank got lost in the mountains and was three days in finding his way out, having, fortunately for The Constitution, only the re-turns of one precinct of the two missed in

The Eastman riot in which so many lives were lost was given The Constitution the morning after it occurred and for nearly a week the paper's representative remained upon the field grinding out each day new and fresh stories. And the day upon which the eleven rioters were hung at Eastman The Constitution contained the best stories

printed of the affair in the country.

One night about 9 o'clock telegrams reached The Constitution office telling of a felonous assault by a negro upon the daugh ter of one of the most prominent men of Douglas county. The telegram also indicated that the negro, who was then in jail, would not live to see the sun rise. The information came from reliable sources and at 11 o'clock that night a representative and at 11 o'clock that night a representative of The Constitution was on the train bound for Douglasville. He had never been there before and at midnight dropped from the train and took up the thread of his story. It was not long before he ran to the spool. Near the courthouse he found a congregation of from 300 to 500 people. Near by was the jail and inside of that jail was the negro charged with the offense, The crowd on the outside was mad and was howling for the blood of the negro. The seriff with a small posse was guarding the jail. The crowd advanced upon the jail and within a half hour the negro was swinging from the bridge with a rope around his neck. It was then 2 o'clock, or ry near it, and the only wire ouglasville and Atlanta was the Georgia Pacific railroad, which emptied into the train dispatcher's office at Simpson street, a mile from The Constitution office. The operator at Douglasville began sending the special after 2 o'clock and a relay of boys began working between Simpson street and The Constitution office. Almost line by line the story was worked over the wire

office, where it was quickly devoured by the "prints" and the next morning the lynching in its most minute details was given to the world through The Constitution and through it only.

The riot at Decatur in which Marshal Hurst was killed occurred late in the evening and in the chase that night for the Goldsmith negroes and others who were interested were The Constitution's representatives. They were upon the scene when the arrest occurred and the next morning The Constitution gave the world the story which startled it. office, where it was quickly devoured by the "prints" and the next morning the

into the

and through the relay of "kids"

No paper in the country covered the Breckenridge-Clayton story in Arkansas more thoroughly or completely than The Constitution. It was The Constitution which indicated the military story. tution. It was The Constitution which indicated the guilty parties and predicted the result, which has since been attained. Not only in Atlants and Georgia, but throughout the union, The Constitution containing the story from the scene was sought after and devoured. The investigation of the crime was as complete and thorough a court of justice could have made it a preface to the result with which the world

s now conversant.

The Redan lynching on the Georgia road was as quick a piece of work as any paper ever did. Two hours before the paper came out the negro was jerked from the earth into the air by a springy sapling and

at breakfast table next morning the people

at breakfast table next morning the people read-the story.

The big fire which swept away the Block corner, the old Wilson hotel where the Gate City bank now stands, the Jackson building and the Chisholm bulldings on Alabama street was discovered after 2 o'clock and the next morning those who had seen the fire and those who had not were regaled with a six column story of the conflagration in which thousands went and two lives were lost.

The explosion in the James block which The explosion in the James block which resulted in the death of Mr. Ed Mercer, came in the early morning. The paper had gone to press and by luck two printers were found at the bottom of the elevator. These were stopped and work on the story was commenced. The next morning The Constitution contained a two column and a half story descriptive of the work, and after the story was read there was nothing the reader could have learned by the most thorough personal investigation. The story was one of the most complete I have ever read in twenty years of work.

was one of the most complete I have ever read in twenty years of work.

It was 1:20 in the morning when Judge Lochrane breathed his last. His severe illness was known to all, but no one thought of his death. Still the watchful eye of a Constitution reporter was upon the judge and when death came it was known in the Constitution office before his wife who was sitting in the next room knew it herself. The next morning The Constitution contained a four column story tellings of the judge's life, his works, his illness and his death. The story was accompanied by the best picture of the late Judge that has ever been printed. This work was done by two men and as good a piece of work as I have ever seen.

The Constitution announced to the world Senator Colquit's determination to enter the senatorial race and made the announce-

the senatorial race and made the announce the senatorial race and made the announce-ment in the senator's own language twen-ty-four hours before he gave it out for pub-lication. To this day Senator Colquitt does not know how The Constitution acquired that information, notwithstanding his ef-forts to ascertain. He was surprised when forts to ascertain. He was surprised when he read the story in The Constitution, and though indignant at the publication, could not deny the story. The next day when his announcement was printed it was simply a repetition of the language used the morning before in The Constitution.

Tobe Jackson's escapades at Cartersville, the dynamiting of Judge Collins's house in Cartersville, the fifty-mile chase after Leckson with bloodbounds and his

house in Cartersville, the fifty-mile chase after Jackson with bloodhounds and his capture of the hounds that were chasing him, formed one of the most interesting chapters ever printed in The Constitution. But for The Constitution Charley Rose would never have been arrested for the murder of his wife. The murder of Mrs. Rose occurred after 2 o'clock in the morning and almost before the blood had ceased to flow from the wound The Constitution was from the wound The Constitution was upon the scene. The evidence which lead to Rose's arrest was acquired by The Con-stitution and had the case been properly prosecuted Rose would never have been prosecuted Rose would never have been allowed to give bond. The same morning of the murder The Constitution presented the story of the crime and gave the evidence upon which Rose was subsequently arrested. Rose's arrest created a great sensation, and for some time The Constitution was criticised for the part it had taken in the matter, because no one thought he was matter, because no one thought he was matter, because no one thought ne was guilty. But the more the officers investigated the affair the more they became satisfied that Rose knew more than he was telling. In the meantime the body of the murdered wife had been carried to Flowery Branch and buried. It was then suggested by The Constitution, one of whose men had found the burned pistol with which it was supposed the murder had been committed, that the body of the wife be taken up and the bullet extracted for a comparison with the barrel of the pistol, Charley Rose, in the meantime, having admitted that the pistol was his. At its own expense The Constitution sent Frank Hilburn, who was then coroner, and Dr. Boring, the county physician, to Flowery Branch to exhume the body. The body was taken up and the ball extracted from the head. The ball taken from the head fitted the pistol, and the pistol inks in the testimony of the prosecution when Rose was arraigned. But cution when Rose was arraigned. But Rose was sharper than all the lawyers and

the detectives and in the fight for his life When the pay car of the Richmond and Danville was stolen from the sidetrack at the Markham house, Captain Crim and myself were standing within ten feet of it. We both saw the engine back up, hook on to the car and pulled it away. We paid no attention to it, thinking that it was a switch engine, and as the car pulled away it never occurred to either that the engine was manned by Charley Rose and his gang and that within an hour or two we would both be in the saddle chasing the robbers. Almost before the robbers had reached the cemetery the bold attempt was reported at police headquarters, and twith Captain Crim, Captain Connolly and others The Constitution men were in the chase after the robbers. We reached the cotton mill just as the firing began and the robbers, were abandoning the train, but the robbers, in the gray dawn and the rain, made good their escape. No paper in the country contained as complete and full account of the robbery as The Constitution. The stor, was profusely illustrated and the illustra tions were the first used in almost any southern paper. The paper was in demand for weeks after the edition had been ex-

The burning of the old rolling mill was one of the biggest fires Atlanta ever had notwithstanding the hour at which it curred it was covered fully and comp much so that there was nothing left to to told the next day.

The Woolfolk story was more completely

told in The Constitution than in any pa-per in the country. During the trial The Constitution produced more interesting stuff than even the Macon papers which stuff than even the Macon papers which were right at hand. And when it came to the last day's of Woolfolk's life the watchful sheriff of Houston county, who swung him off was not more watchful or constant in his attention to the murderer than was The Constitution.

Every one who reads The Constitution at all is familiar with the work it did in the Dick Hawes case in Birmingham. On the afternoon the bodies were found in the lake The Constitution hired in engine and upon it one of its men went to Birmingham making the ride in three hours and twelve minutes. The run was the quickest the road has ever made and was by no means

road has ever made and was by ro means safe, but still it was made without accident and that night when the riot occurred The Constitution was upon the dent and that night when the root occurred The Constitution was upon the ground and no paper in Birmingham contained half the news The Constitution fad. In fact, the people of Birmingham read The Constitution in preference to their own paper. All through the trial of Hawes and up to the time of his execution The Constitution gave the people the benefit of everything new in the case before the Birmingham papers could produce or every

everything new in the case before the Birmingham papers could produce or even learn it. While Hawes was in jail awaiting the rope there was a great rivalry between The Constitution find the Birmingham papers, and The Constitution never was left. In fact on more than one eccasion it carried the news right into the offices of the Birmingham papers.

Specials engines and relays of horses were called into requisition when the earthquake came to Charleston and The Constitution gave the news of that terrible story more fully and completely than any paper in the country. The Constitution took up the work of aiding and making confortable the people who had been afflicted by the disaster.

people who had been aimeted a people who had been aimeted a ster.

At three o'clock in the morning, Ruthefford, the most desperate burgiar and outlaw in the south was found in Mr. Sindall's and was shot by the officers. That

morning the people who lived next door learned of what had happened through The Constitution and the world wondered what time The Constitution went to press.

Two trains ran together seventeen miles from Atlanta on the Georgia Pacific road, about 2 o'clock one morning, and an hour later a wrecking train went out. The superintendent of the road was on the train and refused to let The Constitution man go along. It was cold and the wind was blowing high. The reporter was determined to go and as the train moved off he climbel up the ladder alongside the box car and when the train reached the scene he was frozen stiff almost. But in a jiffy he had frozen stiff almost. But in a lifty he had the story, and footing it three miles through the cold reached the telegraph staton, where he filed a two-thousand-word story of the accident, giving a full account of it, with a corret list of the wounded and killed. The story was one of the most thrilling to the readers the next morning, because of the great loss of life sustained.

When Tobe Turner, who was to be hung in Greenville, Meriwether county, choked himself to death in jail on the morning hawas to have hung the papers all over the country and the afternoon Associated Press even gave out the story of the hangi telling how Tobe had prayed on the gallon telling how Tobe had prayed on the gallows, and describing how he went down when the sheriff pulled the trigger. It remained for The Constitution to tell the world the next day that Tobe had cheated the gallows by choking himself to death with a silk hand-kerchief. No other paper had the story and The Constitution got it only because it had a man of the scene.

The Constitution got it only because it had a man on the scene.

The riot at Jesup happened on Christmas day and began just as the funeral procession of Mr. Grady began to move. A member of The Constitution staff was taken out of the line of march and put on a special and gent to Jesup. The next morna special and gent to Jesup. The next morning The Constitution told the story fully and paid telegraph toll on nearly 20,000 words to do it. It was one of the longest, if not the longest special ever sent in the state of Georgia, and it was the work of one man.

one man.
Rome was under water and had been for Rome was under water and had been for four days, during which no one could get in or come out. There are many Atlantians who have friends in Rome and they were ueasy. The Costitution decided to get into the town and ascertain the situation. A man was selected for the work and was told to get there. After wading, swimming and walking he reached the heart of the city, and found the telegraph office under water and the wires down. The wires were hooked out of the water and carried to the top ed out of the water and carried to the top of a hotel and a telegraph office located. From that high point the story was sent

out and many hearts throughout the state were made happy by the glad tidings The Constitution brought from Rome.

Augusta was under water and Mr. Pat Walsh was doing the Paul Boyton act when The Constitution sent a man into he city and informed the world that no one but a negro or two had been drowned. when The Constitution sent a man into be city and informed the world that no one but a negro or two had been drowned.

One of the quickest pieces of work The Constitution ever did was the Madison story in which Cohen's statement about the murder at the Pitts house in Covington was given. Just before eleven o'clock at night The Constitution was informed that Cohen who had been insensible after the assault, had come around and told all about the matter. With a telegraph operator I left the city at 11:15 on the Georgia road train and reached Madison about one o'clock. The telegraph office was forced open and in twenty minutes I was at work on my story. Nearly four thousand words were in The Constitution the next morning telling just what Cohen had said. The story created a sensation all over the state. The Constitution was the first paper in the south if not the first paper in the country to utilize the bicycle in gathering news. This was in 1884 and the work was done by the Durant brothers in an election.

by the Durant brothers in an election Carrier pigeons were used on one occasion, too, by The Constitution, but the experiment did not prove a great success

periment did not prove a great success and only two attempts were made to util-ize the homing bird.

When the whole country was anxious to know what Calhoun and Williamson were doing The Constitution had a man following both of the duellists. One of the men stuck to the Calhoun party through three states. both of the duellists. One of the men stuck to the Calhoun party through three states, while the other followed the Williamson party as closely. And when the fight came off The Constitution had two men upon the field, both of whom saw the duel fought. The next morning The Constitution cov-ered the story as no other paper in the coun-try covered it.

try covered it.
The Huff-Patterson duel was watched just

as closely, and in the work a special engine was used.
Governor Stephens died shortly after midnight and the morning the papers all over the country announced that he was better at midnight and that he was im-proving. It was The Constitution with its proving. It was The Constitution with its turned column rules the next morning which told the people of the great loss they had sustained

sustained.

While Mr. Davis's body was lying in state in the city hall in New-Orleans the city was full of newspaper correspondents from all sections of the country. Every one of these tried to have a talk with Mrs. Davis but The Constitution was the only succeeded. The story which Th

but The Constitution was the only one which succeeded. The story which The Constitution contained as coming from Mrs. Davis the next morning was copied from The Constitution all over the country and created much talk.

Once The Constitution scooped the entire newspaper world. Lord Beaconsfield died about 5 o'clock in the morning and a cablegram to The Constitution was published in its late edition, giving the news before any American paper. On a galley was a two-column story of the old man, whose death had been expected, and a short introduction was quickly pounded out and the story went, making over two columns. The Constitution was the only paper in the union which had that over two columns. The Constitution the only paper in the union which had story that morning. But twenty-four had the only paper in the union was story that morning. But twenty-four hours later every paper in the country had it and much of the stuff used was taken from the sketch in The Constitution.

E. C. BRUFFEY.

Notice.

Parties who contemplate making the trip to Mackinac island and the world's fair June 28th should call at once and reserve sleeping car berths. Why just take the map and look at this trip. You could not make the trip alone for less than \$150\$, and by going with this party you go for only \$68; this includes railroad and steamers' fare, meals and berths carriage ride, Mackinac transfers, botel arcommodation and admission to the world's fair each day. Remember you stop at the hotel Mecca, one of the finest hotels in Chicago. For further information call on of write write 3 1-2 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
Say, you could not go to Chicago and return for this money.

A Card.

I rend Dr. Powell's letter in your last Sunday's Constitution on the subje um and morphine. The doctor treats subject well. Morphine is a tyrant and subjects are always increasing and are by no means confined to the Chinamen. by no means confined to the Chinan People in all walks in life are among unfortunates and it goes wit that they are very anxious to the disease and not a "habit. eople have experimented on them don't know where to go. Guarantee Opium Cure at Aust takes great pride in saying that the never failed to make a cure. They send out medicines, but simply patients come to their sanitarium tell and if they do not cure the patient they do not charge any poard, treatment and attention. simply amazed that people will suffer this awful disease when a cure is at I think that if the papers and phy throughout the country want to isudeltushthibthtatjceMotteyn es they should agitate this subject truth is fully known, towit: Dr. Guarantee Opium Cure Co. make statement that there is no case of the month of the month

"Buy a Ticket and Take a Bath. Tickets from Atlanta to Brunswick return, \$5 for round trip, good ten d Annual excursion of the Atlanta Rifl

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people who lived sext door it had happened through The had the world wondered what stitution went to press. ran together seventeen miles on the Georgia Pacific road, k one morning, and an houring train went out. The sure of the road was on the train of let The Constitution man o let The Constitution man was cold and the wind was The reporter was determined he train moved off he climbed alongside the box car and most. But in a just he had footing it three miles through ched the telegraph staton, i a two-thousand-word story at giving a full account of it, t list of the wounded and tory was one of the most he readers the next mornof the great loss of life sus-

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ingest special ever sent in the regia, and it was the work of under water and had been for under water and had been for uning which no one could get it. There are many Atlantians ends in Rome and they were costitution decided to get into ascertain the situation. A man for the work and was told to fter wading, swimming and eached the heart of the city, a telegraph office under waters down. The wires were hook-water and carried to the top and a telegraph office located, ligh point the story was sent y hearts throughout the state appy by the glad tidings The brought from Rome. as under water and Mr. Pat doing the Paul Boyton act onstitution sent a man into he or two had been drowned. Quickest pieces of work The ever did was the Madison ich Cohen's statement about the Pitts house in Covington Just before eleven o'clock at onstitution was informed that had been insensible after the come around and told all about With a telegraph operator I at 11:15 on the Georgia road eached Madison about one telegraph office was forced twenty minutes I was at work. Nearly four thousand words Constitution the next morning what Cohen had said. The a sensation all over the state, intition was the first paper in not the first paper in the count be bieycle in gathering news. 1884 and the work was done in brothers in an election. t brothers in an election.

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Constitution scooped the entire world. Lord Beaconsfield died ock in the morning and a ca-o The Constitution was in its late edition, givin its late edition, gives before any American paper. was a two-column story of the hose death had been expected, t introduction was quickly and the story went, making dumns. The Constitution was er in the union which had that orning. But twenty-four hours aper in the country had it and stuff used was taken from the ff used was taken from the E. C. BRUFFEY.

Notice.

o contempiate making the trip island and the world's fair June call at once and reserve sleeping why just take the map and look You could not make the trip is than \$150, and by going with a go for only \$68; this includes steamers' fare, meals and berths. Mackinac transfers, hotel acand admission to the world's Remember you stop at the one of the finest hotels in further information call on or S. C. RAY.

Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. build not go to Chicago and resumers.

A Card. Powell's letter in your last stitution on the subject of opi-phine. The doctor treats the Morphine is a tyrant and its always increasing and are s confined to the Chinamen, walks in life are among the and it goes without saying the very anxious to be cured of and not a "habit." So many experimented on them, deceive most cases, that they really where to go. The Dr. Nelms Opium Cure at Austell, Gapride in saying that they have to make a cure. They do not they do not cure the diseased of not charge anything for timent and attention. We are zed that people will suffer from disease when a cure is at hand. lisease when a cure is at hand; tif the papers and physicians the country want to do good thinkhtatice Motteyn eso-gebaul agitate this subject until the y known, towit: Dr. Nolms's Opium cure Co. make a boldhat there is no case of the moror disease that cannot be reached. or disease that cannot be reached their harmless remedy. All nee will be addressed to B. H. VEAL, Manager, Austell, Ga.

THE CHANGE OF 1876.

in a Year of Death The Constitution Had Its New Birth.

CONSERVATISM, ITS SECRET OF SUCCESS

with the Reorganization Came a Broad and Far-Seeing Policy Which Compelled Respect from All.

In the fall of 1876 Captain E. P. How ell and his brother, Colonel Albert Howell, bought the interest of Colonel E. Y. Clarke The Constitution and the company was once reorganized. Mr. W. A. Hemphill retained his position as business manager, but Captain E. P. Howell was made president and editor-in-chief and became responsible for the policy of the paper.

The year 1876 did not seem to be a proone for engaging in a newspaper dventure. The yellow fever scourge had taken possession of many of our southern cities, and doubt and dread and depression were felt everywhere everywhere, that is to say, except in Atlanta. The city had opened its hospitable arms to the yellow fever refugees from whatever quarter they might come, and the corridors of the old Kimball were gay with their presence. Moreover, 1876 was the year that practi-

cally saw the end of a number of newspaper ventures that had been bright and prom-ising at the start. The Herald, which had made a brilliant beginning under the auspices of Henry Grady and Colonel Bob Alston had come to its last legs; The News, a paper equally as brilliant, had about gone to grass; The Times was beginning on the verge of dissolution, and The Constitution treelf had a somewhat disfigured appear ance. There never had been seen such times in Georgia journalism. The editors were always in a fighting humor, and there were personal cards, correspondence was carried on under the code, and, on occasion, an editor would take his shotgun from behind the empty safe in the counting room and go out hunting for some one who had made glib remarks about him. Newspaper "enterprise" took on a serious hue. The editors hired special engines to carry a handfull of papers to a lot of subscribers who didn't care a continental if they never saw another copy. Such ripping and tearing and snorting were never seen before nor

When the storm of abnormal journalism blew over it was found that The Constituwas about the only newspaper in the city that had weathered it. This result was due mainly to the wisdom of the business manager, who placed his hand firmly on expenses and kept them down. He reused to permit the spasmodic efforts of The Constitution's amateur competitors to lead it into the wilderness. It had to engage in the absurd competition in self-defence, but there was a certain sobriety about its movements that pleased conservative opinion.

It was at this time—when the cyclone of

so-called journalism had blown over-that the change we have noted took place in the proprietorship and in the editorial conduct of the paper. It may be said, therefore, that the year marked a new era in the history of The Constitution—closed one impor-tant chapter, and opened another still more important. The true significance of the change that was made in the paper can be appreciated only by those who are familiar enough with the subject to know The Constitution as it was and to compare it with The Constitution as it is. Such a comparison need not be extended to the mere material changes that have been made, nor to

the ordinary forms of news-paper enterprise that experience and larger opportunities have made possible. The old Constitution filled its field fairly well, and, as a newspaper merely, was quite equal to its competitors. The comparison that has been suggested will have to take a more philosophical shape, for the change referred to involves a new policy, a new

purpose and new methods.

The state had been redeemed from carpetbag rule, and the people had been restored to power. Republican reconstruction had re it worst, and all its infernal ma-chinery had failed to crush the spirit or to foil the purpose of the southern people. That purpose was to do away with tion, and to restore the functions of government to those who had the right to rule. The restoration had been made, and now the people were moving to call a constitu-

al convention, so that their organic law might bear as small a trace as possible of the alien hands that had rudely tampered a new era in which there was something more than the promise of prosperity. There were still large problems to contend with. Some of these were to be settled by the constitutional convention, and some were to be left to time—especially that most stupendous problem involved in the negro question. This particular problem, which, in the nature of things, overshadowed all was aggravated bythe republican liticians, who insisted on making of it an

at once sectional and political. This

atemanlike treatment of a grave prob-had aroused in the south, among the thoughtless and quick-tempered, unjustifiable prejudices against the negroes, and sonable prejudices against the people of the south. It became the duty of The Constitution to seek to allay these, and this duty developed an editorial policy that made the paper famous from one end of the country to the other. The better class of people at the north and at the south responded its efforts to allay the spirit of nalism, and a feeling at once praternal and patriotic took possession of the public Under its operations the sectional ism developed by the republican politicians has gradually lost its hold on the public

by the most narrow-minded and ignorant Out of the editorial policy of The Constitution, conceived in 1876, was developed peace-and-fraternity campaign of Henry W. Grady, whose orations and addresses were the embodiment and crystallization of the course mapped out for The Consti-

ment of the north, until, today, appeals to the sectional spirit are made only

tution when its forces were recognized.

These are mere reminiscences indulged in by one who was present at the new birth of the paper in 1876, and who has

been with it since.

It is well enough to put them on record for the benefit of some later historian of The Constitution, who may not be so well informed as to the purpose and policy that marked its editorial course during a period as interesting as any in our political history. JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

VETERANS AT BIRMINGHAM.

the Richmond and Danville and Georgia Pacific.

re-union of confederate veterans at Birmingham promises to be the biggest thing of the kind ever had in this section, and the half rate made by the Richmond and Danville and the importance and enjoyment of this occasion will attract many from Georgia and the Carolinas. As the years go by and so many of the grominent

leaders and also of the rank and file pass away, the survivors are brought close together, and this coming Birmingham reunion will be an interesting one. The city will welcome her guests with wide open arms, extensive preparations for the occasion being now in process.

The tickets to Birmingham will be on all July 17th, 18th and 19th, good returning until the 25th.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Goesip and General Observations of Interest ing Note

Mr. R. A. Hemphili, has just returned from a two weeks' trip in Georgia and Alabama. He went to Birmingham over the Georgia Pacific, then visited Montgomery, and returned by the Atianta and West Point route. During the trip he stopped at twenty-five or thirty towns, and conversed with representative merchants and darmers. There was some complaint of hard times, and while Mr. Hemphill did not find money as flush as in dormer years when he traveled through the same territory, the financial situation is by no means characterized by extreme stringency.

The farmers have been making fewer debts, and for smaller amounts, during the past year or two. They are living more economically than ever before, and they have not only diversified their crops, but they have greatly increased the produttive capacity of their lands. In every community Mr. Hemphill noted the fact that the people were not mere consumers—they were all busily engaged in producing something wanted by the country and the outside world. He found more oats and corn and wheat than he saw in the old days, and the cotton outlook is promising.

All along the railroad lines through Georgia and Alchams the needle are honeful and

more oats and corn and wheat than he saw in the old days, and the cotton outlook is promising.

All along the railroad lines through Georgia and Alabama the people are hopeful, and the prospect is that they will have easy times this fall. With abundant food crops and a surplus cash crop of cotton, they feel independent.

The Constitution has a solid constituency of friends along the Georgia Pacific and the Atlanta and West Point. The town people and the farmers in that region indorse the policy of the paper. They are heartily in favor of the double standard, repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banknotes, tariff reform and they want an income tax.

It was Mr. Hemphill's first trip through that section in several years, and what he saw and heard was very gratifying to him, after hearing so much talk in Atlanta about dull times. The people in the small towns and out in the country are not worrying themselves over the money problem. They are economizing and producing something that will support man and beast and bring the cash. This policy is bound to turn hard times into good times.

A YOUNG WIFE'S SAD STORY.

A YOUNG WIFE'S SAD STORY. Her Husband Thrown in Jail for a Debt

of \$7. A very yung woman walked into police headquarters last night with tears streaming from her eyes. Her appearance indicated deep distress.

The young woman was Mrs. C. C. Cart-

wright whose husband was arrested by the police a week ago for a board bill of \$7 and who is now in the county jail. Without a dollar in the world and without

Without a dollar in the world and without a friend in the entire city, she called at police headquarters to get help.

The young woman's story is an unusually sad one. She was married to C. C. Cartwright, in Cleveland, Tenn., six months ago. He was at that time an honest young workingman. He came to Atlanta to get work and went to Mrs. Morgan's on Marietta street to board. He could get no work, and after he had been there two weeks, the Morgans told him he could stay no longer and because he did not have the money to pay his board, he was arthe money to pay his board, he was arrested for cheating and swindling.

Although the amount was very small, Cartwright was thrown into jail, and his

Cartwright was thrown into jail, and his young wife was left without a cent or a place to go, in a straage city. She appealed to Chief Connolly and he gave her a ticket to Dalton, Ga., where she went expecting to get work, but failed. Last night she returned to the city, and called at police headquarters. She says she has not a relative in the world and is willing to do anything to earn an honest living.

The officers were deeply touched by the young weman's story and Acting Chief of Detectives Cason at once went to work to find her a place to stay. After an hour's looking around, he found a place for her in a boarding house. The young woman very

a boarding house. The young woman very gratefully thanked the officers for their

THEY WILL CAMP AT CUMBERLAND.

The Atlanta Rifles Are Getting Ready to Revel Among the Sea Breezes.

The Atlanta Rifles are getting ready to renew their acquaintance with the They will camp this year at Cumberland island, and the excursion which leaves the city on the 20th of June, will not only carry with it the jolly soldier boys, but many of their friends and admirers among

Extensive preparations have been made for a most delightful trip, and the sojourn of the company among the sea breezes that fan the Atlantic coast, will long be ren

fan the Atlantic coast, will long be remembered as one of the gayest outings in the history of Atlanta's crack company.

Arrangements have been made with the proprietor of the Cumberland Island hotel for a reduced rate. The fare from Atlanta to Brunswick and return will be only \$5, and \$1 for the round trip on the boat. The entire expenses of the trip will not exceed \$15 or \$20. Tickets will be good for ten days.

There is not in the south a more excellent company than the Atlanta Rifles and added to this, the boys are all hale fellows well met. Their friends are legion all over the state and their victories are recorded in the hearts of their admirers everywhere.

There will be scores of Atlantians to go down with the company next Tuesday. THE NEWS OF THE CITY,

BAPTISING AT PONCE DE LEON.—The East Atlanta Primitive Baptists, whose church is at the corner of Erwin street and the Boulevard, will hold a baptising service at the lake at Ponce de Leon springs today at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Everybody is invited to attend.

SPENDING HIS VACATION.-Lowndes SPENDING HIS VACATION.—Lowndes Calhoun, the youngest son of Colonel W. I., Calhoun, is at home, where he will spend his summer vacation. Mr. Lowndes Calhoun is a student of the Washington and Lee uni-versity and will graduate there next year.

SACRED CONCERT.-This afternoon from sacreto concert.—Inis afternoon from to 7 o'clock the Atlanta Military band wil give a grand sacred concert at Ponce de Leor springs. The programmes rendered by this al organization are usually well selected and finely rendered.

MR. GEORGE S. BROWN ILL.—Mr. George S. Brown, of the Brown & King Hardware Company, is seriously ill at his home on Pine street, in this city. He has been confined to his bed for several days and his family and friends are very uneasy in regard to his condition. His physicians, however, are confident and will soon place him on the road to recovery.

WHO WROTE THE BIBLE?—This will be the subject of the fourth sermon of a series being given at the Church of Our Father under the auspices of the Liberal Church League of Atlanta, and Rev. William Roswell Cole, pastor of the church, will preach the sermon this morning at 11 o'clock. The subjects of the preceding sermons were "The Unitarian Belief." "The Unitarian Work" and "Heresy." They were preached alternately by Bank Examiner George W. Stone, of Wilmington, Pel., and Itev. Mr. Cole, and on each occasion the pretty little Unitarian chapel was crowded with interested hearers. The subject for this morning is most interesting and one regarding which there is great lack of information except among Biblical students. Mr. Cole has given the question a great deal of study and having graduated from the Harvard Divinity school just before being called to his charge in Atlanta, he is well qualified to give the views of the most advanced scholars of the day. Seats are free and everybody is invited. On Church street next to corner of Forsyth street, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. WHO WROTE THE BIBLE?-This will be

FORGING AHEAD .- At the present momen one of the most popular young men about twn is Mr. Flournoy C. Johnson, chief assistant in the N. P. Pratt laboratory. M. Johnson is taking a high stand in his chosen projession and flattering offers have been made him such as he might well be proud of He has t bright future in store and the day is not far distant when he will again be heard from.

TICKETS TO EUXERNANDJ.—But a few days remain until the close of the contest of the Home for the Friendless's world's fair ticket, donated by Charley Harman. The ticket goes to the person selling the largest number of tickets to the play of "Euxernand," to be given by Professor Agostini pext Friday night. The tickets are being sold in a hurry, and everything indicates a large attendance.

TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

The Five Winners in The Constitution's Free Trip Contest to Chicago.

HOW THE RESULT OF THE COUNT STANDS

How the Ballots Were Counted, How the Results Read, and Who Are the Winners-It Was a Lively Race.

The great Constitution world's fair contest has been fought and won, and here are the winners: Public School Teacher, MISS PET HIT-

CHINSON, Ivy street school, 17,400 votes.
Military officer—CAP I AIN JOSEPH NAth,
of the Atlanta Rifles, 50,316.
Policeman—PATROLMAN R. C. POW-El.L, 40,588.
Fireman-W. B. CUMMINGS, of Company

Factory Operative C. S. STRONG, Conklin

No. 1. 30.000.

Tin Factory, 20,100.

These are the five contestants who received the largest number of votes in the contest, and to each of these will be given a ticket to Chicago and return over the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, Queen and Crescent and Monon or Big Four rotes, and an order on the Hotel Ingrim

rotes, and an order on the Hotel Ingrim opposite the main entrance to the world's fair grounds for one week.

The contest is over, and settled. There were a great many who received complimentary votes, and a good many probable winners, but only five could win, and to those will be awarded the prizes.

How the Kace Was Run.

At the stroke of noon on yesterday The Constitution's contest was closed, and the committee took charge of the ballots.

They had come in boxes and in sacks, in bundles, in envelopes, and in everything else that would hold them conveniently. Some were neatly tied in packages, others were dumped into the paper bags and boxes

were dumped into the paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a big bundle, and others getting numberless single ballots.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and assortment because Vice predays was examined certification. began. Each package was examined, certified, and marked on a slip of paper. A teacher, maybe, would have one thousand votes in one package. They would be audited, the tally marked on a slip of white paper, and this ticket would be handed to the precision will be a precision of the precision of the paper. presiding judge, who entered it on his

Thus it went on all the long afternoon. Thus it went on all the long atternoon. In the meantime nobody knew who was winning, though each race began to narrow down to one or two, and the boys had a vague idea who was running ahead. But who was the final winner they will not know until they read this article. The tickst system prevented anyone but the man who made it and the judges from knowing how the votes stood. If one candidate got five thousand votes in one end of the long how the votes stood. If one candidate got five thousand votes in one end of the long

table, may be another one was getting ten thousand at the other end of it.

Finally things were gotten into some shape, and the judges put the boys out and began to sum up the totals. Mr. Corrishape, and the judges put the began to sum up the totals. Mr. Corrigan who was to have been the third judge, was detained by sickness from coming to the Constitution office, and so Judge A. The Constitution office, and so Judge A. E. Calhoun and Mr. T. J. Kelly were

A short time after six o'clock, after six hours of hard work, the conclusion was reached, and sent in charge of one of the committee to the desk of the managing editor, who took charge of the tally sheet.

The Policemen.

The Policemen.

In the policemen's race there were a gold many entries, but only four ran up into the thousands. These were Powell, who lead with 40,588; Harris came next with 7,942, then Poole with 2,428, then Abbott with 2,036. There were a great many scattering votes, which of course had no bearing on the final race. on the final race.

The Military.

The Military.

There were only two entries in the military race, Captain Joe Nash, of the Rifles and Captain Amos Baker, of the Zouaves. Both gentlemen polled a heavy vote, but Captain Nash finally led by over fourteen thousand, though it looked for a long time as if Captain Baker had it in a sling. Bath these gentlemen are exceedingly now. Both these gentlemen are exceedingly popular with their companies and with the military boys generally, which will-account for the wonderfully complimentary vote that each received.

Before the ballots were counted there was a general impression that there would be ore ballots cast in the teachers' race than any of the others. This was doubtless in any of the others. This was doubtless due to the activity of the ubiquitous small boy, who made himself heard in every neighborhood in his tireless efforts to clip ballots. Many others were interested in it

ballots. Many others were interested in it, b, sides the small boy and the small g'_z|, and the friends of the various contestants stood by them bravely.

Miss Hutchinson, of the Ivy street school, lead with 17,400. Next to her came Miss Eva Prather with 15,200. Miss Orr came third with 3,852. There were numberless other teachers who received votes but as other teachers who received votes, but as they did not come anywhere near these is needless to give the list, as it would be a list of the public school teachers of the city, both male and female. They were

all remembered. The Firemen. The firemen's race was grateful to the judges because of the neatness in which their tickets were prepared. Some one suggested in regard to this that it was because they did not hav) anything else to do, but on bting referred to the recent announcement that Atlanta stands first in the list of American cities in its fire record, the man who made the statement was promptly sat upon. It soon became evident that the fire laddies had been working hard. and when the final round up was made Foreman Cummings, of Company 1, had an even 30,000. Next came Waters with nearly twenty thousand, and Otto Burton, better known as Jay Bird, came third

The Operatives.

The factory operative race lay mainly between C. S. Strong, of the Conklin tin works, and D. H. Kent, of Schlesinger's candy factory. Kent came second with over ten thousand. The third man was Shaw with about four thousand. A large scattering vote was also cast in this race.

A good many people developed a dignostic The Operatives. A good many people developed a disposi-tion to write letters to the judges. One man marked only one ballot out of the five, and kindly gave the committe permission to fill out the rest of them to suit them-selves, in case they had any friends run-ning. The courtesy was appreciated but

ning. The courtesy was appreciated, but not accepted.

Another enthusiast sent in a batch of a thousand or so, and then said that he claimed a total of so many thousand for his can-

didate, which were sure to be in.

The following letter was received in a bandbox full of votes for Miss Eva Prather.

bandbox full of votes for Miss Eva Prather, of the Ivy street school, written in a round school boy hand:

Coupon Editor: Dear Sir—We send four thousand votes for Miss Eva Prather, who was our principal. Before we got our stamp the votes were written, some for the Girls High school, and some for Ivy. But there is but one Miss Prather in the public schools, so that everything with Prather on it is intended for her. Miss Prather is the most popular teacher and we hope she will get the ticket. ular teacher and we hope she will ge ticket. BOYS OF IVY STREET DISTRICT.

the ticket.

BOYS OF IVY STREET DISTRICT.
Others dropped little notes in packages of ballots, expressing the satisfaction it would give to see their candidate win and reasons why this should be the case.

No effort was spared to have the contest as fair in every was as it could be. A close search was made for any bogus ballots, but none could be discovered. All the candidates were evidently impressed with the fairness of the contest and all votes were bona fide clippings.

To show how widespread was the interest, hundreds of envelopes containing only a few votes came in. These were evidently from regular subscribers, who watched the contest day by day, made their clippings from their own papers, and sent them in for their favorites.

their votes, arranged them neatly in packages, and sent them in a lump on the last day.

Well, the contest is over, and those who did not succeed may rest assured that they were beaten in a fair, square race. To the five successful contestants The Constitution makes its bow, and wishes them a fair trip to the great White City. They can get their credentials and passes 2. The Constitution office.

CHURCH NOTICES. METHODIST.

Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Trinity avenue and Whitehall street—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Services and sermon at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Subject: "Fast living or what is the matter with Atlanta?" Sunday school at 9730 a. m. Largest church in the city; inclined floor, free pews. Everybody welcome here.

First Methodisc Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. J. B. Robins, pastor Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the

Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 3:30 p. m. Strangers will receive

pastor. Sminny School at 0.30 a. in. Chass meeting at 3:30 p. m. Strangers will receive a cordial welcome.

The Boulevard church, Boulevard, corner Houston—Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. by General C. A. Evans and 8 p. m. by Rev. S. W. Rogers.

Merritt's Avenue, Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D.D. pastor. No service on account of sickness in the pastor's family.

Payne's Chapel, corner of Luckle and Hunnicutt streets—Rev. J. T. Daves, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Marietta Street Methodist Episcopai church—Rev. R. H. Robb, pastor. Preaching at 11 s. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Park street Methodist church, West End—Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. by Rev. Thomas F. Pierce and 8 p. m. by the pastor.

Edgewood M. E. church, Rev. John M White

J. W. Lee, D. D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. by Rev. Thomas F. Pierce and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Edgewood M. E. church, Rev. John M White pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Marietta street mission—J. F. Barclay, superintendent. Sunday school at 9:30. Temperance school at 2:30 p. m. Services Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday nights.

North Avenue mission, corner North avenue and Fowler street. Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Everybody cordially invited. Walker street mission Sunday school, over Henderson's store, end of Pryor street dummy—Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

Trinty Home mission chapel, near Leonard st.—Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

Epworth Methodist church, Edgewood, J. T. Daves, Jr., pastor-Preaching morning and evening by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.
West Side Methodist Church-Rev. W. F. Glenn,

atil a.m.

Mr. Charles Holder, the open air evangelist, will hod meetings in a tent on Borne street, near the plano factory, every night at 7:30 and Sunday afternoon at 3. "Come, buy wine and mik without money and without price."

BAPTIST. First Baptist Church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Second Baptist Tabernacle, Mitchell street, near Loyd—Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a, m. a, m.
Third Baptist church, Jodes avenue—Rev. J.
D. Winchester, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.
aid 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school

and 1745 p. m. yar 1930 a. m. Central (Fourth) Baptist Church, corner Reters and Fair streets—J. M. Brittain, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 745 p m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 930 a. m. All invited.

Fifth Baptist Church, corner Bell and Fill-Fifth Baptist Church, Corner Ber and Fifth Baptist Church, Creaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Sixth Baptist Church, corner Hunter and Mangum streets—Rev. E. L. Sisk, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by Rev. A. C. Ward, Sunday school at 9:30 Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Jackson street—Rev. T. A. Higdon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

West End Baptist Church, Lee street, West End Baptist Church, Lee street, West End-Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m.

Capitol Avenue Baptist Mission, corner Capitol and Georgia avenues—Rev. R. A. Sublett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Simpson street mission of Third Baptist church, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Decatur Street Mission—328 Decatur street, near corner Hilliard. Sunday school 3:30 p. m. prayer meeting every Thursday and Sunday nights. C. H. Burge, superintendent.

Primitive Baptist church, corner Boulevard and Irwin streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. on the third Sunday and Saturday before in each month.

East Atlanta Baptist Church, Bradley street, between Edgewood avenue and Decatur street.—E. L. Wood, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. T. E. McCutchen.

Jackson street mission, Rev. A. T. Spalding pastor—Services at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., Mr. Alex. Bealer, superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev.

E.H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Moero Memorial Church, Corner West Baker and Luckie streets—Rev. A. R. Holderby, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Seatsfree. A cordial welcome to strangers.

Central Presbyterian Church, Washington street—Rev. G. B. Strickier, D.D., pastor. Presching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m.

The mission Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m.

The mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian Church, No. 1, will meet at 3 p. m., at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress street.

Edgewood Mission, No. 2, will meet at 3 p. m.; also religious services at 7:30 p. m., near Hulsey's depot. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome. Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. R. A. Bowman, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Psalm Singing Presbyterian church, corner

a. m.
Psalm Singing Presbyterian church, corner
of Whitehall and Humphries streets—J. E.
Johnson, pastor. Divine services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. Salbath school at 9:30

EPISCOPAL.

St. Philip's Church, corner Hunter and Wishington streets, Right Rev. C. K. Nelson, D. D., rector. Morning prayer at 11 a. m., and holy communion at 11 a. m. Evening priyer and sermon 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:5 a. m.

St. Luke's Cathedral, corner Houston and North Pryor streets, Right Rev. C. K. Nelson rector. Rev. Robert S. Barrett, dean. Morning prayer at 11 a. m. and holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Evening prayer at 5:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

Mission of the Incarnation. In hall corner of Gordon and Lee streets, West End. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. C. M. Goodman, superintendent. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Rev. R. M. W. Black.

Mission of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, neir North avenue. Sunday school and childran's service at 3 p. m., A. McC. Nixon, sprintendent. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m., Rev. R. M. W. Black.

CONGREGATIONAL.

CONGREGATIONAL. Central Congregational Church, West Ellis Sreet, near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pistor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Pleasant Hill Congregational Church, West Third, near Marletta street, Rev. H. E. Newton pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 3 p. m.

UNITARIAN. Church of Our Father, Church street, Rev. William Roswell Cole, pastor. Preaching at 111. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Seats free and all made welcome. CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

a. m. Seats free and all made welcome.

Christian church, 44 East Hunter street,
Rev. C. P. Williamson, pastor. Sunday
school 9:30 a. m. W. S. Bell, superintendent.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the
pastor. Seats free. Congregational singing.
Missions: West End, Sunday school at 3:30
p. m. J. L. Shuff, superintendent, Decatur
ami Bell street mission at 3:30 p. m., S. R.
Webster, superintendent.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.
Church of Christ (Scentist) 42 1-2 North
Rivad street—Divine service and Sunday
school at 10:30 a. m. All invited.

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.
English Lutheran service will be held in the
lecture hall of the Young Men's Christian Association building at 11 a. m., conducted by
Rev. L. K. Probst.

Grady Avenue chapel, between Soldiers'
Home and Grant park. Sunday school services every Sunday afternoon. All cordially
invited. Non-sectarian.

COLORED.

Bethel A. M. E. church. Wheat street Bey

Bethel A. M. E. church, Wheat street, Rev.
L. Thomas, pastor.—Sunday school at 9 a.
m., A. D. White, superintendent. Morning
service at 11 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m. sermon
by Rev. Samuel Martin.
St. Paul's mission. 138 Butler street—Rev.
W. A. Green, missionary. Morning prayer
11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Evening
prayer at 7:30 p. m.

See that your ticket to Chicago reads by
the E. T., V. and G.—"The Wast's Fair
Line."—Adv.

After dinner in Atlanta, for dener in Chicago by the Chicago limited of the E. T. V.
and G.—Adv.

allowed to have a bailiff accompany mm in order that he might make a bond, which had been placed at \$1,000.

Professor Carlisle was unable to make bond, however, but says that he will be able to do so on Monday. Several of his friends called upon him while he was in Sheriff Barnes's office, but none of them offered to go on his bond.

In speaking of the matter Professor Carlisle, who is a married man, his wife being

In speaking of the matter Professor Carlisle, who is a married man, his wife being in Jacksonville at present, declares that he is not guilty of the charge.

"I am absolutely innocent," said Professor Carlisle to a Constitution reporter, as he looked out of the window of the sheriff's office. "Why, I am not any more guilty of the charge against me than you are.

"I suppose that they want to get money out of me, but that they can't do, as I have none. Even if I did nave any money I would see myself in iail, provided I were guilty, before they should have a cent. Possibly they think that they can't.

shot day think that they can get money out of my wife, but they can't.

"I am inclined to believe that it is an attempt to blackmail me. About three months ago, the girl's mother went to her lawyer and had a consultation with him. He then sent for me and told me that she wanted a settlement. I then told him that I was innocent, and he said that there would be no public exposure. I hoped to make bond tonight, but the man I depended on most is

night, but the man I depended on most is now in Chicago."

Professor Carlisle, was is a handsone man, of easy manners, does not appear to be at all worried at the outlook, and claims that he can tell some things himself.

"I don't want to have to tell any tales out of school," said the professor, "as that is a mighty poor way to get satisfaction, but if it becomes necessary I will tell all that I know."

know."
The friends of Professor Carlisle arc firm in the belief that he is innocent of charge.

HON. N. J. HAMMOND

Discusses "The Georgia State College of Agrienlture and Mechanic Arts."

to many, its repetition will do no harm and to many others it will give valuable informa-Everbody knows why two of Georgia's counties were named Lee and Randolph, but some will not recall why, in 1856, a county carved out of them was named Terrell. It countries were named Lee and Randolph, but some will not recall why, in 1856, a country carved out of them was named Terrell. It is not explained by the act creating the country. That Dr. William Terrell, of The beginning to the state at large, were not the reasons. But in July, 1854, he offered to the unversity "bonds of the state to the amount of \$20,000, the annual interest of which shall be applied permanently as compensation for a professor, whose duty it shall pensation for a professor, whose duty it shall be to deliver, in the college, a course of lect-ures, during its terms, on 'Agriculture as a Science, the Practice and Improvement of Different People; on Chemistry and Geology, so far as they may be useful in agriculture; on Manures, Analysis of Soil and Domestic Economy, particularly referring to the south-ern states,' the lectures to be free." In Au-

gust, 1854, the trustees of the university accepted the gift on those terms.

Up to that time Georgia's statutes showed nothing as to her interest in agricultural edneation save the act of 1837 organizing the "board of agriculture and rural economy of the state of Georgia," found in Cobb's New Digest. Ita, object was "a liberal diffusion of that knowledge which may be required the most experienced and successful of own, and the farmers of other coun-es." It was to have "an apartment in the state house," and annual meetings, to which "each agricultural society or club in this state, by whatever name called," might send a delegate. That institution was but a means of comparing experiences and observations of farmers, and wholly inadequate to the de-

mand for scientific education in the matters relating to agriculture.

At the date of Dr. Terrell's gift there was no agricultural college in the United States. That of Michigan, established in 1857, was the first. Of course in many col-1857, was the first. Of course in many colleges those things were taught. They were taught in our university, but until then there had been here no recognition of their importance as demanding a special professor and special lectures free to all comers. For the gift the trustees did "for themselves and in behalf of the whole people of Georgia, tender him the expression of their abiding gratitude," and the general assembly perpet-

all Christendon read Solomon's observation All Christendon read Solomon's observation that "the profit of the earth is for all; the king himself is served by the field;" but it took the dense populations of Europe to discover that lands become exhausted and to learn that "the profit of the earth" comesneither to citizens nor to the government solely by the exercise of brawn, but mainly by the culture of the brains of those engaged in agriculture. We were not slow to learn the same lesson, but lacked means for its dissemination.

by the culture or the brains of those engaged in agriculture. We were not slow to learn the same lesson, but lacked means for its dissemination.

In 1862 the United States undertook to furnish such means. Thirty thousand acres of public lands for each senator and representative of each state were set apart "to be sold by the state and the proceeds thereof to the uses and pusposes prescribed in this act, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever." The states were to pay all expenses of management, superintendence and taxes out of their own treasuries, "so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever to the purposes hereinafter mentioned." The purposes were stated in Section 4. In these words: "To the endowment support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." Section 5 provided certain conditions, one of which was the providing within five years of such a college and the acceptance by the state within two years (by July 2, 1864), of the terms of the act. Another and the most important condition was the first, to-wit: "First, if any portion of the fund invested as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the state to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest thereon shall be regularly, without diminution, devoted to all purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this acc

HE IS IN JAIL, TOO.

Professor J. C. Carlisle, the Banjo Musician, Arrested Yesterday.

HE IS CHARGED WITH SEDUCTION,

And It Involves the Paternity of a SixMontha-Old Child—The Professor's

Wife in Jacksonville, Fia.

Professor J. C. Carlisle, whose elegant manners and thorough knowledge of the rippling music of both the banjo and guitar has given him the entree into Atlanta's best society, has joined the innumerable caravan of notables, and is now occupying a cell in the county jail.

Unless the professor succeeds in making bond, a little matter which he has failed to attend to up to date, he will have a chance to become better acquainted with his more noted contemporaries and to instruct the jail quartet in vocal music. But Professor Carlisle hopes to avoid the monotony that a life in jail would necessitate by making bond tomorrow.

The arrest of Professor Carlisle occurred to decorate the fine of the professor carlisle hopes to avoid the monotony that a life in jail would necessitate by making bond tomorrow.

The arrest of Professor Carlisle occurred to decorate the fine in the cloud of the professor carlisle occurred to become better acquainted with his more noted contemporaries and to instruct the jail quartet in vocal music. But Professor Carlisle hopes to avoid the monotony that a life in jail would necessitate by making bond tomorrow.

The arrest of Professor Carlisle occurred yesterday afternoon, and, so he claims, there was moboly more surprised at the was engaged in mental labor he might have a bailing a well consider himself under arrest on the charge already mentioned the professor showed considerable agration. He was taken to the office of the sheriff and was a faken to the office of the sheriff and was a faken to the office of the sheriff and was taken to the office of the sheriff and was taken to the office of the sheriff and was a faken to the office of the sheriff and was taken to the office of the sheriff and was taken to the office of the sheriff and was a faken to the office of the sheri

one of English languages; and 9. one or military tactics.

There was a provision as to free tuition, to-wit: "Free tuition is hereby guaranteed in this college to as many students, residents of this state, as there are members of the general assembly of Georgia, and in addition to this free tuition in the college, all such students are likewise entitled to the advantages of the different departments of the University of, Georgia without charze."

The final executive order thereupon was as follows: "Ordered, That the \$243,000 derived from the sale of the land scrip, as aforesaid, as the same is paid, shall be

said, as the same is paid, shall be invested in bonds of the State of Georgia, is-sued under the act of the legislature of this state, approved the 18th of January 1872, bearing 7 per cent interest, and that the mon-ety so Invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forfund, the capital of which shall remain for-ever undiminished (except as hereinafter men-tioned) and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated to the endowment, support and maintenance of the college, or-ganized by the board of trusted of the Uni-versity of Georgia, as hereinbefore set forth. That order required further, "That the bonds, in which said fund shall be invested, as aforesaid, shall be turned over to the board of trustees of the University of Georgia; that upon receiving said bonds, or any of them, the said board of trustees shall cause each of the same to be impressed with the seal of the university, and that upon no pre-tense whatever, shall said bonds or any part thereof, be disposed of by said Board of trus-tees."

thereof, be disposed of by said Board of trustees."

On the 21st of February, 1873, the legislature resolved that said fund "does not constitute a part of the general fund of the state and is a fund subject to be invested and disbursed" only as provided by said act of December 12, 1866.

On February 6, 1873, the city of Athens passed an ordinance donating \$25,000 of her bonds, bearing 8 per cent interest to the university "to be used in the construction of a building for the use of the State College of Agricultural and the Mechanical Arts." In August, 1873 the trustees accepted that donation. The legislature by act of February 10, 1874, ratified the issue of said bonds, and provided that they or their proceeds "shall be used solely for the purposes contemplated in their donation." It has been so used. The building is the best we have.

On the 3rd of March, 1874, the legislature passed an act "to equitably adjust the claims of the colored race for a portions of the pro-Though what is about to follow is familiar

congress appropriated other proceeds of public lands to the states to establish experimental stations, such as we have near Griffin. Ga., and in 1890 made an additional grant of \$15,000 per annum. This last fund is out of the proceeds of public lands, "for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts now established," pursuant to said act of 1862. The fund so granted is "to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science, with special reference to their application to the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction."

This act guards said fund as the former act did and provides for an equitable division of it between the white and colored races. Under this the colored college near Sayannah was established. This fund is to be annually increased by \$1,000 until it reachet \$25,000 dollars, and there is stand until otherwise ordered. Of that fund, the university gets two-thirds, and the college at Savannah for the colored race gets the remainder, under the present apportionment.

The purpose of the recital of this history is to show when, how and why the university acquired said United States funds, because there is much misapprehension on that subject, and consequently, on several points, much unjust criticism. The time and manner of acquiring the fund is already apparent. The quoted record also shows that, with the matter constantly before the people, the legislatures, knowing that an agricultural stock was already growing at the State unversity, for which the state had notably thanked him who planted the same, and knowing that the limitation of time in which the college must be established or the money be refunded to the University, and "without variableness or shadow of turning in many ary recognized and ratified that disposition of the fund. Some have charged that the trustees so limit in order to promote the libe

18. Manuras

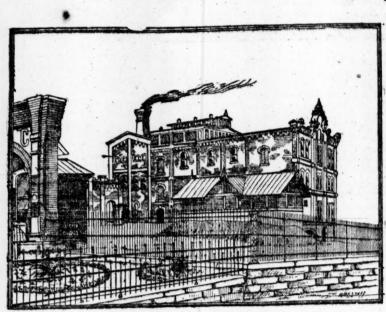
POYLER.—At her residence in Atlanta on Saturday, June 17th, at 6:30 o'cle m, Flora, wife of Noah R. Fowler.

THE ATLANTA BREWERY AND ICE COMPANY

MANUFACUURERS OF

STANDAF

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



MAIN BUILDING, ATLANTA BREWERY AND ICE COMPANY.

No drink is so stimulating and invigorating as high standard Beer. Fur purity and real merit our Bottled Beer leads the world Recommended by leading physicians of Atlanta as an excellent tonic for invalid and general family use.

Our Beer is made from the most carefully selected hops, barley and other materials, with pure water from sparkling springs and artesian weels upon the premises. Whenever and wherever exhibited, it has invariably taken the highest prize. Managers of expositions throughout the South will attest this fact. Our high standard Bottled Beer,



Are the equal of any Beers manufactured in America. It is the very drink for you this hot weather. It will refurbish your mind, renew your strength, tone up your sys-tem and make you feel much better. These are

HOT, DULL DAYS

Just the season of the year when the system needs a pure, healthful, invigorating tonic. The Atlanta Brewery was established several years ago, and from its very beginning it



has made reputation for the superiority of its Beer that is alike gratifying, both to the people who drink it and to the manufacturers.

The people of Atlanta have tested our Beer and universally pronounce it the best. They know it is MADE OUT OF THE SUPER-IOR GOODS.

ICE COMPANY,

J. 8. 4s, register do. ceupon

NEW YORK York Financie of the clearin

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NO. 1249. TELEPHONE ATLANTA,

If a rushing, progressive, up-to-date American, of this, the brightest age of the world's progress, should awake from a Rip Van Winkle sleep about July 4, 1993, he would be caricatured and laughed at as old-fashioned and old-fogyish. Changes at present inconceivable would confront him on every side. He-would find this boasted age of enlightement superseded by one

age of enlightenment superseded by one grandly superior in everything that signifies advancement and progress.

Human ken fails to grasp the possibilities of the next hundred years. With the curtain of the future drawn aside, a picture so amazing, so full of new and surprising things, is revealed, that the American of today gazes stupidly at the far-off era, and utterly fails to comprehend the mentioned. utterly fails to comprehend the magnitude and extent of the evolutions that a lannand extent of the evolutions that a lamdred years will bring in every department
of human progress and achievement. No
living man can tell what the coming century will unfold. The future can only be
judged by the past, and thus viewed it is
safe to predict remarkable advancement in
every branch of human endeavor. The immediate past has developed wonders in the
world of science. The development of the
subtle, but powerful, force of electricity
has scarcely yet begun. A hundred years
will see it moving factories, trains and ships,
furnishing heat and being applied to domestic uses, as well as performing many
of the most delicate offices which hava
baffled the deepest thinkers of the present.
The tendency of the world is toward light.
It began in darkness, and through much
travel has emerged into comparative light.
The moral as well as the material world
has felt the calightening effect of the ages.
We yet stand in the twilight; another
century will find us nearer the dawn.

In force asting the future electricity sug-

has felt the enlightening effect of the ages. We yet stand in the twilight; another century will find us nearer the dawn.

In forecasting the future, electricity suggests to the mind the greatest possibilities. Its present uses will be tame and crude, in comparison with the advanced uses to which it will be put one hundred years from now. If not entirely, it will in a large measure have supplanted steam. It will move the cars; it will be the agent by which men of all countries will be enabled to speak and be heard in every civilized land; it will propel the ships, drive the factory wheel, and be used in a thousand ways to lessen domestic labor. I believe that one hundred years from now the much-talked-of problem of aerial navigation will be solved, and air ships will be among the realized dreams. When this comes to pass, electricity will be drawn upon to furnish the motive force. The problem is truly in the air now, but who knows how soon some master mind will see the way, and it will be done, and the world will marvel and say: "How simple! How strangs some one didn't think of that, before."

The tens of thousands uses in which electricity can be put have not yet begun to dawn on the human mind. The telephone,

The tens of thousands uses in which electricity can be put have not yet begun to dawn on the human mind. The telephone, the phonograph, the telautograph and the many other wonderful inventions were but the beginning; but they discovered the principle, and miracles are to follow. Seeing by electricity is among the possibilities of the future. When this is perfected, it will be a daily practice of inquisitive Americans to call up old Mr. Gladstone or Queen Victoria to see the look of disgust as they drop the telephone.

As an instance of the suprising things that are expected of electricity. Professor A. G. Bell, the eminent student of electricity, said not long ago that he believed thought transference by electricity quite practicable. He has even gone so far as to make several experiments on the lime of his startling theory. He is at work on the theory that thought is a movement of electricity in the brain, and if he can get the current on a wire which he runs from one head to another he believes the sensations in the two connected heads will correspond. He is at work, also, on an invention by which he hopes to enable the blind to see, aluminum will figure largely in the progress of the world withing the superceded by strong, secure structions of the dark, unhealthy prisons of today will be superceded by strong, secure structions.

to a great extent supersede iron. Its lightness and durability commends it for many purposes for which it is well fitted for use. It will be used in building cars and houses. A white city of aluminum houses will not be an uncommon sight in the days of 1993. The cost of producing it will be materially lessened, and its production will be as general as its use.

Politically, the condition of America will be better in a hundred years than now. The people will have learned more about the science of government, and will be better able to avoid the breakers that are better able to avoid the breakers that are

better able to avoid the breakers that are now, and have been, giving trouble to the people. But then, as now, there will still be a class of visionaries who cry out against the existing order of things, and advocate the adoption of ideal theories. There will be fewer laws, and the whole system of government will be simpler. By that time, kings and thrones will have disappeared. The dominant ideas then, in

disappeared. The dominant ideas then, in all law and government, will be to secure the greatest good of the people. There will be fewer demogogical politicians.

Wealth will be more equally distributed. There will still be more of large fortunes, but the vast fortunes now held by a few men will be diffused to the great benefit of the toiling classés. There will still be differences between capital and labor. I believe with Bill Nye on this point that "the laboring classes will always be more less oppressed, and that the more their "the laboring classes will always be more or less oppressed, and that the more their wages are increased the more fatigued they will feel." Ideal conditions will never prevail in reference to capital and labor. Then, as now, those who produce wealth will not control it.

Great improvement will be wrought in educational methods and the fruits of it will be seen in higher twee of the control of

will be seen in higher types of meh and women. They will be healthier among other things. Education that will fit men and women for the practical concerns of life will be sought in preference to that which polishes. The twentieth century will be above all things practical and the spirit of the ishes. The twentieth century will be above all things practical, and the spirit of the times will be shown in the methods of edu-cating young people for the struggle of

In a hundred years the world will know

In a hundred years the world will know vastly more about those hidden and mysterious forces in men that are displayed in hypnotism, mesmerism, etc. People are beginning to learn more about these occult powers and as the years advance progress in that direction will continue.

The newspapers of 1993 will be abreast of the times. Newspapers are the mirrors of the times, and are never behind the period in which they are printed. Facts accurately written, without coloring or distortion, will be the guiding aim of the newspapers of the future. Facilities for gathering and printing the news will be far superior to those of our day. The typography will be neat and tasty. In the mechanical departments the paper will be up to date. The fast presses of today will be as far behind as the hand press is now. I fancy improved inventions will enable the reporters of the future to set the type for their articles as they write with less trouble than they now hammer out copy on typewriters.

The tide of immigration which is at present sweeping westward will continue to go that way, sending a healthy current senth-

day.

The United States will be a republic and the original the president, congressmen and making laws will be very nearly the same as now.

Medical science will have mastered many difficult problems that now distress the em-inent physicians of the present day. The consumptive and the man with cancer need on longer despair. There will be a balm. In the field of medical inquiry much will be realized. An intelligent people will no longer be imposed upon by medical quacks and fakirs. The abundance of competent medical talent will leave the noisy and boastful quack without a profession.

The marylous improvements that will

Deastru quack without a profession.

The marvelous improvements that will be made in all kinds of machinery is beyond conception. The machinery of the future will be simple, labor saving and amazing in the almost human manner in which it takes the raw material and turns our a finished article.

which it takes the raw material and tuns out a finished article.

Society will have fewer distinctions than now. The aristocracy of brains will be received with greater favor and honor than the aristocracy of blood or money. Brains accompanied by a proper amount of self respect will be a pasport to the most exclusive social circles of the country. Each class will move in its own circle. There will be no assimilation of the rich and por in a social way. The social barrier that in a social way. The social barrier that money sets up can be torn away only by the force of genius.

force of genius.

Above all the world will be better then than now. The tendency of the times is toward practical religion—a religion that has as its high purpose the uplifting and relieving of humanity. The long-winded discussions over some nice point of belief will be lost sight of in the general aim and purpose to do good. Every day the world is coming to a better understanding of the problems that have been open for discussion and investigation since the world began. Man is coming to a clearer knowledge of

and investigation since the world began. Man is coming to a clearer knowledge of the forces of nature and their application to human affairs. As nature unfolds her mysteries and man learns more about the world, sees the universal order observed of the things in nature, he becomes more and more convinced that behind it all there is supreme intelligence.

When the questions that now confuse, perplex and püzzle men are as an open book, revealed and understood, the men who occe groped in the dark will walk in the light of an intelligence revealing a system so fault-less and perfect that they needs must acknowledge if the handlwork of one who made nothing without a purpesse,

B. L. Paul, plumbing and plumbing repairs, No. 62 N. Brond street, Atlanta, Ga.
He says any man in the plumbing "business" must make his work "sanitary," else it won't pass. We have a plumbing inspector, whose duty is to see that all plumbing jobs conform strictly to sanitary laws, made by the board of health of Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Paul is glad to tell the citizens of Atlanta that he has never made but one mistake in plumbing and that was where the placed "running" traps where "P" traps should have been. A very natural mistake, because at the time there were no "P" traps in the city. Give your work to B. L. Paul. He will charge you a fair profit and give you a first-class plumbing job and guarantee that it is first-class and sanitary.

White Lead at Mayer's, \$5,0,100.

White Lead at Mauck's, \$5 a 100.

From The New York Herald.
The Bovic also brought sixty-four amules, which J. R. Hogata is taking that for breeding purposes.

no matter what you manufacture, The Singer Manuf'g Co. Your stitching room complete.		FAMILY SEWING MACHINES DO ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING AS WELL AS EXQUISITE ART NEEDLEWORK, FREE INSTRUCTION TO OUR PATRONS.
	The Singer Manuage Co. SOUTHERN CENTRAL OFFICES: 205 E. Broad St., - Richmond, Va. 185 Canal St, New Orleans, La. 117 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga. ALSO OFFICES JH EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD.	
10,500,000 SINGER MACHINES SOLD. EVERY TRADE SUPPLIED WITH A MACHINE FITTED FOR ITS PECULIAR NEEDS.		THE VERY LATEST APPLIANCES IN STEAM AND POWER FITTINGS GONSTANTLY ON HAND. Estimates carefully and cheerfully made upon application.

Summer School

Of Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, surveying and drawing; open July 3d and continue six weeks. Fee, \$29 per course. Board at \$3.50 a week. For full particulars, address W. D. HOOPER, Address Atlens. Ga. june 4-1m sun wed

VIRGINIA COLLEGE For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke, Va.,
For young ladies, Roanoke, Va. Opens SepOpens September 14, 1803. A beautiful and attractive college home. New buildings, among
the finest in the south. Modern improvements.
New pianos and furniture. Campus ten
acres, magnificent mountain scenery; in Valley
of Virginia, famed for health. European and
American teachers. Full course. Advantages
in music and art unexcelled. For catalogue
address the president,
W. A. HARRIS, D.D., Roanoke, Va.

June 16—10w fri sun tues

A limited number of pupils will be received

Miss McKinley's School

38 WEST PEACHTREE
For summer term, June 19th. Grammar, high school and collegiate courses taught. Higher mathematics a specialty, june 4-1m sun tues fri

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and under average lives, at rates

Corresponding to the Hazard, and pays the face of the policy instead of half of it as some companies do. It gives first-class risks cheaper rates than companies that place all their risks at "one" rate. This is the agents' company and good ones wanted in Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina. Douglas, Sibler & Gardner, 401 Equitable building, Atlasta, Ga.

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Ever Seen in Atlanta, and Our Prices Are Very Low,

MAIER & BERKELE, 31 AND 93 WHITEHALL ST.

W. S. McNEAL'S

PAINTANDGLASSSTORE

114 and 116 Whitehall Street, Wholesale and Retail. Paints and Oils H. T. INMAN, Presiden

THE FRANKLIN



ICE COMPANY.

eriority of its 1 to the peoanufacturers.

sted our Beer

best. They HE SUPER-

ING MACHINES SEWING RT NEEDLEWORK. ION TO OUR PATRONS-

RY LATEST LIANCES POWER FITTINGS

BLY ON HAND. y and cheerfully made

Stock of ted

Are Very Low

KELE, ALL ST

AL'S STORE

Street, and Oils

inted Leads, Lubrications will be made to or Bellows always for

FINANCE AND TRADE. CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

The New York bank statement today shows n active condition induced by shipments of arrency to the west. Reserve is off more than of to the west. Reserve is off more than only loans have reduced nearly \$4,000, and tenders decreased \$7,400,000 and at each of the country, when gency arises we all look to that city of and there is no reason why the time should be an exception to the che funds supplied by New York are d over the entire country and to that the pressure on other localities is re-No gold has been shipped during the te treasury surplus has been increased grain shipments are continuing, we tain shipments are continuing, we be able to meet our liabilities that way for some time to come.

favorable feature is that Europe, y the low price of our securities, is that again and that will also pay our debts abroad. our banks are as usual at this our banks are extending accom-to their customers, and there is to disturb trade.

to disturb trade, and Terminal reorganization seems as-prexel, Morgan & Co. having announced ore than 95 per cent of all the securi-volved have been deposited. This is understaking and none but the st banking house in America would seriously considered it under the financial conditions. When the plan plate it will provide a large sum of to be expended on the properties and the beginning of renewed prosperity south.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement

Local Bond and Stock Quetations.

New Ga. 3 - 8 27		Atlanta 6s, L. D.114	
to 30 years 97 16	99	Atlanta 6s, S. D. 100	
New Ga. 3 3 8, 35		Atlantads, L. D. 103	
to4 vears 9736	100	Atlanta 4 -s 98	101
New Ga. 4.35,		Augusta 7s, L. D.107	
19151144	115	Macon 64	113
Georgia 7s. 1896 110	112	Columbus5s 100	102
Savannah 5a 134 4		Rome graded 105	
Atlanta 8s. 1902.117		Waterworks 6s.103	
Atlanta 7s, 1904 115		Rome 54 \$2	
Atlanta 7s, 1899108			100
RA	LROA	D BONDS	2 .
6s, 6s, 1897 103		IGa Paolda Ist.	200
6a fa, 1910 108		Qa. Pacific, 31. 40	45
Ga. 6s, 1922 112		A. P. & L., 1st7s.	Thous
Central 7s, 1993 105		Mari'ta & N. G.	31
Char. Col. & A.131		8., A. & M., lot., 50	60

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock

Exchange.

NEW YORK, June 15—Speculation at the stock exchange was extremely dull, the sales of stocks amountage only to 45,754 shares and of bonds \$509,000. These tals are unusually small, and the dullness is exthe absence of many operators at the race only resorts. Considering the inactivity the rof speculation was quite firm. The bears in om brought about a reaction of \(\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{O}_2^2 \) per cent heavy falling off in the bank reserve, but a refollowed and the market closed firm. With the tion of Pittsburg and Western preferred, which he per cent to New the changes throughout the per cent to 374c, the changes throughout the confined within a radius of 14 @1 per cent. ne covering of short contracts on the of \$70,000 in the earnings of the St. Paul road econd week of June and on advices from Losthat a movement of gold to America was imminent clearing house gave out only the totals of the bar ages, omitting the statement showing the cond

of the banks in detail. onds were quiet but firm..

Money on call nominally 4005 per cent; prime mer-ntile paper 628.

bankers' bills at 4.8.	34 94.8	for 60 days and 4.8	140
1334 for demand.			
The following are	losing	bids:	
Atch., T. & Santa Fe.		Norfolk & Western	25
Raltimore & Ohio	7514	Northern Pac	13
Canada Pag	7616	do. pref	34 W
Ches. & Obio	18%	Northwestern	105 5
Chicago & Alton	136	do. pref	1374
C. B. & Q.	8714	N. Y. Central	102
Cotton Oil	35 %	Pacific Mail	18%
do. pref	68 54	Reading	1654
Del. Lack. & W	141 1	Rich, Terminal	20
East Tennessee	34	do. pref	17
do. pref	10	Rock Island	72%
Erie	18%	St. Paul.	69 3
do. pref	37	do. pref	116
Illa Central	9334	Southern Pacific	2719
Lake Erie & West	18	Silver Certificates	8314
do. pref	71%	Sugar Refinery	8754
Lake Shore	123	do, pref	84%
Lous, & Nash	68	T. C. I	1614
Memphis & Char	10	do. pref	70
Mich. Central	96	Texas Pac	646
Missouri Pae	36	Union Pac	29%
Mobile & Chio	1836	Wabash	814
Nash., Chat. & St. I.	825	do. pref	17%
N. J. Ceptral	107	Western Union	83 %
Bonds-			
U. S. 4s, registered	169	N. C. 68	127

8 is, recistered. 109 S. C. 6s. 127
6 coppon 110 S. C. browns 98
6 days, registered. 18 Tennessee oides. 62
Wignina 6s. 120 Virginia 6s. 62
Windina stamped 92
Seouri 6s. 1235
Wircinia consolis. 50
Mah new set mitos. 102
Alabama, Class A. 100
6 5. 103
6 5. 103
6 6 Class B. 102
6 C. 6s. 1031
C. 6s. 1031
C. 6s. 1031

Weekly Bank Statement. NEW YORK, June 17.—(Special.)—The New ork Financier says this week: "The action of the cicaring house in deciding to issue an certificates necessitated the suspension

caring house in deciding to issue cates necessitated the suspension tailed weekly bank statement, as a very unwise to have the public which banks have taken out cert must not be supposed that a ying for a Joan at the clearing the present emergency confessed not perfectly solvent, but its aspect to that it cannot realize on a sudden demand and, as thornewed in our editorial columns, of clearing house certificates is action that could be taken. The mancies will be given out and as have practically decided that no ecclearing house will be allowed or ready money, it matters little for how any individual bank stands, thing to be considered is the the aggregation. From the continual of weekly the sum of averages issued today it is found that there was a retthe deposits for the week of which is due to the continual of western balances. Legal tendown \$7,430,500 and specie has defluction, making the net loss in did90. Loans have been called, but as the contraction has but to \$3,699,800 it can be read at with the other heavy changes we York banks are striving to assusted the loss of nearly \$9,000,000 ercserve is down but \$5,644,100 anks still hold \$8,776,800 in exclession and the loss of nearly \$9,000,000 ercserve is down but \$5,644,100 anks still hold \$8,776,800 in exclession and the loss of nearly \$9,000,000 ercserve is down but \$5,644,100 anks still hold \$8,776,800 in exclession and the loss of nearly \$9,000,000 ercserve is down but \$5,644,100 anks still hold \$8,776,800 in exclession and the loss of nearly \$9,000,000 ercserve is down but \$5,644,100 anks still hold \$8,776,800 in exclession and the loss of nearly \$9,000,000 ercserve is down but \$5,644,100 anks still hold \$8,776,800 in exclession and the loss of nearly \$9,000,000 ercserve is down but \$5,644,100 anks still hold \$8,776,800 in exclession and \$1,000 anks still hold \$8,776,800 in \$1,000 anks still hold \$1,000 anks still hold \$1,000 anks still hold \$1

ent of the associated banks	following	is the	state-
day:			
eserve. decrease		8 1	5,644,100
gal tenders, decrease			1,319,900
Banks now hold \$3,776,800 in	excess of	the les	ral ro-

J. S. Bache & Co.'s Stock Letter-

J.S. Fache & Co.'s Stock Letter.

J. Phys. Ware to B. W. Martin. Managez.

NEW YORK, June 17.—By far the most imbriant event in financial circles this week was the resolution of the banks of the city of New York to Issue clearling house certificities. The shipments of over a million curlency per day to the west made this action imperative. On the other hand the presidents of the different banks say that this action was per day to the west made this action attive. On the other hand the presidents different banks say that this action was excessary, but was done simply to disausting very alarming and so that anything very alarming and so that asks should be prepared for any emer. During the Baring panic the banks said these certificates after money had anded very high rates, but they have time by the forelock now. The highest for money was 25 per cent, but a large of business was transacted at that Bears argue that this is an acknowled; of business was transacted at that Bears argue that this is an acknowled; of business was transacted at that Bears argue that this is an acknowled; of business was transacted at that Bears argue that this is an acknowled; of business was transacted at that Bears argue that this is an acknowled; and the are passing through a great and the only question is whether we are called the end of our troubles. No sates having been issued as yet, but we fand that some will be issued next and this in turn will releve the money and should bring renewed confidence. If street and to the commercial comoff course the business interests hout the world are the worst sufferers, houses that were formerly receiving modation on their own paper have to to get through all right. The number were has been large, but the majority in have been comparatively small. Morntell us that their soods are practically.

unsaiable and that merchants throughout the country are working on the most conservative basis. In fact, salesmen on the road have been called back, as they cannot earn their expenses. In fact, things are so bad that we do not see how they could possibly be worse. If rioney eases up, and we think it will, the great bull argument will be the world's fair at Chicago. The fair is a yery brilliant enterprise and does credit to the skill of the American people in general and to the Chicago people in particular. It far outranks anything ever seen before, and although the paid admissions are increasing daily we expect to see them increase more so as time goes on. Another bright snot is that European crops are short, and although ours is in a measure less than an average crop, still the exports will be large for the next six months. Sterling exchange is now at a point where gold can be imported with a profit, but we hope that it will not be to us as, as it might delay the possible repeal of the sliver law. The market today was practically lifeless. St. Paul came in with another big increase in earnings and the bank statement, with its large decrease in reserve, had no effect at all, as it had been fully discounted. We do not advise our friends to jume in and buy stocks, as the situation is still very cloudy, but we think the market will hear watching with a view of taking the long side.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

Local - Marke The following ments and stook	t stead	y; mi	dling	TLANT	office June	• 17.
0.00	RECE	IPTB	BHIP	MTS	STOCK.	
	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893 [1892
Sagarday	39				3527	1698
Monday	******		*****	****		900 3
Tuesday		*****	*****		. 69211	*****
Wednesday	******	****	4 ***	*****	*****	*****
Thursday	* ***		*****	******		*****
Friday	******	*****	** **	****	******	*****
Total	39					

Friday	******			*****	******	*****
Total	39					
Below we give	the op	ening	and ol	osing q	uotatio	le sac
coston lutures ti	DOM		Openin		Clas	
	*****					@ 7.84
July	*******	**********	_ 7.884	·		7.90
August	******	******	_ B.014			8.00
September	******	******	- 8.04¢	0		4 B.O
October	******		8.09			8.11
November	*******			b	8.16	8.17
December					8.21	4 B.Z
January		********	8.27	Acres "	8.28	3 8.21
Pebruary	*******			8.34	8.34	B 8.36
Closed steady;	Bales 7	8,400 t	ales.			
The following	is a ste	teme	te fote		olidate	d not
1	O KON!	PTE.	EXPO	DTAI	STO	CE

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1893	1993		1893	1893	
Katurday Monday Wednesday Thursday Friday Friday		1938	4609	8137		59186
Total	3597	4930	4609	8137		

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, June 17— The statistical position, as made up by Saturday's Financial Chronicle, is a follows:

feible supplya. on, as given by The Chronicle, shows a comparativ

ton, as given by The Chronicle, shows a comparative decrease from last season of 430,000 bales, of which 314,000 bales are American and the balance cotion of East India and other growths. It was doubtless the excellent crop recounts contained in the same issue of The Chronicle from Texas which brought about the decline in Liverpool of 8-64d this morning. Private dispatches from Manchester state that the demand for cloths has not been as active during the next two datasets. pactors from Manchester state that the demand for cloths has not been as active during the past two das as last week, and the accumulation of cotton in Liverpool quiets the anxieties of spinners as to their ultimate source of supply. Sales have failen off to \$,000 bales which, under the old system of reporting, would be equivalent to between 6,000@7,000 bales of actual business done on the tables of importers. We opened at 8 @9 points decline from last avening, but there appears @9 points decline from last evening, but there appears to be considerable fear of liquidation in the August to be considerable fear of liquidation in the August position, and the loss was partially regained under the demand to cover previous sales of August delivery. When this demand was satisfied the market eased and closed barely steady on the near positions and steady on the late at from 1@8 points decline from yesterday. Sains have fallen in Texas, where they have been weltome and practically assure that; state from fany danger from drouth until the middle of July. From the other sections of the country the crop accounts are fair, the Mississippi valley showing the greatest improvement in the past two weeks. Many telegrams have been received from different sections of the country regarding the prospects of manipulation in August, and it is well to state in the present position of financial uncertainty any persons who would attempt such a movement would meet with opposition instead of encouragement from the banking community, and it would be exceedingly difficult to secure the necessary would be exceedingly difficult to secure the necessary amount of funds, even if the transaction promised to be a feasible one. With foreign exchange nearly at a geld importing point foreign houses would be deterred from negotiating sterling loans, and it can be safely stated that the rumors of a corner are purely imagi-nary in their character.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular. NEW YORK, June 17-[Special.]- The week has been an active and exciting one in the cotton market, and, though the fluctuations have been wide and frequent, there has been, generally speaking, a further and unmistakable growth of bullish sentiment. Though and unmistation growth of dumin schitment. Though Liverpool and Manchester have shown a disposition both yesterday and today to call a halt in the advance, there has been no considerable break as yet in our market, and at the close today was steady with 7.99 bid for August. Prices here have been, in a large measure, sustained by the sentimental buying which invariably collaborate advance and this buying in turn has been follows an advance, and this buying in turn has been stimulated by vague talk of a coming corner in August stimulated by vague talk of a coming corner in August cotton, but the men who engineer corners do not talk about their intention beforehand, and the large stocks which still confront us would make the maniputation of a corner at this time an exceedingly difficult and dangerous job. The latest crop reports of the Financial Chronicle, published this morning, are very favorable, and unless Liverpool resumes her upward movement next week we fear that it, will be impossible to ment next week we fear that it will be impossible to sustain prices in our market. Any break that may occur would probably be accelerated by the forced liquidation of long cotton bought during the recent advance, but everything just now depends upon the attitude of Liverpool. Our own faith in the permanence of the improvement abroad has been rather shaken by the tone of today's cables; and, though the upward flurry may not yet be over, we feel much more inclined to sell than to buy at present prices. ment next week we fear that it will be impossible to

J. S. Bache & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

NEW YORK, June 17—Liverpool was disappointing
this morning, and had a somewhat easier tone. Our
market ruled, however, very steady all day at about 6
points decline from the previous close. Althoughithere
is no feature to trade the market is very nervous and is no feature to trade the market is very nervous and feverish. The feeling has grown more bullish lately. Any unfavorable news will cause an advance. We look, however, for a reaction. The short interest has been eliminated to a large extent, and the advance has been rapid. The immediate future depends entirely on Liverpool advices, but unless the same become less favorable we do not look for an important setback. The Chronicle this morning isports that rain has fallen in most districts of the cetton selt, but the rainfall he most districts of the cetton selt, but the rainfall he been light, and that some improvement is recorded in a number of sections, mostly in Texas.

NEW YORK, June 10—The total visible supply of action for the world is 3,133,573 bales, of which 2,582,273 bales are American, against 3,618,675 and 2,926,675 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 10,376 bales. Receipts from plantations—bales. Crop in sight 6,380,752 bales.

bales. Orop in sight 6,390,752 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—12:15 p. m.—Cotton spot, quiet and in buyers favor; middling uplands 4½; sales 8,000 bales: American 7,200; speculation and export 500; receipts 4,000; American 1,300; uplands low middling clause June delivery—; June and July delivery 4 27-61, 4 25-64; July and August delivery 4 39-64, 4 28-64, 5 28-64, 5 2

NORFOLK, June 17—Cotton steady; middling 74; net receipts 1,92 bales; gross 1,492; sales 126; stock 11, 297; exports coastwise 10.

BALTIMORE, June 17—Cotton nominal; middling 8; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; shock 6,505.

6,365.

BOSTON, June 17—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 8 1-16; net receipts 235 bales; gross 272; sales mone; stock nose; exports to Great Eritain 55s.

WILMINGTON, June 17—Cotton steady; middling 7%; netreceipts 6 bales; gross 8; sales none; stock 4,107. 11,618.

SAVENMA H., June 17 - Cotton steady; middling 7 M;

sat receipts 114 balon; gross 12t; sales 50; stock 22,705.

MEW OFFIRM Ms. June 17 - Cetton quiet; middling
[14] nat receipts 1,14b balon; cross 1,151; sales 700; stock
[16] 207; emparts peacewise 1,056. STATE PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

DIRECTORS H. T. INMAN, Z. D. HARRISON, W. A. HEMPHILL H. H. CABANISS, JAS. W. ENGLISH. GEO. W. HARRISON, INCORPORATED TROS.

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OTHER BOOKS.

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will have prompt attention.

MOBILE, June 17—Cotton nominal; middling 7 11-16; net receipts 1 bales; gross 1; sales none; stock 7,341. MEMPH18, June 17—Cotton quiet and steady; mid-dling 8; net receipts 22 bales; sales 75; shipments 1,243; stock 26,416.

"Dixie."

Advertising

Unsurpassed

stock 25,416.
AUGUSTA, June 17—Cotten firm; middling 7 13-18; net receipts 29 bales; shipments 2; sales 60; stock 13.551.
CHARLESTON, June 17—Cotten firm; middling 7%; net receipts 228 bales; gross 228; sales none; stock 22,632; exports constwice 1,100.

THE CHICAGO MARKET

Grain and Provisions.
CHICAGO, June 17.—The corn market broke down today but the drop was not so sharp as was the advance of Friday. There was, however, a reduction of about a cent a bushel. The French duty question was more clearly was the advance of Friday. There was, however, a reduction of about a cent a busile. The French duty question was more clearly understood. Cables were numerous, saying the action was only on hay and straw with no prospect of other removals. It was also established by past records that Françe only takes 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 outside corn on the average, and that the question of free admission of coarse grain was not so very important to American grain merchants after ail. There was, of course, general selling out of corn by those who bought on the scare yesterds. The sentiment at the start was easier and first trades were anywhere from 1-8 to 3-8 under the final figures of yesterday, and after ruling steady for a while continued to grow weaker, selling off 3-4c. more. Later the prices maliad a trifle ruled fairly steady, but at the close had lost 3-4 to 7-8. There was only light trade in wheat today, and easier, and first sales from about the same as yesterday's closing to 1-8c. lower; receded 3-8, the market touching inside prices, ruled steady and the closing was about 1-2c. lower for July and 1-2c. lower for September than yesterday. The weakness was due to the unfavorable bank statement and the reported increasing shipments of wheat from Australia and South American ports. There was some little business in the way of changing over July to September, but the market generally was very quiet and dull. The clearances from the Atlantic coast were about the same as last week, and it is calculated that the visible supply will show a good decrease.

Ooats were quiet and a shade lower in value, the close being made at from 1-4 to 1-2c, under yesterday's figures. Only a moderate scalping business was transacted.

The provision market was by the receipts of 5,000 hogs less than was estimated yesterday. The summers of prices, however, added scarcely anything to the volume of the day's business. Trade in pork was again conspleuously light. There were a few transactions in lard and ribs at from 5 to 71-2 c, improvement

Openius. Highest. 66 66 67 71% 71% Closing. 20 75 20 75 10 05 9 42%

GRAIN. PROVISIONS. ETC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, June 17, 1892,
Flour, Grain and Meal.

Flour, Grain and Monl.

ATLANTA, June 17—Flour—First patent \$5,00, second patent \$4.00; axtra fancy \$4.00; fancy \$3.75; family \$3.25. Corn — No. 1 white 60c; No. 2 white 50c mixed 58c. Oats—Texas rust proof 65; white 65c mixed 4tc, Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, \$1.00; No. 1 timothy, amall bales, \$50; No. 2 timothy, small bales, \$50; No. 2 timothy, small bales, \$50; No. 2 timothy, small bales, \$50; Mine 1914 and \$1.00; No. 1 timothy, amall bales, \$50; No. 2 timothy, small bales, \$50; Mine 1914 bales, \$60; Mesi -Plain 55c; botted 54c. Wheat brandars eacks, \$50; amail sacks 90. Cotton seed meal =1.39 www. Stook peas \$4.00; No. 2 timothy, small bales, \$50; Wheat brandars, \$50; White 75c; \$60; \$1.00; Wheat brandars, \$1.00; White 75c; \$60; \$1.0

Tibe ## Du; white 75c@81.00; lady \$1.36@1.10. Boston beans \$7.56@2.76 ## Du; Tonnessee, \$1.76@2.00. Grits—Pearl \$3.50.

NEW YORK, June 17 —Flour, southern very dull and easy: common to fair extra \$2.10@2.10; good to choice \$3.16@2.50. Wheat, spot dull and easier, closing steady; No. 3 red winter 724.072 ## and closed steady at \$4.00 at \$0.00. Coccounts \$1.60.25. On the steady \$1.00.25. On the steady \$1.00.2

ing weak; June —; July 39%; August 554; September 50%. Oats, spot dull and easier; options dull and lower, closing steady; June —; July —; August 544; September 25%; spot No. 2 white 35%; No. 3 53%; mired weakers 37% 255%; Supin 17—Flour dull and weak; patents \$3,2003.30; choice \$1.562.50; family \$2.003.10. Wheat opened weak and sold down, closing to believ yesterday; No. 2 red cash and June 82; July 63%; August 65%; September 55%; Oats weak and June 37; July 37%; August 55%; Oats weak and June 37; July 37%; August 25%; September 24%;

BALTIMORB, June 17—Flour dull; Howard street andwesternsperane\$1,50@2.10; extra \$3,10@3.50; family \$3,20@3.50; Wheat quiet and ensy; No. 3 red spot and June 69 & 697; milling wheat by sample 56g71. Own, southern firmer; white by sample 52; yellogs 49.

CHICAGC, June 17 Flour dull; winter patents \$3.50 @3.50; winter straights \$3,00@3.50; spring patents \$3.55 %1.28. No. 2 spring by the \$4.50; No. 3 spring 59@60; No. 3 red 69 4. No. 2 corn 41. No. 1 coats 30 4.

CINCINNATI, June 17—Flour steady; family \$3.20@ 3.40; fanoy \$1.50@5.3. Wheat barely steady; No. 2 red 63. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 40. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 52 5.

CINCINNATI, June 17—Feur steady; family \$2.006
1.40; famo; 2.0095.10. Whese barely steady; No. 2 red
23. Corn duli; No. 2 mixed 40. Oats steady; No. 2 red
23. Corn duli; No. 2 mixed 40. Oats steady; No. 2 red
23. Corn duli; No. 2 mixed 40. Oats steady; No. 2 red
23.00c 2 100 b cases Lion 23.50c Lovering's 23.50c;
Green—Estra choice 21c; choice good 20c; fair 10c;
commonifysito. Sugar—Grauulated 5%; powdered
5.c; cut oaf 5.c; white extra 0.44; New Orleans yellow
clarified; 80.5; yellow extra 0.44; New Orleans yellow
clarified; 80.5; yellow extra 0.45; New Orleans yellow
Orleans choice 40c; prime 15.0540; common 120.250c
McMasses—Genuine Cuba 15.0530; imitation 22.0526
Teas—Back 25.0500; green 12.0500. Nutmeg 65.080c
Cloves 25.250c. Clunamon 10.0213/cs. Allapice 10.0610
Jamaica; inger 18c. Singapore popper 13c. Mace \$1.0
Virgins 75c. Cheese—Flats 11.0; 22.0c. White fish
—1/4 bbb 34.00; palls 60c. Soap—Tailow, 10c bars'
18 bs. 35.0633.70; turpentine, 60 bars. 60
52.202500. Candes—Parafin 11.5c; star 11c. Matchas—
-0.054.6; 20ce 30.0053.73; 200s 31.0032.7c; 60s,
5 gross, 34.75. Soda—Kogs, bulk, 4s; do. 1 b package.
5 %. cases, 1 h 5%; col and 5 h 5c; cd. h, b 6 % c.
Crackers—XXX soda 25/cg XXX butter 54/c; XXX
pear overse 6; shell and excelsior 7c; lenon cream 82;
XXX ginger samp 8c; ornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted
attak 75/cc French mixed 15c. Canned goods—Condensed mix \$5.0023.00; imitation mackers! \$5.0500.003.00;
XXX ginger samp 8c; ornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted
attak 75/cc French mixed 15c. Canned goods—Condensed mix \$5.0023.00; imitation mackers! \$5.0500.003.00;
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XXX ginger samp 8c; ornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted
attak 75/cc French mixed 15c. Canned goods—Condensed mix \$5.0023.00; imitation mackers! \$5.0500.003

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, June 17—Provisions steady; unchanged. Pork, oursent make \$19.00. Lard, prime steam \$5.0. Dry sait meak, loose shoulders \$0.00; long clear \$5.00; clear ribs \$0.00; short clear \$9.50. Bacon, boxe dshoulders \$7.00; long clear \$5.00; clear \$1.00 and long \$1.00 and \$1.00 and long \$1.00 and long \$1.00 and \$1.00 and long \$1.00 and \$1.00 and \$1.00 and long \$1.00 and long \$1.00 and \$1.00 and long \$1.00 and \$1.00 and long \$1.00 and long \$1.00 and \$1.00 and long \$1.00 and l

Country Produce

ATLANTA, June 17 Eggs 1201246. Butter—Western creamery 20,326c; choice Tennessee 13,018c, other grades 10,6134c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10,613/sc; key hens 25,630; spring chickens, large 20,435; small spring 121,5415c; ducks 20,3214c. Dresseed poultry—Turkeys 10,618c; ducks 16; chickens 124,645. Irish postatoes—New \$1,509,300 \$\times\$ blb. Sweet postatoes, 500 \$\times\$13,00 \$\times\$10,00 \$\times\$ blb. Sweet postatoes, 500 \$\times\$13,00 \$\times\$10,00 \$\

EDGEWOOD AVENUE THEATER.

FIFTH WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 19TH; MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND

MR. SAM BURBANK, as Captain Corcoran. Popular Prices: 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. No Higher.

FUNERAL NOTICE

DOOLITTLE.—The friends of Mrs. M. A. Doolittle and her daughter, Miss Lizzie, are invited to attend the funeral of the former from the residence, 29 Nelson street at 3 o'clock p. m., today. Pall-bearers are requested to meet at office of H. M. Patterson, undertaker, at 2:15 sharp. Interment at Oakland.

PLUMMER.—The friends of Mrs. Lavinia Plummer and Mr. and Mrs. John S. Garmany are requested to attend the fu-neral of Mrs. Lavinia Plummer at the residence of Mr. John Garmany, 246 Decatur street at 8 o'clock this morning. Interment at Oakland cemeter.

EDISON'S LATEST SNAG.

The Incandescent Lamp Was Invented by a German Thirty Years Ago.

From Engineering Magazine.
The history of the invention of the modern incandescent electric lamp is a curious one. In 1878 the announcement, telegraphed all over the world, that Edison had invented an electric lamp which was to supersede gas as a domestic illuminant caused a wild panic among the holders of caused a wild panic among the holders of gas shares, who hastened to sacrifice their long-treasured securities at almost any price. As it turned out, he had at that time done nothing of the kind, but early in 1880 he actually did produce the long-promised lamp. Patents were obtained, companies organized, and a great business rapidly built up. For six years no serious efforts were made to enforce the patents, and meantime competing comserious efforts were made to enforce the patents, and meantime competing companies sprang up and flourished on all sides. Then came the beginning of a long, tedious, and enormously expensive litigation, which at the end of another six years ended in the complete triumph of the Edison patent, which was upheld in the court of last appeal. By due process of law the competing manufacturers were one after another enjoined, their factories closed up, and their employes turned adrift.

one after another enjoined, their factories closed up, and their employes turned adrift.

Suddenly one of the concerns thus attacked turned upon its pursuers and aimed a deadly blow at the vitals of the Edison lamp patent, alleging that the invention had not only been made, but had been publicly exhibited and operated in the streets of New York by an obscure German watchmaker, more than thirty years ago. The judge who first heard the new defense deemed the defendant's evidence insufficient, and declined to withhold his injunction, but on a second and subsequent hearing before another judge in another district an injunction was refused, thus rendering it necessary to have the whole case retried on its merits; in view of the new evidence. That the electric lamp alleged to have been made and used by the watchmaker is identical in all essential respects with the modern commercial incandescent lamp is admitted by all the experts, and hence the case is now narrowed down to the cole issue of priority of invention and public use on the part of Henry Goebel as against Thomas A. Edison. It goes without saying that the further proceedings in the most unusual case will command world-nide attention.

Next Weeks, FATINITZA.

NEW USE FOR CATS. Here Is a Man Who Extracts Electricity to Run a Factory.

Here Is a Man Who Extracts Electricity to Run a Factory.

"I had a large cork and bung factory in Grand avenue, and I needed power to run my machinery," writes a Milwaukeean in Harper's Weekly. "You know, of course, that there is an immense amount of stored up electricity in a cat. The problem for inventors has been to invent a way to extract it profitably. In the rear of my factory I constructed a one-story circular building, some sixty feet in diameter. On the floor of this I coiled a glass pipe six inches in diameter. The first coil ran around the outside of the room, the coils gradually growing smaller, till at last, in the center, was no larger than this table. It gave me something like a mile of pipe. The top and sides of this pipe were lined with rather stiff hair brushes, the bristles being a little more than an inch in length.

"At that time Milwaukee was overrun with cats. It was impossible to sleep nights. I put a notice in the paper that I would pay 10 cents a dozen for prime cats, delivered at my factory. I got sixty dozen the first day, and stored them in the basement of the power house. The motor operated thus: Placing in the outer end of the glass pipe an imitation rat made of rubber and propelled by a small interior storage battery, I would then adjust a cat immediately behind it. The rubber rat would start off at a terrific rate—it was made to go through the mile of tubing in from two to three minutes—and the cat. of course, followed furiously, thinking to catch the supposed ani-

utes—and the cat of course, followed fur-ously, thinking to catch the supposed an-mal throughout the entire distance. Gen-tlemen, it was exciting to watch a healthy, tlemen, it was exciting to watch a healthy, active cat whip about those spirals, with the mechanical rat about a foot ahead and going like a cannon ball. The cat's back and sides rubbed against the brushes and her electricity was thus extracted. With a storage battery, and by sending a cat through every five minutes I generated enough electricity to operate my entire plant, light my factory and sell power to run neighboring passenger elevators and small machinery. It also took the yowl out of the cats and gradually the city became quiet. At the end of a week a cat could be caught and used again."

An Alternative.

From Harper's Bazar. From Harper's Bazar.

Briggs—I hear you made a bet of \$50 with
Tutter that you would kiss Miss Penstock
before she went to Europe.
Have you sueceeded yet, old man?

Griggs—No, and there isn't much prospect
of it, either.

Briggs—Why, what's the matter? How did
you go phout it?

you go about it?

you go about it?

Griggs—I went right to Miss Penstock and told her about the whole affair. How I heard she was going to sail for Europe, and some one made the remark that I would kiss her goodby, and then Tutter said he would bet \$50 I wouldn't, and that I took him up. I explained the whole thing to her and told her that I was a poor man. You see, old fellow, I worked on the girl's sympathies.

Briggs—Well, didn't you have any success?

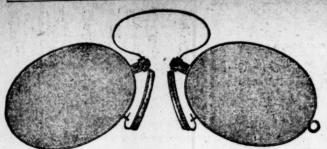
Griggs (gloomily)—No, except to make it a draw.

draw.

Briggs—How's that?

Briggs—She says she will stay home from Durope.

Twin vestibule trains to the world's fair by E. T., V. and G., only line remains through trains via Cincinnation.



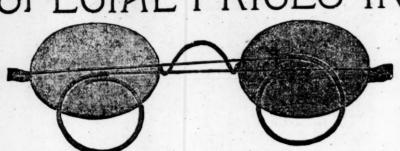
HAWKES' NEW CRYSTALLIZED LENSES.

PUREST AND MOST BRILLIANT GLASSES. LATEST AND MOST CORRECT FRAMES.

Unsurpassed in style, elegance, comfort and durability. The recognized headquarters in the southern states for fine Spectacles and Eye-glasses. Skillful opticians of long experience are in charge of the retail salesroom at 12 Whitehall street. Our optical factory here turns out work fully equal to that done in any of the northern cities.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. No.

charge for testing eye-sight. L PRICES IN OPERA GLASSES FOR THE SUMMER!



Field Glasses, Thermometers, Microscopes, Hydrometers and all kinds

of Optical Merchandise of standard makes at lowest prices.

CAUTION.—I hear every day of parties who claim to be my representatives and to have my glasses for sale. I have no branch house in Atlanta, and positively do not employ nor sell to peddlers.



HAWKES, NO. 12 WHITEHALL STREET.

TWO EPOCHS

In the History of Atlanta in the Sixties.

SIEGE AND LATER. AFTER THE

How Sherman Left the Gate City on His March to the Sea, and How The Constitution Found It Rising from Ashes.

Sherman literally wiped Atlanta from the

face of the earth! The burning of Moscow was not more complete than was the destruction of the Gate City.

The day before the burning of the city 5,000 houses lined the streets of the rising metropolis. Rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, cannon and pistol factories, shops where the implements of war were manufactured, hundreds of Mores and thousands of dwellings made the place a center of industry and commerce as well

as an important military point. In a few hours all this was blotted out. The federal legions, starting on their march to the sea applied the torch in every quarter of the town. The business center was entirely destroyed with the exception of perhaps a dozen buildings. Thousands of dwellings were swept away by the flames. When the conflagration was overa bou 400 residences remained standing around

a dreary waste of ashes and ruins. The fire destroyed eleven-twelfths of the city. The fallen walls made it impossible to distinguish the principal streets. Scat-tered over the town by the carcasses of 3,000 dead animals. The churches had been defaced or partially wrecked. Oakland ceme-tery showed the traces of vandal invasion. The vaults had been opened by

robbers hunting for hidden treasures.

This was about the middle of November, 1864. For weeks the smoke from the ruins was visible for many miles. As late as the following January smoke was seen rising from some of the piles of debris.

If The Constitution had made an effort to start in those days it would not have been able to have found house room.

Nearly four years later when it issued its first number the work of rebuilding the city was progressing rapidly, but the difficulty of securing an office made it necessary for the paper to establish itself in a storeroom on Alabama street.

In the four years that had elapsed since Sherman's visit Atlanta had undergone a wonderful transformation.

The Constitution found a town of about twenty-five thousand inhabitants. The population embraced many new settlers from the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama and the western states. These people were full of enterprise and money was flush. Military rule made little difference. Men had confidence in the future and they went ahead with a rush. Old citizens, like the Markhams, Rawsons, Henlys, Berrys, Bells, Dodds, Scofields, Ormonds, Rocts, Clarkes, Colliers, Connollys, Ryans, Norcrosses, Davises and many others erected very substantial brick structures. The National, American and the United States hotels furnished accommodations for travelers, Davis hall was the theater and two variety shows were in full blast every night. Saloons and restaurants kept open all the time and there was no sign of a Sunday law. There were only four railways with a fifth just beginning to take shape.

The streets were in a bad condition. There was no waterworks system and the fire department consisted of volunteer com-

There was not a rougher looking place on the continent. The constitutional convention could find no better place than the old courthouse for its sessions and the federal court occupied an upper floor of the Brown building on Broad street. The old capitol was then a half finished opera house.

And yet it was a jolly, public-spirited town. The people pulled together and went deep down into their pockets whenever a good object needed aid.

The Intelligencer, New Era and The Opinion flourished at this time, the latter suspending just before The Constitution ap-

The summer of 1868 found Atlanta boiling over with business and political activity. The gubernatorial election, lasting four days, had resulted in the triumph of Rufus B. Bullock over John B. Gordon and the legislature, with about thirty negro members in it, was to meet in July. The wrath of the people against the reconstruction laws was at its height and every citizen was busy talking politics.

The trial of the Columbus prisoners by

and it seemed that money was a drug in the market.

It was a rare thing in those times to find an Atlanta business house more than two stories in height and the rents were enor-

The streets were as croweded day and night as they are now, but this was largely due to the presence of so many federal soldiers. Naturally life and property were not very secure. The courts were just beginning to assert themselves under the shadow of the bayonet and it was several months later before Judge John L. Hopkins came on the bench and began his fearless crusade against the lawless

Atlanta looked in 1868 like a composite city-a mixture of northern, New England,

western and frontier architecture, In the midst of this eruption of progress The Constitution issued its first number and all classes and all parties immediately recognized the fact that a new and a powerful factor in the upbuilding of Atlanta

had made its appearance From the very first The Constitution took hold of local business interests and the perilous politics of the day with the most startling vigor and boldness and the people gave

it an enthusiastic welcome.

The Atlanta that Sherman left; the Atlanta that The Constitution found and the Atlanta of today resemble three widely dfferent cities, but the same indomitable pluck will be found.

Wallace P. Reed.

THE AMUSEMENTS.

He who would attempt to chronicle the amusements of Atlanta can fairly revel in the absence of exact information.

Tradition has preserved some facts, but it has not done its duty even in this respect. The oldest citizens tell of Davis's hall and Parr's hall away back in the early days of the town, but little definite is on record as to the character of the entertainments given at those places. He who would attempt to chronicle the

at those places.
The first pretentious building used for the-

atrical entertainment was the Athenaeum, which stood on Decatur and Pryor streets, on the lot adjoining the present Gould building. Mr. J. F. Williams, who lives at Forest avenue and Fort street, was building in est avenue and Fort street, was building in the year 1854 a large warchouse on the De-catur street corner. He really needed for the purposes of a warchouse only the ground floor, but concluded to run the building up a story higher and fit up a large hall to be used on public occasions. One day William H. Crisp stopped in Atlanta on his way to Columbus. He called on Mr. Williams and inspectful the He called on Mr. Williams and inspected the building. It was then nearly completed. Mr. Crisp saw that it could be easily converted into a theater and he made a proposition to the owner to fit up the hall as a theater. Mr. Crisp had a stock company playing in Savannah, Augusta, Charlegton, Macon. Co-lumbus, Montgomery, and perhaps other south-ern cities. He controlled a number of houses in this section by lease and played his com-pany alternately over the circuit. He kept a scene painter engaged by the season. He proposed to place his architect and scene painter at the disposal of Mr. Williams and let them arrange the hall for theatrical per-formances. This proposition was accepted painter at the disposal of Mr. Williams and let them arrange the hall for theatrical performances. This proposition was accepted and the second story, which was originally intended for a public hall, was converted into a convenient and roomy theater, with a seating capacity of over a thousand.

Mr. Crisp telegraphed from Columbus early in November that he would open the new house in a few days. And on November 13, 1854, the father and mother of the present speaker of the house of representatives opened the house, which was named "Crisp's Athenaeum." Mr. Crisp was an excellent actor, an Englishman, who had the best schooling the English stage afforded before he came to this country. He and Mrs. Crisp were charming people, refined, intellectual and highly esteemed. One of their daughters, Mrss Jessie, was a dainty comedienne and a great favorite she was throughout the south. This family was surrounded by a capable company and their performances were considered as good as were to be seen on the stage. Mr. and Mrs. Crisp were versatile and their reportoire embraced everything from "Macbeth" to "The Lady of Lions" and "She Stoops to Conquer." They had many good comedies and in Shakespearlan plays were unexcelled. At least, it would have been impossible to persuade their patrons on this circuit that there was any better "Macbeth" or "Lady Macbeth" than these two.

Their opening night was as much an event in its way as was the opening of the Grand last winter. Mr. Williams says that the house was crowded. The Crisps would play in Atlanta for two weeks at a time, giving nightly performances, and their business was invariably good.

Mr. Crisp, when away in another city, would have his house here occupied by some company traveling through between New York and New Orleans. Among the stars of those days were: Eliza Logan's name will thrill old theater-goers to this day. Any of them will say that were never was a better actress than she. Then Menken—what a beautiful figure. The world raved over her. She was the most perfect

would go so lar even look dodge.

Burton's "Toodles" and "Paul Pry" are remembered with pleasure by the old-timers. "Mose in New York" was Chaufran's great plece then. He had not struck "Kit." Julia Dean. who was the star the night Lincoln was killed, came here before the war and was popular.

The trial of the Columbus prisoners by court martial was then going on at the barracks and the newspapers had plenty of other sensational news.

Even at that early day some of our wholesale houses had made a start. A roiling mill was in full blast on Marietta street and various manufacturing enterprises were springing up. The retail trade was brisk, and, although our banking capital was less than five hundred thousand dollars, our merchants were making money and new firms were starting as rapidly as stores could be built for them.

It was an era of high prices, There was work for everybody and nobody shirked it. Farmers, getting about 25 cents a pound for their cotton, made good customers.

Dean, who was the star the night Lincoln was killed, came here before the war and was killed, tame here before the war and was killed, came here before the war and was came on the kill for each of the same was the star came on the kill for each of the same was the star came on the star comedian and he was very clever, indeed. He is now living in Save many a performance there. William H. Barnes was th



Geo. M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street, has exploded a bombshell in the midst of the Bicycle dealers of this city by announcing that in the future he will sell the QUINTON SCORCHER, a recognized high grade . \$150 wheel for \$100. This wheel is one of the best taken a common sense view of the situation and reduced the price in order to make quick sales and short profits, which all parties will have to come to in the end, but until they do so the OUINTON SCORCHER, will have the largest pertonegated any wheel in the city. Ask for QUINTON SCORCHER will have the largest patronage of any wheel in the city. Ask for catalogue, and while there, do not forget to examine the

DENSMORE,

WORLD'S GREATEST TYPEWRITER GEO. M. FOLGER.

71 North Pryor Street.

Has crowned our efforts and we are more than pleased at the steady in ereae of our business. It has been our constant aim to keep up the standard of quality; carry all widths, all shapes, styles, colors and kinds of leather made in

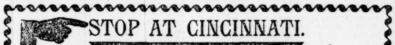
SHOES

For everybody. Our assortment of thin, cool Slippers for little folks is wonderfully large, embracing everything made in black and colors, all at prices exceedingly low for the quality of our goods. We don't ask one price and take another, for we have only

Any child can buy of us just as cheap as a grown person. Send the children to be fitted.

CO. BYCK BROS

27 WHITEHALL ST.



STOP AT CINCINNATI.

Any person buying a ticket to any point through Cincinnati, can stop over there by depositing Railway Ticket on arrival with E. P. Wilson, Secretary, Room A, Chamber of Commerce Building, Cincinnati.

THE QUEEN CITY

Offers many attractions during the World's Fair. Above courtesy is extended by the Merchants and Manufacturer's Association of Cincinnati.

mmmmmmmmm

of the Amazons." There was a tableau where a golden rain descended, lending brilliancy to the scene. Tom Bateman was one of the boys up in the files with a basket of tinsel cut up in little pieces. He was leaning over eagerly watching some of the Amazons when he lost his balance and fell from his perch. He was fortunate shough to catch, but his dangling legs spoiled the scene and the curtain had to be let down until he could be rescued.

Another night when Kellar's Cuban Bandits held the boards, a dead soldier vas overcome by the suiphur in the red fire and succeed, to the discomfiture of the rest of the company. That broke up the stene.

Once there came from Tuskeegee, Ala., a fine-looking young woman who said that she wanted a chance. She firmly believed that she was been to be an actress. She had the lines of "Virginia," and the Forrests put on the piece. She really did get along quite well up to the moment the was stabled by her father to save her from the lascivious tyrant. She fell to the floor with a creditable thud and the audience was worked up to a high pitch. She had not been lying on the stage a minute before a fice of ther. Virginia, heroic though she was in life, could not stand that dead, and she hit for that creature with a vengeance. It had peperated about her thigh and the resounding whack of her hand startled not only her paient, but the audience. The star closed her framatic career that night.

Ten years, to a day, after the Athenaeum was opened it was burned to the ground by Sherman's army. All during the war it had been devoted to benefits for the solders, and not less than \$10,000 war raised by the amateur performances. Mr. Williams fave the use of it free to the cause.

Joe Jefferson had-been as far south as Savannah, and as near Atlauta as Macon before the war, but it does not appear that he got here until after the war some time. While the yankee soldiers were in the city, the theaters were well patronized for a time by them, but their conduct became so disgraceful that the entertainme the last twenty years have been seen in At

Booth played here once and that over in Columbus he was shot or cut in a difficulty. Mr. L. DeGive drifted into the theatrical management. He is a lawyer by profession. He had to take the property which he turned into the opera house off the hands of creditors and he completed the building and made a theater or it. The younger generation of theater goers never knew anything else here at home but DeGive's until within the last three years. He was successful in managing the opera house, and under his management the best attractions on the American stage during the last twenty years have been seen in At-

lanta.
The Edgewood Avenue theater gave Atlanta The Edgewood Avenue theater gave Atlanta two houses and competition. Since its opening this pretty house has been devoted more to stock companies and summer operas than to the regular road companies.

When the Grand was opened last February Atlanta had a theater which is not surpassed by any in the United Statese. It has a seating capacity of 2,700 and in its decorations and furnishings is one of the most beautiful in the United States.

Grand Excursion to Cumberland Island June 20th.

Tickets \$5 for the round trip from Atlanta to Brunswick. Trains leave Atlanta at 7:50 o'clock a. m. and 7:40 o'clock p. m., June 20th. Parties desiring sleeping car space should apply early to E. E. Kirby, city ticket agent, corner Kimball house. Tickets good ten days june 17, 5t. \$1 for enough gold wall paper for room 10x15x9, 2 w, 2d. At Mauck's.

Evening Dress at Noonday.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal. When, a few years ago, the late Samuel J. Randall appeared at noonday in even-ing dress at the Louisville board of tradeand when Mr. Higinbotham appeared at the Chicago breakfast similarly clad, the sticklers for etiquette had a right to stickle, although it was not worth while. If Mr. Higinbotham or anybody else can change the present American custom in this manner and popularize the swallow-tail for day wear, that is their privilege. For one, the Courier-Journal will give them every encouragement, as the Star-eyel Goddess, who knows a thing or two about clothes, is of the opinion that the dress suit is much more becoming to men than any other style of masculine apparel.

A Smothered Voice.

From The Washington Post.

The New York Voice calls for the resignation of Secretary Carlisle. The Secretary is
too busy receiving the resignation of offensive

=THAT=

One glance at our spacious show windows with goods marked in plain figures will convince you that our prices are very, very low.

You do not have to be a judge of goods to appreciate the great values we are offering.

We are making Pants to order from \$4.50 to \$6.25 that are well worth double the price.

The run on our \$18.50 Suits to order has been large. People will appreciate genuine bargains, and they can be found here in plenty. Visit us.

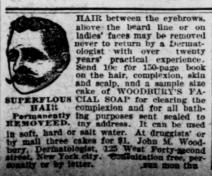
The Leading Tailors, 8 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

RECEIVER'S SALE!

FURNITURE AND MANTELS

Am offering big inducements to close out this stock. Will make it interesting for anyone in need of Choice Furniture. Come at once. Delays are dangerous.

PRESTON H. MILLER, RECEIVER.



Save 2 per cent on your city taxes. A discount of 2 per cent is allowed on all city taxes paid in June up to \$150,000.

C. K. MADDOX, City Tax Collector. GEORG The First W

JOURNALISM

The histo down to the terest, not Fourth Esta ally. It is must, for the dents of it and files th are inacces The first Georgia soil which made settlement (lutionary v The August weekly new Smith, who

There is no glass frame; volume 4. changed to Gazette of printer to t Sentinel we

gia journali Another Journal, w in this state was moved was publis Milledgeville time, or a Orme, fathe when its f came The S Hon. Thom: Statesman, December 31st, 1827, fice of the Recorder. T in Georgia,

weekly. The files papers glow er; giving, most intere of American spelling; the slaves; their ments; their with state have an ab terest. Eve nalism was received core on subscript cals thanked the rest of ! the earliest maineth, δy unto this da But to go of the old v senger, by S ance in the time there Hancock co weeklies be

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STALIZED LENSES

as show windows figures will convery, very low. udge of goods to are offering.

order from \$4.50 double the price. Suits to order appreciate gene found here in

Sailors, ITLANTA, GA.

MANTELS.

SALE!

ents to close out resting for any-

ture. Come at

MILLER,

2 per cent on your es. A discount of ent is allowed on taxes paid in June

150,000. K. MADDOX, ty Tax Collector. GEORGIA WEEKLIES.

The First Weekly Newspaper Established in the State of Georgia.

JOURNALISM A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

With a Glimpse of the Old-Time Editors and of the Weekly Press of the State as It Is Today.

The history of the weekly press of Georgia, from the establishment of the first newspaper, in the old colonial days, down to the present time, is full of interest, not only to the brethren of the Fourth Estate, but to the public gener-It is, however, a history which must, for the most part, be an unwritten one; the livellest scenes and incidents of it have never been chronicled. and files that would now be invaluable are inaccessible, or incomplete.

The first newspaper to flourish on Georgia soil was The Savannah Gazette, which made its appearance in the then settlement of Savannah, before the revolutionary war-somewhere about 1760. The Augusta Chronicle was started as a weekly newspaper in 1785, by John E. smith, who was editor and proprietor. There is now in the office of The Augusta Chronicle a copy of this paper, in a glass frame; It is dated October 9, 1790. Its name was subsequently changed to The Augusta Chronicle and Gazette of the State, by John E. Smith, printer to the state.

The old Constitutionalist and The Sentinel were long identified with Geor-

Another weekly, called The Louisville Journal, was published at Louisville, in this state, in the year 1790; in 1807 it was moved to Milledgeville, where it was published as The Georgia Journal Milledgeville also had a weekly at that time, or a little later on, called The Gazette. Then The Milledgeville Southem Recorder was established by Colonel rme, father of Mr. R. M. Orme, now of Savanuah, on February 19, 1820, when its first issue appeared. Then came The Standard of Union, edited by Hon. Thomas Haynes, and The Georgia Statesman, files of which, dating from December 20th, 1825, to December 3ist, 1827, are now in the office of the present Milledgeville Union-Recorder. The latter is the oldest paper in Georgia, published continuously as a

The files of these old weekly newspapers glow with interest for the readgiving, as they do, glimpses of the est interesting and exciting periods of American history; their old-time spelling; the quaint cuts of runaway slaves; their queerly worded advertisements; their lengthy editorials, glowing with state pride and patriotism-all have an absorbing and fascinating interest. Even in those old days-in "the norning of the times," when state journalism was in its infancy, the editors received cord wood and country produce on subscription, and in double-leaded tocals thanked "Uncle Billy Jones" and the rest of them for a jug of honey, or the earliest squash-a custom which remaineth, by right of inheritance, even unto this day.

But to go back to the story proper of the old weeklies. The Macon Mes. senger, by Simri Rose, made its appearance in the twenties, and about that time there was a paper at Mt. Zion, in Hancock county; and here and there the weeklies began to appear, growing in

numbers with each succeeding year.

The oldest living editors of a Georgia weekly newspaper are Colonels C. R. Hanleiter, of Griffin, and C. W. Hanck, of Americus. Colonel Haalaiter mmenced his seven years' apprenticeship to the printing business in The Georgian office, in 1827. There were, at that time, only the following newspapers published in the state:

In Augusta, The Courier, by or. Mc-Whorter, and The Sentinel, by A. B. Longstreet; in Milledgeville, The South-Recorder, by Grantland & Orme, The Federal Union, by Colonel Parks; in Macon, The Georgia Messenger, by Simri Rose, and, a little later, The Georgia Telegraph, by Myron Bartlett: the consolidation of the last pamed papers is well known. In Columbus, ere was The Enquirer, by T. B. Slade and F. W. Flournoy; in Washington, The Gazette; in Savannah, The Republican, by F. S. Fell; The Mercury, by C. E. Bartlett, and The Georgian, by George and William Robertson. All the above were issued weekly, except The Republican and Georgian, which were published daily, tri-weekly and veekly.

Colonel C. W. Hancock, of Americus,

the veteran weekly editor mensoned above, established The Sumter Weekly Republican, at Americus, in January, 1850, and published it continuously for hirty-eight years. It was a sendine ld whig paper and made things lively n its day. It has only been a few years since its publication was discontinued. When, in 1874, Colonel Richard W. Grubb, started The Darien Timber Gatte, he was not aware of the fact that Darien had a weekly newspiper as far back as 1819, which was also known as The Gazette. But such was the case. The editor of the old Darien Gazette, Wever, retired from the newspaper soon after he entered it; for It is related that after writing an article which displeased some of the citizens, he spent much of his time in fishing and sounding in the river opposite the city. He did not care anything about the fish, was extremely anxious to find out just what portion of the river his printing office was at, so that he could make arrangements for its removal to a dryer The boys had thrown the press and printing material into the

river the night before, but the editor was not lynched, owing to the lack of rope, and so he got off with a mile ride on a rail. He was a good natured fellow and did not complain; he just got

It will be seen from this little incident that the life of the weekly editor in those days was not altogether a hap-py one. We frequently find him splitting rails now, but never riding out of town astride them; and fishing, also, do

we find him; but not for the office towel or the ancient handpress. He is the biggest man in his town now; he is authority on all subjects; the master of assemblies; the honored guest at the town banquet; the orator of great occasions, the mayor, the postmaster, the real estate agent, all combined.

tate agent, all combined.

Among the most interesting features of the newspapers of the old regime were their political controversies, which were carried on until they were at white heat and pistols at ten paces seemed inevitable. Sam Flournoy, editor of The Columbus Enquirer. was one of the best editors of his day, and rallied the whigs of western Georgia in the earlier presidential contests. He had a spicy tilt with Dr. F. S. Broughton, who edited a weekly newspaper at Lagrange. In that day the weekly newspaper was less chary of epithets, and less considerate of professional courtesy, and hence, we hear Brother Flourhoy address ing a sentence like this to an adversary in a controversy: "Our contemporary is something of an ill-bred mule and a well-bred jackass."

But still admitting these strong controlled.

thing of an ill-bred mule and a well-bred jackass."

But still admitting these strong expressions, there was an editorial "danger line" which it was not prudent to cross, unless a man was prepared to face a derringer, held by a good shot as a vis-a-vis.

It would be interesting to go into the history of every old newspaper that flourished in Georgia; but the limits of this article will only admit of a brief reference to weekly journalism as it was conducted in the old days. Advertising was not as plentiful then as it is now, and fierce and bitter was the fight made by the editors for the patronage of the sheriffs and ordinaries; the legal advertising was the bone of contention. But "there were glants in those days"—to be found in the sanctums of the weekly newspapers; editors who left an an imprint upon time, as well as paper, and whose memories will not soon fade away. W. T. Thompson, the author of that rare, rollicking book "Major Jones' Courtship," was one of them. When, in 1842, the Southern Miscellany, published at Madison was edited by Cornelius R. Hanleiter, it had some of those great old editors for its contributors and they made its columns sparkle.

Colone R. M. Orme, of Savannah, was

entors for its contributors and they made its columns sparkle.

Colonel R. M. Orme, of Savannah, was one of the pioneers in Georgia weekly journalism, and it is not generally known that with him the idea of the associated press originated. He voiced the need for such an association early in the fifties, and the first meeting was held in The Recorder office, at Milledgeville. At that meeting Thomas Ragland, of The Columbus Enquirer, moved that R. M. Orme, Sr., be called to the chair, and that Sunri Rose be called to the chair, and that Sunri Rose be

nade secretary.
Colonel C. R. Hanleiter several times referred to in this article, in some of his unpublised reminiscences of the manner in conducting newspapers in Georgia seventy

conducting newspapers in Georgia seventy years ago, says:

A description of the outfit or plant of the office in which he served his time, although of the first class and somewhat more extensive than others, may be given as a fair example of the two principal establishments—The Republican and The Georgian—in Savannah from 1827 to 1834. Both papers were published daily, tri-weekly and weekly and were equipped for newspaper work wholly. The plant of The Georgian consisted of one Adams handpress—very similar in construction to the late Washington press—with a bed twenty-six by thirty-eight inches, a pair of bases, a bank from which the dampened paper was fed by the pressman and on which he piled the printed sheets, a sheepsfoot, a pair of bodkins, a type brush, a proof brush, ink, a trough in which to wash forms, a composing stone, two mallets and planers, a handbellows, two double chases, necessary column double parallel and single brass rules, side and foot sticks, quoins, a few small cuts of ships, steamboats, canal boats, runaway negroes, horses, houses, trees and barrels;

of ships, steamboats, canai boats, eastra large fonts of two-line minion and of boild face minion for initials and captions for advertisements and an ample supply of bourgeois, together, with the necessary number of cemposing sticks, kalleys, cases, stands and racks: a desk and one chair of foreman and proof-reader. The editorials were prepared in the counting room below stairs and most convenient. The office of the counting room below stairs and most convenient. The office of the counting room below stairs and most convenient. The office of the counting room below stairs and most convenient. The office of the counting room below stairs and most convenient. The office of the counting room below stairs and most convenient. The office of the counting room below stairs and most convenient. The office of the counting room of the shipping interests of the port to keep a close watch on the movements of all sorts of craft entering and leaving port, to board all incoming vessels, examine their log-books and report the same together with lists of their passengers and consignees, frequently going to the roads near Tybee light for the purpose. Local happenings "on shore" (in the city) if reported at all, were either picked up by the editors, who were also the proprietors, or contributed by parties interested.

The mechanical force of the establishment consisted of a foreman who was likewise proof-reader, one journeyman, from four to fire apprentices and two negropressmen. The working hours of these—except the pressmen, who were employed only from A o'clock a. m. till 2 or 3 o'clock p. m. but frequently until 2 or 3 o'clock a. m. including Sundays, nine months in the year.

The pay of the foreman was \$15 per week in winter and \$13 in summer, the journeyman \$12 and \$10, but frequently until 2 or 3 o'clock a. m. including Sundays, nine months in the year.

The pay of the foreman was \$15 per week in winter and \$10, but his

ders, to one of which was attached a "rounce," in the rear or off-side of the press, and by revolving these the ink was distributed over the roller, which was then pushed forward once and inked the type. This made the process of applying the ink to the form much less laborious, but it did not greatly increase the speed of the press. Besides, the roller being, from some cause, more porous, soon became sodden and worthless. We were just on the eve of returning to the use of the balls, when (admirable dictu!) an enterprising downeaster imparted to us, for a consideration, the important secret of making a very satisfactory roller of glue and molasses. This composition, improved from time to time, is used to this day in all printing offices.

For a long time candles were our only reliance for illuminating purposes. These were placed in sockets secured in a shallow tin box about two by three inches with about one-half of a pound of lead in the bottom to prevent its overturning. In a close, warm room the candles burned very rapidly and required frequent snuffing, which was always done with the fingers. Each compositor and the proof-reader were allowed two candles and as many others as were necessary were placed on the stone, stands and racks. Later small pear-shaped tin lamps, burning fish oil, were substituted for candles and in the winter season, with doors and windows closed, the smoke from these was almost suffocating besides festooning the ceiling and walls in deepest mourning. About 1832 the writer contrived for his own convenience a paper reflector stretched over a wire frame suspended over his case from the ceiling, which, being more cleanly besides saving half the ded over his case from the ceiling, which, being more cleanly besides saving half the oil and smoke, was adopted throughout the

office. He does not remember when these were superseded by a better light, poor as were superseded by a better light, poor as it was.

Proofs were taken on the stone or the bed of the press by means of the mallet and planer, the latter having two or three thicknesses of some fine woolen stuff tacked to its face or with a stiff brush.

So much for the old weekly newspapers of Georgia, laying, as they did, the foundation for the excellent weekly press of today.

Georgia has the best weekly newspapers of any state in the union, and certainly, as most naturally follows, the best weekly editors. There are over 200 weeklies in the

itors. There are over 200 weeklies in the state. Those regularly on the exchange list of The Constitution number 167, and of all the exchanges that reach the office list of The Constitution number 167, and of all the exchanges that reach the office the Georgia weeklies are the liveliest, and those most eagerly sought. There are three press associations in Georgia—the Georgia Press Association, composed of daily and weekly newspapers; the Woman's Press Club, the members of which are ladies engaged in daily and weekly journalism, and the Georgia Weekly Press Association, composed of weekly newspapers only. The latter was organized in Milledgeville July 5, 1887. M. D. Irwin, then editor of The Conyers Solid South, was its first president; W. A. Shackelford, of The Oglethorpe Echo, recording secretary, and S. W. Roberts, of the Sparta Ishmaelite, corresponding secretary. There were twenty-three papers represented. The call for the organization, or the suggestion, was first made by M. D. Irwin, and W. C. Gunn, of The Cuthbert Liberal-Enterprise, was next to take hold and urge it. Since that time interest in the association has increased, and the membership roll is over the hundred mark, and it is safe to say that every weekly paper in the state will soon be identified with the Georgia Weekly Press Association.

The association meets at different Georgia weekly Press Association meets at different Georgia weekly P

Association.

The association meets at different Georgia cities every year, and has an annual excursion after the transaction of business. These excursions are about the only genuine holidays the weekly editors have; they are engaged in building up their towns and chasing delinquents the balance of the year.

of the year.

Great is the work which is being done for Georgia by its weekly press. Well equipped as it is for this work, with brain and brawn, is an is for ins work, with brain and brawn, it stands squarely with the people, politically and otherwise. The platform—the one it is advocating with strength and earnestness at this time, may be summed up as follows:

follows:
Tariff reform.
Free coinage of silver.
State banks.
An income tax.
The weekly press is democratic to the core; it is in the very front of the democratic battle, and its blows bring down the enemy. It is a powerful factor in state campaigns, and candidates fear and court its influence. It is without fear, or represent.

The weekly newspaper offices are well furnished as to material; the old handpress is still on deck, but in many instances it has been supplanted by new and improved machinery. But it is still recognized as "the old reliable," and it still requires muscle as well as brain to get out the average Georgie weekly. Anylow these weekerage Georgia weekly. Anyhow these weeklies are starting up on all sides! Every week seems to usher in a new one, and they "make the desert blossom" like a water melon vine! Here's the way it goes: He pitched a handpress in the woods, and when the people found him And read aright his paper bright, They built a town around him!

And read aright his paper bright,
They built a town around him!
The Georgia weekly newspaper is not
appreciated as it should be by the people
in whose interest it is published; there is
not a weekly in the state but is worth
more than double the price aked for it
by the year—not an editor who does not
earn more than treble his salary; too many
of them have to split rails, or run a grocery to keep the paper going. The thanks
returned to subscribers for "that load of
wood," or "the first watermelon," frequently mean a year's subscription to the
paper—free; and it is too often
the case that a half-column
free local calls the public's attention to
a half-inch advertisement of a lost cow
and that public expects just such a return
for its meager patronage.

and that public expects just such a return for its meager patronage.

But the weekly editor is here to stay and he is staying in the hope of a reward hereafter, believing that a warm welcome awaits him on the other side. He is staying to grow up with the state, to see that its interests do not suffer, at home or abroad—to "point a moral" and to adorn a free lot in the town cemetery. Good citizens—these weekly editors; true to themselves and to their people; brave in the cause of right, and enemies to wrong. Georgia is to be congratulated on the work they are doing for her advancement; she owes them more than she can ever pay; but they are not exacting creditors, and their demands are small.

Let the towns and villages of the state foster their weekly newspapers and uphold the hands of their editors, and the Georgia Weekly Press Association will grow in grace and glory, while the editors reap in the fields of their labor, flowering to fair fruition.

Frank L'Stanton.

Has proved a lucky number to many in the past. 46 Luckie is another combination which will prove one for you to remember. In a few days we take possession of the entire building, 46 Luckie street, where we shall have increased facilities for conducting not only our general business, but also our unsurpassed treatment system. This department is under the charge of Dr. George H. Candler, D. E., whose wonderful success in treating the sick by the new science of "Electro-Libration" has attracted such attention. Those who own an "Electropoise" can now (when any serious danger threatens) secure the attendance of a doctor who has had not only a thorough medical training in the first colleges abroad, but is also thoroughly conversant with the new science—the science which cures when all others prove useless. Every necessary for the treatment of disease in every form which money could procure or brains conceive has been secured, and we do not hesitate to say that nowhere in the country can the sufferer secure better treatment or distance can be successfully treated by mail.

mail.

Write to or call (for the next few days only) for information upon the Atlantic Electropoise company, 45 and 46 Gould ouilding, Atlanta. Literature free. Office telephone 194. Dr. Candler's house telephone 1832. It costs nothing to investigate.

JOURNALISM.

Reviewing the Several Predecessors of The Constitution.

REV. JOSEPH BAKER THE PIONEER EDITOR

He Owned The Luminary-The Various Ups and Downs of the Newspaper Men Before and During the War.

Atlanta's first newspaper made its anearance in the year 1845, and was known as The Luminary.

Tradition is a little doubtful as to the

length of time which this paper served the village, though according to the best sources of information the career was rath-It must be remembered, as an explana-

tion of its early death and the lack of suffi-

cient interest on the part of the resident population to support it, that Atlanta in hose early days was nothing more than a mere settlement. A group of store houses gathered about the intersection of Peachtree and Marietta

streets, together with a number of cottages scattered about the hills and surrounding each by a cluster of oaks, made up the Atlanta of 1845. The population of the village at that

time was scarcely more than four or five hundred inhabitants, and when we consider that more than forty-five years have passed since then, it must be admitted that Atlanta was by no means backward in enterprise. No other town in the state, having twice the population of Atlanta, had even dared to make such an attempt. The year before The Luminary came out

several enterprising citizens moved into the neighborhood. Among the number was Jonathan Norcross, who afterwards became mayor of the city, and is now living in West End at the advanced age of eighty-Mr. Norcross established a planing mill

near the present Air Line depot, and employed a lot of blind mules to supply the motive power to his machinery. Several other enterprising men came to the village at the same time and when the neighborhood legan to "look up," as they expressed it, there was a general clamor for a newspaper.

This brought to the front a clerical gentleman by the name of Rev. Joseph Baker, Being a minister of the gospel he had the requiste learning and ability necessary to cedit he paper in addition to the moral stamin that was needed to overcome the difficulties, or to look them sternly and un-flinchingly in the foreneed. Penaps if the editor had lacked for the

training which equipped him for the ministry he might have possessed more of the qualifications that were needed for his career as a journalist. Instead of supplying the village with gossipy news and pun-gent paragraps, he preferred to regale his readers with lengthy dissertations on the moral law. This was calculated to benefit a few whose piety had overmastered their enterprise but was rather distasteful to he greater number who had a curiosity to

ead the news.
This created a wide-spread discontent and many who subscribed to the paper when it first came out, refused to give it any enanother disadvantage, and one of

quite a humorous nature, allied itself with this objection and caused many to read it with a very dissatisfied air.

This was found in the lack of sufficient type. The good editor was sorely hampered by this restriction and though it tried tis religion severely to spell a word in-tworrectly he was obliged to adopt the phonetic method in the interest of economy.
It was not always convenient to begin a It was not always convenient to begin a sentence or a proper name with a capital, nor to fill out a word with small letters. This was tantalizing, of course, to the sensative learning of the worthy editor, whose education was beyond a doubt sufficient to protect him against errors of such a kind if his means had only been ample enough to allow this proof of his education. The editor embraced within himself all of the different functions of his newspaper establishment. He was the typesetter, the mail clerk, the errand boy and the editor all combined. He labored earnestly in behalf of The Luminary, and sought by all the means in his power to make it a paying investment, but he soon came to the conclusion that something was wrong; and that either he, himself, was no editor or his patrons—or rather

self, was no editor or his patrons—or rather those who ought to be his patrons—were very stapid to prefer "darkness rather than light."

So The Luminary, after struggling in vain for a few months, went down behind a cloud and never came up again to shed its benignant rays over the settlement. The editor went back into the pulpit and there sought to atone for his indiscretion by a sought to atone for his indiscretion by a more earnest and consecrated devotion to the ministry.

Such is, in brief, the history and the

Such is, in brief, the history and the fate of Atlanta's first newspaper. Its fate has been that of many of its worthy successors, while its pluck and enterprise has opened the way for much of that success which subsequent papers have enjoyed.

The editor of The Luminary will always be reverenced for his piety and honored as the pieneer of that profession in this city, which has since fruited in the genius of a Grady and many other briliant masters of the pen, and thus much of the recomper which was denied his pocketbook will be awarded in heartfelt tributes to his mem-

The Luminary, which was published only once week, was a small sheet of four pages, and measured about two feet by eighten inches. Unhappily, there are no copies of it now in preservation.

Three More Enter the Field.

When the sun goes down on a clear day the stars immediately begin to crop out and to glisen here and there in the twilight. As soon as The Luminary went down, in 1846, hree other newspapers entered the field, answering to the constellation of stars that compose the belt of Orion.

These newspapers were The Democrat, The Enterprise and The Southern Miscellany. They were all good newspapers, splendary. They were all good newspapers, splendary. Three More Enter the Field.

The Interprise and The Southern Miscellany. They were all good newspapers, splendidly edited by thoroughly equipped and talented men. On account of scarcity of news and the lack of those facilities for publishing a newspaper which are now enjoyed, they made their appearance only once a week. In spite of the zeal, however, which was brought to the enterprise of making them pay and the talent with which they were all equipped, they soon followed in the track of The Luminary and sought the undiscovered country from

and sought the undiscovered country from which they never returned.

Three railroads entered the depot at this time—the Western and Atlantic, which was cumpleted nearly to Unattanooga; the old Micon and Western and the Georgia. old Micon and Western and the Georgia. The enthusiasm which was stimulated by the appearance of the locomotive and the gossip which it brought from the surrounding country was the spur of Atlanta's infant journalism. It quickened the spirit of enterpirse and sharpened the curiosity of the young city to hear more largely from the world that stretched beyond the outlook of her hills. The spirit of Atlanta was beginning to fire the bosom of Marthasville, and visions of the coming years with their larger excitement began to people the dreams of the enterprising to people the dreams of the enterpris

to people the dreams of the enterprising city.

But times were hard and the revenue arising from advertisements was not sufficient to warrant the continued publication of the newspapers.

They accordingly went out of business and their owners sought occupation in other fields of investment. The Democrat was owned by Dr. W. H. Fernerden, a strong writer and a most uncompromising enemy of the whig party. Royal & Yarbrough, an enterprising firm, owned The Enterprise, while The Southern Miscellany, the most notable paper of the bunch, was run by Major C. R. Hanleiter, one of the most talented writers in the state, and

who now enjoys the distinction, at a ripe old age, of being one of Georgia's most accomplished veterans of the pen. The career of Major Hanleiter has been replete with honor and full of that tributary wealth of excellence which has fostered and furnished the journalism of the country. A colaborer of Major Hanleiter before he moved his paper from Madison to Atlanta was Colonel W. T. Thompson, one of the wittlest writers of his day and the inimitable author of "Major Jones's Courtship."

Early Journalism.

If one of the early newspapers of Atlan-a should chance to appear at this time it If one of the early newspapers of Atlanta should chance to appear at this time it would excite no small amount of curiosity. Times have changed since then and with them the methods of writing up a sensation have also been modified. If a piece of news happened to be a little old it was all the better for the seasoning, and was not restricted to a mere paragraph as a mild rebuke for being tardy. This is the custom nowadays, however, and if a big sensation gets into the other paper first, or happens to arrive a little late, it is given an inch where it would otherwise be entitled to a where it would otherwise be entitled to a column. Everything moves by electricity now and the newspapers never go back to sweep the field when they have once passed it.

passed it.

In the early days of the newspaper, however, things were a little slower, and the rate of travel, still behind the speed of the locomotive, which was then a novelty, as measured to an ox-cart with a hill to climb. Sensations, which are now headed with captions that make the eyebrows scrape the top of the hat, and causes the blood to ac-quire additional heat in awe of man's depravity, were then restricted to a few lines, which carried the hue of the writer's sympathy and were supplemented by a moral appendix which counseled the vio-lator to abandon his wicked ways and "cease to do evil."

More items sought the newspaper in those days than were found by the newspaper men who sought for them. There was a lack of enterprise and stir on the part of the journals of that day. The 'hustler" had not arrived on the grounds, and the spirit of inquiry was not as decided nor as persevering as it is at the present stage of the newspaper's career.

Next Came the Intelligencer.

The first daily paper to enter the field, for the purpose of relieving the fortunes of its predecessors, was The Intelligencer. The city by this time had grown considerably and its population was in the close neighborhood of 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants. It was during the fall of 1851 that The Intelligencer first made its expressions. It was during the fall of 1851 that The Intelligencer first made its appearance. It was the property of Judge J. I. Whitaker, who afterwards became mayor of the city, and Major John H. Steele. The paper was not a very large one, but its columns were well edited and its paragraphs short and epigrammatic. It was conducted on a careful though economic plan and the foundations for its success were well laid. The Intelligencer was destined to become a strong and influential journal, and to see many of its rivals droop and perish in the withering shade of its prosperity.

Colonel Seals's First Paper.

Colonel Seals's First Paper.

Among the newspapers and other periodicals that sprang up before the war, were The Temperance Crusader, published in 1859, by Colonel John H. Seals, afterwards for a number of years, proprietor of The Sunny South.

Mrs. Mary E. Bryan was associated with Colonel Seals in the editorial management of the paper with W. G. Whidby as local editor. The paper was successful from the start and its popularity grew with each successive issue until the outbreak of the war.

Major Hanliteter and the American The National American, an excellent weekly, was the next paper to enter the struggle of competition. The experience and ability of Major Hanleiter were ably supplemented by the graceful and rapid pen of Colonel J. S. Peterson who was one of the most prominent and popular writers of that day.

The Southern Confederacy. The first issue of The Southern Confederacy appeared in 1860.

This paper was destined to take a lively This paper was destined to take a lively hand in the agitation of slavery and to be the terror of most aggressive views on the question of state sovereignty. The editor of the paper was Dr. J. P. Hambelton, a man of very strong convictions and defiant courage in these convictions. His editorials, many of them eloquent appeals, were calculated to arouse hostility, and excite the sleeping spirit of southern chivalry. He printed at one time, according to the account given in Reed's History of Atlanta, a "black list" of southern merchants who were advocates or parern merchants who were advocates or par-tial to the cause of abolition, and called for a general boycott on the part of the merbusiness men of the city

chants and business men of the city. The news of the day was given with a decided coloring of sentiment, but in a manner which forcibly indicated the editor's loyality to the principles which he espoused.

The outbreak of the war and the location of Atlanta as the citadel of the confederacy, gave to this journal additional prejudice and popularity. Colonel George W. Adair, with Mr. J. Henly Smith, assumed the editorial control of the paper, and the columns became even more eloquent and persuasive in the cause of the south and the columns became even more eloquent and persuasive in the cause of the south and the young confederacy. Among the staff writers employed by the paper at this time was Hon. Henry Watterson, now editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal. Among the other papers published in Atlanta at this time, besides The Intelligencer, were The Gate City Guardian, The Common Wealth and The Reveille.

Mr. Wallace Reed in his excellent chapter written on this subject writtes as follows: "The progress of the struggle brought many refugees to Atlanta and with them came refugee newspapers. Among the latter were The Chattanooga Rebel, bringing Henry Watterson and B. B. Crew; The Knoxville Register, edited by J. L. Dupree and Major John C. Whitner, with such distinguished editorial contributors as L. Q. C. Lamar and Howell Cobb. Last, but not least, came The Memphis Appeal, a journal destined to endure more hardships than any of its competitors. Pressed by the enemy, The Appeal fled southward to several different points, losing material at every stopping place until, as the story goes, the editor, riding a mule, with a small press and his saddlebags full of type, was captured by the federals in the mountains of north Alabama.

With the close of the war, journalism During the War.

the federals in the mountains of north Alabama.

With the close of the war, journalism began to revive in Atlanta and to breathe in the reanimated spirit of the Gate City. Passion was exchanged for a milder and better sentiment and the columns of the press purged of hostility, commenced to grow with the light of the new era.

The Inteligencer was the first to come back after the evacuation, but survived for only a few years. The New Era was then started by John S. Prather and Mr. Harvey J Phillips, who afterwards sold out to Dr. Samuel Bard. The paper was a good one and for quite awhile enjoyed a successful career. Mr. A. R. Watson, a talented journalist who had been a writer for The Southern Confederacy, was associated with Dr. Bard in the management of this paper.

iated with Dr. Bard in the management of this paper.

The first afternoon paper ever published in Atlanta was The Opinion edited by Colonel W. L. Scruggs. Then came The Constitution, started on the 16th of June 1868, by Carey W. Styles & Co. The history of The Constitution and its contemporaries is given at length in another column.

Such in brief, and as gathered from

Such, in brief, and as gathered from the best accounts, is the history of early journalism in this city, a record full of disaster and tribulation, yet abounding in that spirit of noble determination which was eyen then prophetic of that perfect work which patience has achieved in the growth and culture of Atlanta's journalism. Thus, out of the crysallis, has leaped the butterfly, and out of the grave of the luminary, has sprung the flower of The Constitution.

"Go Mingle with the Sad Sea Waves." Special excursion of the Atlanta Rifles to Cumberland island June 20th at \$5 for the round trip to Brunswick. jun 17,5t.

White Lead at Mauck's, \$5 a 100.

The "Whys" and "Wherefores" are not essential. The goods we offer this week will excel any at the prices sold in southern states.

Unsurpassable Values

FOR THIS WEEK.

IF YOU WANT

Anything in Organdies, Challies, Batistes, Ginghams or Lawns. See our stock.

Lawns at 10c, value 15c. Ginghams at 15c, value 25. Organdies at 25c, value 45c. Batistes at 25c, value 45c.

Ladies' Vests.

White black or fancy colors. Swiss Lisle Vests 11c, value 25a English Lisle, 33c, value 50c. Pure Silk Vests, 50c, value \$1.

Ladies' Hosiery.

Lisle thread Hose, 32c, value 50c. Richelieu ribbed and plain Hose, 32c, value 50c.

English Lisle Hose, tan, red or black, regular price 75c.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

See our line that were \$4, \$5 and \$6 each, that we offer at \$2.75 Each.

Ladies' Silk Waists.

No undesirable styles, all bright, new, stylish goods:

At \$3.25, that were \$5 At \$3.95, that were \$6:75. At \$7.50, that were \$10 to \$15.

Furniture, Carpets, Matting, Draperies.

Surplus and broken lines at the

lowest prices yet offered.

54 and 56 Whitehall, 12, 14, 16, 18

and 20 East Hunter. FREE FREE FREE FREE Can you find anything more cooling FREE than a glass of Iced FREE Tea during this hot

FREE weather? FREE You can get on FREE without cost by calling at out store, at 90 Whitehall st.
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Second-Hand BICYCLES.

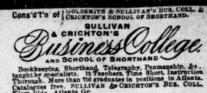
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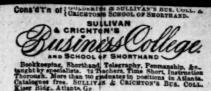
We have some Genuine, First-Class Bargains. Every machine we guarantee to be in perfect condition. Would especially call attention to two "1893," \$150 machines, which are absolutely as good as new, on which we will make a substantial

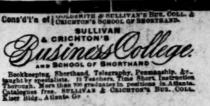
If you want a really good machine, it will pay you to step in and see some of our bargains.

Beck & Gregg Hardware Co.











SUCCESS UNPARALLELE

Between 200 and 300 New Pupils Have Entered Since January 1, 1893.

Large Classes Now Forming for the Summer Months--Special Courses for Teachers.

For completeness of courses in all Departments; for thoroughness of Instruction; for elegance of quarters, and for superiority in everything that goes to make a first-class Business College, we have absolutely no successful comcompetition in the Southern States. Send for Catalogue.

Cons'd'in of Colornite & Sullivan's Bus. Coll. & The Atlanta Constitution says:

Sullivan & Crichton's is without a Susiness College. doubt the best equipped as well as the School of Shorthand Telegraphy, Penmanship, &c., at Risk 1976 and the Shorthand Telegraphy, Penmanship, &c., kind in the South, if indeed it is equalled to than 100 graduates in positions in Atlanta, the Crick Tony's Bus, Coll. in the United States.

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The Atlanta Journal says:

The Atlanta Journal says:

Stillivan & Crichton are certainly

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Sullivan & Crichton are certainly

And School of Shorthand lege is a credit to this blooming South
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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Permanship, &c.

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MR. KIMBALL'S PLAN

He Will Outline It to a Committee Next Monday Afternoon.

A ROUSING MEETING WAS YESTERDAY'S

More Than Five Hundred Shares Have Been Taken Already.

AND STILL THE GOOD WORK GOES ON.

Atlanta Stands Up Bravely in the Face of Tight Times to Encourage Her Manufacturing Interests.

The meeting of the Committee of One Hundred and citizens generally yesterday was all that it was expected to be-a great

Enthusiasm was the characteristic feature of the meeting and with all the earnestness that has marked the movement of Atlanta's plucky citizens all along in this commendable undertaking to encourage the industrial development of the city, the men who gathered at the call yesterday hurled their hearts into the work with renewed energy and new life.

The fact that such a man as H. I. Kimball was here in the city to talk with the people about the movement was enough to give this newness of life to the determination to make this movement in favor of building up Atlanta's manufacturing interests the brilliant succes that it ought to

Mr. Kimball was at the meeting yesterday at the invitation of prominent members of the committee. He was called on to make a speech and responded in that bright and enthusiastic way that has always characterized his utterances when the building up of Atlanta has been the theme. He did not go into any details about the scheme that he has suggested to the citizens for furthering the plan they have adopted, but said he would be glad to talk it over with a committee appointed by the meeting and let that committee report on it at some subsequent meeting to

He made a good speech and said that he was ready as he had always been to aid

in any plan that would help Atlanta.

It was shown by the reports from the members of the Committee of One Hundred present, that more than 500 shares in the company for the aid of Atlanta's manufactories had been subscribed and that the work has scarcely been begun as yet. This report was received with genuine applause. and it was clear from what was shown by the committee that the scheme is going to be successful, no matter what detail of imanipulation may hereafter be agreed

In other words, the thing is a "go," be roud the remotest shadow of a doubt.

Details of the Meeting. The meeting was called to order at noon by general Clement A. Evans, chairman

of the Committee of One Hundred. By motion, General Evans was elected permanent chairman, and Mr. A. L. Beck, secretary of the Committee of One

Hundred, was elected secretary of the meeting. Thus organized the meeting of citizens proceeded with the work that was before the body. The first thing done was to hear from

rs of the Committee Hundred appointed at members the first meeting of citizens for the purpose of having a thorough canvass of the city. The secretary was instructed to call the roll of the committee and let those of the membership present make a report as to how much money they had on their lists since the last meeting.

It was shown that there was more than

even the most sanguine could have expected from the outset.

Many of the members could not attend the meeting but from those present alone

ed applause and good cheer. It was a good showing, and the members of the com-

word of introduction showed with what genuine enthusiasm Mr. Kimball was received.

He spoke as follows: "I congratulate the citizens of Atlanta today upon this movement. I congratulate them as I never congratulated them before, for here, at a time when every body els seems to be holding their hands on their pockets with tightening grip, and whining about hard times, the indomitable energy of Atlanta stands up and says in no mistak-able way that here is a city that will hold out a helping hand to any worthy manufactory that seeks establishment within

"Certainly it is a compliment to the good citizens of Atlanta that they are willing to turn a deaf ear to the cry of hard times heard in every other city of the country and will lend money, cool cast, to enterprises like this. I rejoice with you today that the spirit that built the first few houses of this proud old city is not dead. I rejoice with you that you see the only city in the country that is are the only city in the country that is not whining about the tightness of the times. It is Atlanta, the same old Atlanta that used to be, and you can't down her,

take the country over. Here Mr. Kimball went into a brief dis-cussion of the plans that had been talked cussion of the plans that had been talked over by the citizens at previous meetings and touched very briefly upon the guaranty plan which he has suggested through the columns of The Constitution previously. He said that his belief was that this guaranty plan was the best to adopt. He said that he had always looked upon it as a sort of pet scheme in cases like this. He declared that he would not undertake to go into the details of the sceme at that time but would be glad to have a committee apthe details of the sceme at that time but would be glad to have a committee appointed from that body to meet him and talk with him over the plan when he could take down the propositions necessary to be discussed and add up the figures on paper right before the eyes of the committee and then let that committee go before some other meeting of the citizens and see whether the citizens wanted to adopt it or not.

Mr. McBride asked the speaker if it wouldn't be necessary to continue the work of collecting subscriptions to the company that was being formed for the encouragement of these manufactories, and stated of these manufactories, and stated

that if it was necessary then the committee of one hundred need not be stopped in the work of gathering in the stock. Mr. Kimball said it would be necessary to have some money for the scheme that he suggested, but declared that it would not require much. He said by this guaranty scheme one dollar would go as far

as twenty by any other scheme.

Mr. W. A. Hemphill moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed to confer with Mr. Kimball about this plan, and that the committee be requested to report at a meeting to be held in the chamber of commerce next Wednesday at 12 o'clock. This motion was adopted.

The Committee Named.

The Committee Named.

Here is the committee to meet Mr. Kimball about this plan, at the Kimball house parlors Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock:

Mayor Goodwin, W. A. Hemphill, J. W. English, S. M. Inman, Joel Hurt, C. W. Hunnicutt, Clark Howell, E. P. Chamberlain, G. W. Adair, H. H. Cabaniss, Burton Smith, Josiah Carter, Phil Harralson, Aaron Haas, and W. A. Osborne.

The committee will hear Mr. Kimball outline his plan clearly at the meeting next Monday afternoon at the Kimball house parlors, and will, after giving it careful consideration, report to the citizens' meeting to be held at the chamber of commerce next Wednesday at noon.

ng to be held at the chamber of commerce next Wednesday at noon.

The work was run through in a perfect rush indicative of a firm determination on the part of those present to get down to business as specifily as possible, and then the meeting was declared adjourned.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. On trial will prove their superiority.

Grand Excursion to Cumberland Island

Tickets \$5 for the round trip from At-Tickets So for the found trip from Atlanta to Brunswick. Trains leave Atlanta at 7:50 o'clock a. m. and 7:40 o'clock p. m., June 20th. Parties desiring sleeping car space should apply early to E. E. Kirby, city ticket agent, corner Kimball house. Tickets good ten days june 17, 5t.

VIRGINIA COLLEGE.

The School for Young Ladies to be Opened at Roanoke, by the Eminent and Expe-rienced Educator, Dr. W. A. Harris.

Many of the members could not attend the meeting but from those present alone there was a showing of more than 500 shares subscribed on the books as a starter in the work of getting in stock to the giant company that is to be formed for the purpose of encouraging manufactories in Atlanta.

This report was recleved with unbounded applause and good cheer. It was a good showing, and the members of the committee were roundly congratulated for their work as well as the enterprising citizens whose names appeared on the lists that were handed in to the secretary.

Mr. Kimball Makes a Sneech.

After the report of the Committee of One Hundired was heard, Mr. Clark Howell took the floor and said:

"Mr. Chairman: We have with us to day a man whose hand has often been felt in the upbuilding of the city of Atlanta.

A man who has, perhaps, done more for the growth of our city than any other whosas taken hold of schemes like this. I refer to Mr. H. I. Kimball, whose very name is a household word in this city and this section of the south, and I move that the floor be now extended to him that he may speak to us about the work we have undertaken."

The applause that followed this brief From The Staunton Dally News April 9, 1893.
On June 1st, Dr. William A. Harris,

WILL BE GRAND.

The Beautiful and New Play of "Eurxnandj" at DeGive's.

NEW AND BRILLIANT ELECTRIC DANCE

The Most Gorgeous Amateur Production Ever Given in Atlanta-Proceeds for Charity-The Story of the Play.

Everybody is talking about the play of "Eurxnandj," which will be presented at DeGive's next Friday evening and Saturday

Attinee.

The play was written by them and will be produced by ent. It is an extravaganza with a negative formatic plot, and abounds with beaufful tableaux, dances and songs.

Vertrese, a disobedient fairy, is banished from fairyland for twenty years, but a nucle child is found to take her place. This shids becomes Eurxanadj, whom both Vertrese and he is sent back to his people. Vegrese and he is sent back to

been given in the city.

One special feature will be the electric dance by Miss Palmer Phelan, when she, as Vertrese, the fairy, descends from the clouds enveloped in electric lights. She clouds enveloped grown of Eurynaudi. dances over the sleeping form of Eurxnandj, dances over the sleeping form of Eurxnandj, and then ascends into the clouds again. Captain H. B. Hollis, manager of the Gate City Electric Supply Company, will make all the arrangements for the electric

Miss Phelan, in the leading role of Ver-trese, will render the part with great dra-matic talent.

The proceeds of all tickets sold before the

ppening of the box office will go to the Hone for the Friendless, and those who interd going are urged to buy their tickets at once

In Memoriam. All honor to our beloved employer; noble and generous was he, the workingman's friend; ever punctual in his appointments and business circles, he had a host of friends afar and near, affectionately devoted to his beloved wife was he. When the shadows of eve were drawing apart their curtains night found him at home in the bosom of his family. These traits alone constitute a faithful husband, such as was he. Love and respect to his dear wife in this her sad lour of ereavement; one thing only that marred bereavement; one thing only that marred his earthly happiness and that the strong arm of death. Sleep sweet, dear one, thy warfare is over. Peace to his askes. All honor and love to his memory. These words are lovingly dedicated to the memory of Mr. Fred J. Engles. AN EMPLOYE.
Atlanta, Ga., June 18, 1893.

\$1 for enough gold wall paper for room 10x15x9, 2 w, 2d. At Mauck's.

First Excursion to Cumberland Island. The Atlanta Rifles will go to Cumperland island on June 20th, leaving Atlahta via the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway at 7:40 o'clock p. m. Tickets, \$5 for the round trip from Atlanta to Bruns-wick, good ten days. A large crowd will go down and take the first dip of the year. june 17, 5t. june 17, 5t.

The Mount Airy Inn, Mount Airy, Ga This delightful resort is 1,700 feet above This delightful resort is 1,700 feet above sea level; has all the modern improvements and is now the most popular resort in the mountains. Average temperature in winter 48 degrees; in summer, 70 degrees. This house has been thoroughly renovated, refitted and refurnished and is under the management of Mr. C. Gresham, proprietor of the celebrated meal station on the Richmond and Danville railroad at Central, S. C., and Charlotte, N. C. He will give the Mount Airy inn his personal 'aftention and will spare no expense in making it the the Mount Airy inn his personal aftention and will spare no expense in making it the most comfortable family home in the mountains. Round trip tickets on sale at all principal points. Atlanta to Mount Airy \$4, good until October 31st. Ten (10) trip tickets, good for one year, \$15. Although the weather has been cool, the Mount Airy inn is now being rapidly filled.

june 18-19t sun thur

Berlitz School of Languages, 17 East Cair

Summer course begins next week. Special classes will be formed for students of private and public schools. For particulars and applications address Professor Ed Wellhoff, Director.

\$1 for enough gold wall paper for room 10x15x9, 2 w, 2d. At Mauck's.

What It Costs to Bluff. From The Minneapolis Tribune.

It costs Uncle Sam \$750 a shot to test armor plate and guns, but the theory is that if the tests are successful it will cost some other power more than that to fool with your Uncle Samuel. Respectful treatment comes high, but we must have it. REAL ESTATE SALES

Humphreys Castleman

13 East Alabama Street.

BONDS, STOCKS,

Van-Winkle-Collins place, most suburban residence. Large lot, large house in

ments.
\$500 Cash, balance as long as you please—
4r, cottage on Martin street, near Fair street. Come and see about it.
\$5,500 Crew street, 50x200—7-r.; water, gas, papered; close in; a lovely place. papered; close in; a lovely place.

50 Acres land near city to exchange for city property.

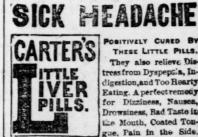
GEORGE WARE.

Sweet Mountain Air 000 ooo Pure Spring Water, 2.000 FEET ABOVE

HOLLAND COUNTY CEORGIA. SPRINGS

SEASON OF 1893. Opens June First. Closes October First. FAVORABLE RATES.

H. A. DANIELS, Manager.



CARTER'S POBITIVELY CURED B THESE LITTLE PILLS. They also relieve Dis-tress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Rearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nauses Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Ton

They regulate the Bowels and preve it Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating natter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated. Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-F-D-19.

The Direct World's F Line.



Are you going to Chicago, or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so, ask your ticket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Cincinnati and indianapolis; Cincinnati, Ham-liton and Dayton and Monon, positively the line win. Polinan vestibuled trains, steam-heated, with magnification diving care and com-partment care. W. H. M'DOEL,
General Manager. General Passetter Agent.
Citcago. III.

TAX NOTICE.

Only a few more days left for making your State and County Tax returns. Make your return at once and avoid the rush and the penalty of being double taxed. T. M. ARMISTEAD, Tax Receiver. june15 to july1

SYPHILIS CURE OR NO PAY. Legal Guaranty. All stages. Bone Rheumatism. Ulcers and Mucous Patches cured in 20 to 60 days. Cure permanent, not a patching cured in 20 to 60 days. The Patients cured 20 years ago yet well. Refer to Bradstreet and to patients cured. Everything sent sealed. Write for particulars and proofs free. You will never regrett. GUARANTER EXECTION OF THE PARTICLE PROPERTY OF THE PARTICLE PROPERTY OF THE PARTICLE PROPERTY OF THE PARTICLE PROPERTY OF THE PARTICLE PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE SALES. Sam'l W. Goode.

Goode & Beck,

REAL ESTATE OFFERS. Cor. Peachtree and Marietta Sts.

WOODWARD AVE.—New, 2-story, 10 rs., water, gas, belgian pavement, lot 50x200 feet, on very easy payments, \$5,000.

WEST END—Lot 100x250 ft., very beautiful, high, level, souded, Ashby, near Oak st., \$3,000 on most liberal terms.

NORTHSIDE HOME COMPLETE—New, 2 stories, 10 rs., all little conveniences, good stable-and barn, double servants' house, corner lot, 120x200 ft., half block from two best car lines in city; terms exceedingly easy; owner going to leave city and will make a bargain to a real home-seeker.

\$6,500 This week for property renting for \$50 monthly.

\$6,500 This week for property reading 20,500 monthly.

W. FAIR ST.-3-R. cottage on lot 50x100 ft., \$1,000.

EDGEWOOD—Lots on and near the new electric line in and near Edgewood park, this side Mayson's crossing, on easy terms.

BEAUTIFUL Ormewood lots on liberal BUY Edgewood and Ormewood lots and we can arrange for your houses to be built.

ALEXANDER ST.—+Room cottages each no lot 52x150 feet in good neighborhood, neat, nice houses, for \$2,350; one-third cash, remainder in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. They are neat central cottage homes.

homes.
T2x184 FEET, near Peachtree on Bowden st., shaded, \$1,400; one-third cash, remainder 1 and 2 years with 8 per cent interest.
12 ACRES of the Welham property, near dummy line, in fine state cultivation, running water, etc., at a low price for 10 days; a very choice truck farm it is, near McPherson monument. son monument.

BOULEVARD—4-R. cottage near Houston st., on electric line, belgian blocks, all city improvements made, lot 50x150 ft., \$3,000.

W. BAKER ST.—New, 2-story, 10-r., modern cottage, all city improvements and conveniences, \$4,000. Very near Spring st. elec-

PIEDMONT AVE.—Lot 210x150 ft., making 4 lots, between Currier and Pine streets, 4 lots, between Currier and Pine streets, \$3,400.
800 For neat, new, 2-story, 5-r. house, near Marietta st. ear line, on Curran st. FOREST AVE. LOTS, between Peachtree and Piedmont Ave., at a bargain for home buildors. builders.
PLACE your property with us if you wish
it quickly sold or exchanged.
GOODE & BECK,
Cor. Peachtree and Marietta sts.

FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate.

No. 14 Wall Street.

Kimball House, My sales department offers a number of excellent chances to those seeking suburban homes and lots. It will pay to consult me before buying, and there will never be a better time to buy.

My rent department is thoroughly, equipped with men and facilities for handling, renting and caring for property. Landlords and tenants are giren every attention possible.

I have today a demand for a nice new and clean seeds are residence, convenient to the business center, and containing all of the modern conveniences at a moderate price. My applicant would be a desirable tenimt.

G. W. ADAIR, No. 14 Wall St.

W. M. Scott & Co., R al Estate Agents, No 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House

WASHINGTON STREET—No. 209 Washington street, first this side of Woodsons, 105x200. This is the handsomest near-in lot on this beautiful atreet, or on any street; belongs to a non-resident and he instructs us to sell. Come see about it. It's not every day you have a chance to buy such a desirable home place. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST END.—Near E. P. Howell and Joel Chandler Harris, only off-nail block from Gordon street and one and one-half blocks from Porter street electric lines. A new, splendidly built six-room cottage on lovely lot 50x210, high and level choice fruits and flowers, stable, carriage house, cowhouse, fowihouse, etc. No more desirable little home anywhere. We offer it for \$2750, payable \$300 cash, balance \$25 a month—just like paying rent. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST END.—Beautiful. elevated lot on Sells avenue, only two blocks from electric car line, \$5x204, only \$700, \$40 cash, \$10 per month. W. M. Scott & Co.

NEAR INMAN PARK—Choice elevated lot, \$215, \$300, \$20 cash, and \$10 per month. W. M. Scott & Co.

WOODVILLE—On the Soldiers' Home dummy line, beautiful shaded lot \$9x164, only \$350, \$20 cash and \$10 per month, W. M. Scott & Co.

S. B. TURMAN, Successor to Welch & Turman.

\$5,000 will buy twenty lots 50x150 feet on Pryor and Fortress avenue, one block from city limits, two paved streets, near car works, etc.

\$10,500 will buy 12-r house opposite Y. M. C.
A., near corner of Wheat and Pryor sts.;
rents for \$780 per sear; cheap at price;

rents for \$150 per terms easy.

\$1,700 for the cheapest and most desirable lot on Washington street; must be sold.

\$1,500 FOR NEW 4-room house, nice lot with two fronts, close in on hisgnolia street, terms easy; will exchange for good notes, stock or vacant lots.

\$1,200 for cheapest lot on Loyd street.

\$2, E. TURMAN.

Phone 164.

\$3, E. TURMAN.

Odd Fellows Excursion for benefit of Orphans Home, June 20th

REAL ESTATE SALES.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate. Real Estate.

\$8,000-Reduced from \$10,000, for a nic piece of central store property.

\$125 PER FRONT FOOT for a Peach ree lot that is a beauty and must be sold. Cheap, \$6,500-For a corner lot on paved st., and frout, 215x195, 5 elegant lots. Fine ne shborhood and if taken in next four days can be bought at a sacrifice.

\$3,750-For a Hood st. 9-room house, and gas. Fine lot near Whitehall st. A bargain.

\$1,500-Lovejoy st. cottage and lot; terms very easy.

\$1.500—Lovejoy st. cottage and lot; terms very easy.
\$2,600—New, 2-story, 8-room house on Alexander st. Street paved. Only \$300 cabblance monthly.
\$2,150—New, 4-room cottage and pretty lot on new electric line this side of Edgewood.
\$4,00—7-room, 2-story Ellis street house and lot near lyy st., 11-2 squares from Aragon.
\$12,000—4 houses in 50 feet of Edgewood avertheater, lot 100x147; 2 of houses brick, renting now for \$101 per month.
\$2,650—Beautiful Jackson st. lot; cheap; near lin.

\$2,000-Washington Height lot on Washing \$1,400-Nice 4-room cottage, corner lot; near

\$1,400—Nice 4-room cottage, corner sor, hearin.
\$75—Front foot for one of those beautiful Ponce de Leon ave, lots on the elevation between Peachtree and Jackson, near Dr. Hopkin's place.

DECATUR PROPERTY.

1.58 Acres fronting electric line in square of courthouse; a corner lot, \$2,000.
\$1,500—Lot near depot froating Ga. R. R. and electric line.
\$3,500—For one of the prettlest new cottages you ever saw; on large lot, near depot, etc. Office, 12 E. Alabama st. Phone 363.

G. McD. NATHAN,
18 Wall Street, Kimball House
ANNOUNCEMENT—Mr. W. G. Flake is
now connected with us in the real estate business and will be glad to have his friends
all on him. ness and will be glad to have his friends call on him.

ANY PARTY having 5 or 6-room home, with large lot, on north side, willing to sell at a reasonably low figure, can make quick sale by communicating with me.

MUST SELL AT ONCE—A few half-acrelots in Edgewood. These face the consolidated and the Atlanta street railways; are within a stone's throw of Inman park, situated beautifully and are priced way down. Apply for particulars.

\$4,500 BUYS cosy home of 6 rooms exceptionally well built and prettily flaished inside, with all conveniences; corner [tot 50x150, inside mile circle and convenient to 2 car lines.

G. McD. NATHAN, 18 Wall st

Wm. I. Woodward. Edwin Williams, 14 S. BROAD STREET. \$8,000-8-r h., Cooper street, near Whitehail.
\$7,000-7-r. h., Boulevard, corner lot.
\$5,000-9-r. h., Garnett street, near Forsyth.
\$7,000-8-r. h., Forest avenue; close in.
\$3,500-7-r. h., Morrison avenue; large lot.
\$2,500-4-r. h., Stonewall street; large lot.
\$1,900-23-r. h., Fortress street.
\$1,700-3-r. h., and store and a 3-r cottage, McDaniel street.

Daniel street. \$500-3-r. h., and 2-r. h., Stonewall street. \$300-Vacant lot on Hampton street. \$2,000 each for 3 beautiful lots, Washington \$2.000 each for 3 beautiful lots, Washington Heights.

Also, 105 feet front on Marietta street, over 200 feet deep, with several small houses; can be bought cheap, as owner infends leaving Atlanta.

Also, several farms for sale, some near Atlanta and some in the fruit section of Griffin and Fort Valley.

Also, Texas stock farms. Real estate leans negotiated on liberal terms.

WOODWARD & WILLIAMS.

Telephone 557.

J. G. HENDRIX & 60.

100x200 west side Boulevard \$ 6,500 100x200 east side Jackson 6,000 140x250 Peachtree 14,000 50x163 Highland avenue 3.250 100x130 Boulevard 5,000 8-room new house, large lot. Pryor street 5,000 700 feet front on Grove street \$7.50 per front foot.

100x195 near glass works 2,000

Nice little home, five rooms, Hous-ton street.

Southeast corner Hilliard and Cair. Southeast corner Hilliard and Calinary five rooms

7-toom new house, East avenue 4.500

5-room Cherry street 2.500

6-room Luckie street 2.750

50x160 Windsor 1,000

If you want to buy call to see

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,

7 South Broad St.

ISAAC LIEBMAN, Real Estate, Renting and

Loan Agent,

No. 28 Peachtree St

60 acres three miles from union dep Come and show your grit.

10 agres in high culture with garde fruit trees; 3-room dwelling with celt paratively new; stable, barn, woodho clickenhodse; three-room cottage, and three splendid wells of water. cattle, chickens and ducks.

265 acres on main road to Chattalariver, six miles from union depot; new tage, stables and barn with fine spring well water, at \$60 per acre in three ments.

well water, at \$60 per acre in thee arments.

2 Residences in Brunswick for cash oxchange for Atlanta property.
\$1,700 buys 5-room house, lot 49x10 on Garden street. Terms easy.
Cheapest piece of ground on Edgewood aveenue in a close-in corner lot.
\$1,200 buys 4-room house, lot \$2x10 on Rock street. Easy terms.
Nice house on Pulliam street on the installment plan.
\$1,000 buys pretty lot 44x125 to f0 foot 2flet on Linden avenue.
101 acres near Sandy Springs camp grounds for \$1000.
\$750 buys corner of county line road and Bast Fair street; old house, lot 50x217.
Roads being worked out.

Early For

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There i niliar exp marvellou ing can b causes can

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gia was possessed of the railroad fever at that period. Probably the masses had lit tle idea of the factors the new means of transportation would be in the development

of the state. Certainly, the importance of the pro

Atlanta's First Train. The team left the engine under a shed

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TON'S SCHOOL OF SHORTRAND.

ESTATE SALES.

SLEY BROS. Real Estate ed from \$10,000, for a nice piece store property.

RONT FOOT for a Peachree lot eastly and must be soid. Cheap, corner lot on paved st., not far to be seen to the peach to be seen to the peach to be seen to the peach to be seen to b

oot for one of those beautiful son are, lots on the elevation eachtree and Jackson, near Dr.

CATUR PROPERTY. orner lot. \$2,000-depot-froating Ga. R. R. e line.
ne of the prettiest new cottages
w; on large lot, near depot, etc.
Alabama st. Phone 363.

. McD. NATHAN. MENT-Mr. W. G. Flake is d with us in the real estate busili be glad to have his friends

ward. Edwin Wil

BROAD & WILLIAMS,
BROAD STREET:
Cooper street, near Whitehall.
Boulevard, corner lot.
Garnett street, near Forsyth.
Forest avenue; close in.
Morrison avenue; large lot.
Stonewall street; large lot.
. Fortress street.
and store and a 3-r cottage, Mcand 2-r. h., Stonewall street: ot on Hampton street. or 3 beautiful lots, Washington

front on Marletta street, over p, with several small houses; it cheap, as owner intends leavfarms for sale, some near At-me in the fruit section of Grif-Valley. tock farms. Real estate loans alberal terms.

WOODWARD & WILLIAMS. ENDRIX & 60.

t side Boulevard 8 6,500 side Jackson 6,000 chtree 14,000 land avenue 3,250 levard 5,000 on Grove street \$7.50

glass works 2,000 me, five rooms, Housener Hilliard and Calc. to buy call to see C. HENDRIX & CO., 7 South Broad 51.

AC LIEBMAN, oan Agent.

tate, Renting and

28 Peachtree St

e miles from union depot west, v your grit.

If the culture with garden, large com dwelling with cellar, com; stable, barn, woodhouse and three-room cottage, laundry mild wells of water. Horses, and ducks.

main road to Chattahoochee s from union depot; new coind barn with fine spring and \$60 per acre in three pay

in Brunswick for cash or extanta property.
5-room house, lot 49x100 ou
Terms easy.
2 of ground on Edgewood avein corner lot.
4-room house, lot 55x100 on
Easy terms.
501 Pulliam street on the inretty lot 44x125 to 10 feet alley rner of county in read and rect; old house, by Brail.
orked out.
Liebnan, 2 Property 2.

OUR RAILROADS.

Early Formative Influences in Atlanta's History.

A NATURAL TRAFFIC JUNCTION.

To Gordon, Jenkins, and Stephens This City Owesa Monument, for Their Statesmanship Laid the Foundation.

By FRANK WELDON.

There is one phrase which an Atlanmin should never tolerate. It is the familiar expression—"the secret of Atlanta's marvellous growth and prosperity."

Surely there is no secret about it. Nothing can be more plain than the first great cause of Atlanta's growth. Contributing causes can be traced by the score, but the greatest and chief of all was the converging here of four important railways, one extending toward the east and northeast, another to the northwest, a third to the outheast and the fourth to the southwest. Imagine a huge letter X, the upper arm on the right being bent down about 45 degrees. At the end of that line is Augusta and beyond it Charleston and the great rich north. On the other end of this line in Montgomery, and, far beyond, New Orleans and the vast southwest. On the upper end of the other line lies Chattawest and the northwest. On the lower end Macon and Savannah lie, surrounded by At the point where the lines cross Ata productive country.

its any wonder that a fine city has grown up here? This is the junction of the transportation routes between the northeast and the southwest and between the northwest and the southeast. These high-

ways between the remote sections have become fixed and commerce flows backward and forward over them as persistently es the tides of the sea flow and ebb. Each of these orginal highways has its parallel now, some have two and more may come in time, but the general directions which the traffic of the country must take are those named. An ocean on the east, a gulf on the south and a mountain range on the north are natural causes determin ing the courses which trade must follow.

John C. Calhoun seemed to be making



wild assertion and risking the reputation of his judgment when he called attention to the future Atlanta. He grasped the conditions which then were not apparent to the casual observer, but to a broad, strong mind were as the premises from which to deduce a logical result.

An Early Project.

An Early Project.

Before the building of the South Carolina railroad, which was begun in 1829, and completed from Charleston to Augusta, or more properly Hamburg, in 1833, the Carolinians conceived the idea of constructing a line from Charleston in a northwesterly direction across the Blue Ridge mountains and on to Cincinnati. Charleston was a wealthy city and ambitions. Her leading men recognized that it would be the making of their port to get railroad connection with the west. Indeed, the original charter, under which the South Carolinal charter. charter, under which the South Caro-railroad was constructed, incorporated enterprise as the Louisville, Cincinnati Charleston Railroad Company. North olina projected a line to extend from unfort, on the coast, up to Raleigh, and ace over the mountains into Tennessee. South Carolina the project of breaking gugh the mountains was advocated by state's ablest men.

eorgia had statesmen and patriotic sons, Some of these possessed the compressions of these possessed the compressions.

o. Some of these possessed the compre-nsive mind to foresee that if South and orth Carolina succeeded in carrying a e over the Blue Ridge and tapping the country beyond, our state would be left on one side; our development would be rarfed and the state would lag behind in ogress. This must be prevented if pos-ble and the best method of thwarting the Carolina project was for Georgia to the first to open communication with country beyond the mountains. Georgia a prosperous state in the early thirties, d. the whole country was flourishing, ich so that the national treasury ac-lated a large surplus for that time, ourgress decided to divide it out among tes. A charter had been granted to gusta and Eatonton Railroad and a Company toward the close of y 1835 work was about to be com-Asol; by 1835 work was about to be commenced under an amended charter. The line was to extend westward from Augusta, perhaps to Madison, with a branch up to Athens and another to Miledgeville. The Central railroad was projected from Savannah to Macon and the Monroe railroad had been chartered to run from Monroe to Macon.

Fixing the Junction.

State patriotism and enterprise called for the extension of the Georgia railroad in a westerly direction and for the extension of the Monroe railroad northwest until they met. Then from this junction it was proposed to build a line in a northwesterly direction to Ross's Landing, now Chattanooga, at the Tennessee river. A line from Knoxville to Ross's Landing was projected and there was a prospect of ultimately reaching Cincinnati, on the Ohio, and Memphis, on the Mississippi, two growing trade centers.

enters.

The probable meeting point of the Geordia road and the Monroe road was fixed in as in DeKalb county, about seven miles ast of the Chattahoochee river. Colonel reorge W. Adair fixes it to a nicety by "a pring on Elderberry branch," which, tradition says, was between the present Whitehall and Pryor street crossings. The exact identification of this spot is not wintehall and Pryor street crossings. The exact identification of this spot is not guaranteed by the brief chronicler under whose hand and seal this sketch is given. And, in passing, he will say to the members of the Pioneer Society, that he does not set down any dates herein named as of his own knowledge or memory, but obtains the same from books and members of the pioneers being moved to this explanation by recollections of contradictory corrections.

pioneers being moved to this explanation by recollections of contradictory corrections from the esteemed organization in the past. At all events, the Georgia company decided to build on through Crawfor. Iville to Greenesboro, Madison and Covington to a boint in DeKalb county, which then included what is now Fulton.

A railroad convention met in Asheville, N. C., probably early in 1836, to discuss the transmountain route. On July 4th, of that year, a railroad convention met in Knoxville, Tenn. This meeting was attended by a delegation from Georgia. The report of the proceedings of that convention created some enthusiasm in Georgia for a road to connect the cities of this state with the west. Cincinnati was the favored objective point, Governor Schley advocated the enter-

prise and brought it prominently before the legislature in his message to that body in 1836. By authority of the preceding general assembly he had employed General Brisbane of South Carolina, to report on the practicability of a route through Rabun gap. The general did not have time before the assembling of the legislature in November, 1836, to make a complete survey and give an authentic estimate of the cost. However, it is to be presumed that even a superficial report would place a high estimate on the cost of a railroad through the mountains by that route.

The State Enterprise.

The State Enterprise. On the day that the legislature met in Milledgevilla a convention assembled in Macon to recommend the most feasible route to connect the south At-antic coast with the week.

It was a large and representative convention and seems to have been curely a state affair. The convention prepared a menorial



JOHN P. KING.

to the legislature and succeeded in concen-

to the legislature and succeeded in concentracting public attention on the enterprise. W. W. Gordon, of Chatham, the first president of the Central, presented the memorial to the general assembly.

That was a memorable session of the legislature. Alex Stephens made his first appearance in any legislative hall at that session, And by the way, he made his maiden speech on the bill to appropriate money for the construction of the State road. His speech saved the bill, too, it was said. Mr. Gordon was the especial champion of the State road, and was ably seconded by Charles J. Jenkins, afterward governor, Andrew J. Miller, of Augusta; Edward Y. Hill, Iverson L. Harris.

The opposition to the construction of the railroad by the state was led by Isaac N. Davis, of Elbert county; James A. Meriwether, William B. Pryor, Samuel W. Flournoy, years later editor of The Columbus Enquirer, and others.

Governor Schley and a number of friends of the enterprise were in favor of building up to Rabun gap and somewhere above, tapping the proposed road from Garolina. A few favored Memphis for the western terminus of the road and wanted the ling to extend through Rome, in Floyd county. Gordon, Jenkins, Miller, Stepnens and the majority of the advocates of the measure thought that the best route would be a middle one to Ross's Landing. To look back now fifty-seven years we who know something of Georgia legislatures can appreciate the labor which Mr. Gordon and his associates took in attempting to pass a bill, committing the state to an expenditure of \$4,000,000 in an enterprise. The opponents of the measure compared it to the Yazoo fraud and declared that if it became a law the people would rise up in their wrath and again draw fire from the extend to the people would rise up in their wrath and again draw fire from the company to the people would rise up in their wrath and again draw fire from the company to the people would rise up in their wrath and again draw fire from the company to the people would rise up in their wrath and aga

to the Yazoo fraud and declared that if it became a law the people would rise up in their wrath and again draw fire from heaven to burn the bill. By its friends it was pronounced a real public enterprise which would be a blessing to our state for-ever, that the memories of those who aided it would be honged in the history of the it would be honored in the history of the state as DeWitt Clinton's memory was in New York and that the railroad would be to Georgia what the Erie canal was to New York.

Champions and Opponents.

Alexander Stephens says that William V. Gordon, of Savannah, was the bill's Alexander Stephens says that William W. Gordon, of Savannah, was the bill's godfather and in speaking of him compares him to Calhoun. In a letter to Professor Kutherford, Mr. Stephens wrote "Mr. Calhoun could say more in a given time than any man I ever heard except it was Mr Gordon." Jenkins made an elaborate speech in favor of the road. The debate was one of the longest known in the assembly for years. Sam Flournoy saved his speech until nearly the close. He began speaking in the afternoon and he ridiculed the project by the hour. Even its gan speaking in the afternoon and he ridi-culed the project by the hour. Even its friends had to laugh at his sallies. It was he who gave it the soubriquet of "snout" as a synonym of a "main trunk." Flournoy resumed his speech the following morning. As the passage of this bill was truly a great event for the future Atlanta, I have not hurried over this stage. During Flou-



WILLIAM WADLEY.

noy's speech there was an incident which is worth preserving. Iverson L. Harris, of Baldwin, a very able man and high-toned gentlemen, was a friend of the road. He had a way of speaking of "the insignificant sum" of thousands of dollars for this or that appropriation.

had a way of speaking of the insignment sum" of thousands of dollars for this or that appropriation.

Harris had a bill pending for the incorporation of the "city of Milledgeville," Flournoy touched him up on this and that appropriation bill and always emphasized the "insignificant appropriation" in it. Mr. Stephens says that Flournoy exclaimed: "The city of Milledgeville" and casting his eye out of the window and surveying the prospect in an inimitable manner, added: "Mr. Speaker, you might just as well call a thrip a dollar! and you might as well undertake to make a city out of this little town, with its gullies all over it, like the wrinkles of premature old age on the face of a broken down roue as to make a railroad across the mountain passes of Cherokoe! The very insignificant sum of four million dollars, sir, could do neither."

Flournoy had shaken the strength of the road's friends.

Little Alec Saved It.

Little Alec Saved It.

Alexarder Stephens had not intended to speak he stated years after. He had followed the debate closely and had given thought to the measure. But when Flournoy sat down the young member thought at least he could clear away some of the rubbish left by the humorist. Stephens spoke for half an hour and he astonished even the old members. The effect was electrical. Jenkins approached him when he concluded and exclaimed:

"Sir, that speech will send you to congress." Alexander Stephens had not intended to

The Georgia Boad.

Philadelphia and was locating engineer of the Georgia and later its general superin-

the Georgia and later its general superintendent.

William Dering, of Athens, was the first president of the Georgia road, and was succeeded by John P. King, at one time United States senator from Georgia and a man of distinguished ability as a financier and executive. Among the early directors of the company were Asbury Bull, James Camak, Stephen Thomas, of Athens; Jack Cunningham, of Greenesboro; Dr. Jones and Adam Saffold, of Madison; Carey Wood, W. D. Conyers, Thomas P. Jones, of Covington; Andrew J. Miller, Ben Warren, Pleasant Stovall, of Augusta; Nathan L. Hutchins, Nat Cleveland, of Gwinnett. Among the earliest conductors on the Georgia were William Orme, William Printup and George W. Adair, now of Atlanta. Colonel Adair went on the road before it reached Marthasville, and brought one of the first trains into the twwn. He is full of interesting reminiscences. The ernor. Jenkins and Toombs defeated the proposition in the house and they had a majority of only one against selling. Andrew Miller was in the senate then. Other friends of the road who helped to save it were William N. Bishop, Lewis Tumlin and William Smith, of the Cherokee country. Easley, of Walton; Strickland, of Madison; Cone. of Camden and Burns of Luckson. Cone, of Camden, and Burns, of Jackson, fought it. Mr. Stephens, who served with them, says: "They were all without education, except the commonest rudiments. Their greatest error lay in their assumed premises. No one could question their patriotism." Pryor, of Harris, declared it was utterly impracticable to build a railroad over mountains too steep for a spider to crawl up, and he or another declared that he would as soon expect the waters of the Atlantic to flow into the Mississippi as to see a locomotive climb the steep hills and mountains of upper Georgia. Some years later when rail communication was completed to Memphis, water from Tybee was carried on a car to the banks of the Mississippi, and Mr Gordon saw it flow into the mighty river.

Era of Building.

The history of railroad construction it is full of interesting reminiscences. The run from Marthasville to Augusta took a is full of interesting reminiscences. The run from Marthasville to Augusta took a day. A passenger train would leave here in the morning and reach Augusta that night. The schedule was twelve hours, and the fair was \$7. For distances short of either terminus, the fare was 5 cents a mile. At first, the conductors collected all fares, but, about 1847, tickets were introduced, and passengers were required to have them when they got on the train.

A passenger train crew consisted of an engineer, two firemen, a conductor, a baggage master and a train hand. There were three trains and a crew for each one.

Freight trains were two days making the run between the two cities. They would stop over at night at Union Point.

There were no checks for baggage in the early days. The history of railroad construction it Georgia dates from 1835, when the Georgia road was started. In the next year a commencement was made on the Monroe railroad to Macon, and on the Central from Savannah to Macon. Construction of the Western and Atlantic from Terminus to Ross's Landing was started in 1837. Georgia was possessed of the railroad fever a

early days.

Passenger trains made about fourteen miles an hour and freights six or seven.

Over on the South Carolina road as late as 1852 passenger trains were scheduled at the rate of eleven miles an hour.

A call mile in those days in force on the An old rule in those days in force on the

posed railroad junction was not grasped for the first few years. It is to be taker into consideration, of course, that the early forties were years of depression.

The first train to run out of Atlantt was a stimulant. How the locomotive was hauled across country from Madison, sixty miles, by thirty odd head of mules, horses. An old rule in those days in force on the South Carolina road, and probably on the Georgia, too. read: "In cases of dense fogs all freight trains on the road will go into the nearest turnouts and there remain until it clears off. The passenger and night express trains will in such cases run strictly within schedules."

Conductors in that era were instructed to have their couplings and all else pertaining to their outfit ready and in order the night before leaving.

The Macoa and Western. hauled across country from Madison, sixty miles, by thirty odd head of mules, horses and oxen, is a familiar bit of history to every child. The population of Atlanta turned out and met the wonderful thing at Decatur. That was in 1842. The progress of the team was followed to the village by the entire population, and the imagination can revel over the curious interest manifested by the villagers. To many of them, probably the most of them, it was the first locomotive their eyes had beheld.

That part of the Central railroad extending from Atlanta to Macon was formerly known as the Macon and Western railroad. The charter was originally granted for the Menroe Railroad and Banking Company where the union depot now stands, or probably a few rods to the south of it. A freight car was brought up from Milledgeville, and in that same year the locomotive steamed up the road, hauling its little box car as far as Marietta. This

ATLANTA AS A RAILROAD CENTER.

and depart daily.

Joe Bennett and James Dobbs were the first conductors on the Western and Atlantic. In September, 1845, the Georgia

In September, 1845, the Georgia road reached the junction point, and in 1845 the first train came in from Macon. George Jones and Haynes, and, later, W. A. Huff, of Macon, were early conductors on the Macon and Western.

By this time, the project of building from Atlanta toward New Orleans was conceived. J. Edgar Thomson and L. P. Grant were the minds that gresped the possibilities of development. Thompson had changed the junction point of the railroads from the banks of the Chattahoochee to the hills on which Atlanta stands. He had recognized the topographical advantages of this point.

After the Atlanta and West Point road, which led out for New Orleans and the

which led out for New Orleans and the southwest, came the movement to build a line toward the northeast in order to open up new territory and afford Atlanta the advantages of competition, the Georgia road controlling in a large measure the northern traffic; the Central, of course, with its water connections, being a rival connections, being a rival.

The Atlanta and Richmond railroad was

projected before the war, and a bare start was made in 1860, but it was not until 1867 that work was begun in earnest and it was 1873 before the line was opened through to Later Roads.

The Georgia and Western was projected, but the enterprise lagged for years until toward the close of the seventies. General Gordon and Governor Colquitt organized the Georgia Pacific syndicate and the Richmond and Danville built the line to Birmingham and on to the Mississippi river.

The East Tennessee came about the same time, reaching to Brunswick, on the southeast, and giving Atlanta a new coast outlet and extending to Cincinnati and Memphis on the north and west.

on the north and west.

The Atlanta and Florida was purely an Atlanta project, intended to strike the coast at Brunswick or below. It got 104 miles down into the state, and is awaiting exten-

down into the state, and is awaiting extension to make it profitable.

The Georgia Midland and Guff may be properly considered one of Atlanta's lines, it gives short communication with Columbus and southwest Georgia by way of

Eventually the Marietta and North Georgia soad may come into Atlanta direct. It pierces the mountains of the upper part of the state and is the short line to Knoxville and the mineral section of East Ten-

Another line which will soon be within Another line which will soon be within reach of Atlanta is the Middle Georgia and Atlantic. In a few weeks it will be operated from Eatonton to Covington on the Georgia road. Its projectors contemplate building it south from Eatonton to Savannah and giving a shorter line between Atlanta and that port than the older routes.

Perhans not sufficient importance has been Perhaps not sufficient importance has been given to the Knoxville convention of 1836. It was there that softiment given to the Knoxville convention of 1836. It was there that sentiment was crystallized in favor of connecting Cincinnati, Knoxville and Chattanooga on the west side of the mountains, that line to be tapped by one built from the Chattahoochee river, in Georgia. The understanding was that the southeastern terminus of this road would be a junction point for a road from Augusta and another from Savannah and Macon by way of Forsyth.

There is extant a map drawn half a century ago by Mr. Thempson, showing the future railroads of Atlanta. He foresaw all the lines now entering here and a few

the lines now entering here and a few which have not yet been built, but Atlanta is not done building railroads.

Work was commenced on the Georgia road early in 1835. Construction was pushed by stages. A piece of road would be built and opened and then it would be extended to another town. It was finished to Trawfordville July 1, 1838; to Greenesboro the next May; to Madison in 1841, and it was four wears more getting to Covincton. In

"Sir. that speech will send you to congress."

It is pleasing to recall that the first conspicuous service rendered by Mr. Stephens in the legislature secured to the state the Western and Atlantic railroad and insured the future greatness of Terminus.

For work on the road in 1837 the sum of \$290,000 was appropriated. The enterprise was popular for three years and old opponents came over and favored it. When hard times came from 1840 to 1843 vigorous opposition arose to the unfinished road, and Senstor Iverson, from Muscoges,

was Atlanta's first train. Fifty one years 1836. The proprietors of the Monroe rail-later, one hundred passenges trains arrive and depart daily.

Joe Bennett and James Dobbs were the jective point of the Central. A bank was sective point of the Central. A bank was en-adjunct of the railroad company and was opened January 25, 1837. General L. L. Griffin was the first president, and James Land cashier, the latter being soon succeeded by Peter Solomon. In 1836 the charter was amended, authorizing the extension of the road in a northwesterly direction to some point on or near the Chattahoochee river to be thereafter determined. The aim was to connect with the Georgia The aim was to connect with the Georgia

road, and a line which was being advocated from what is now Atlanta to Ross's landing, now Chattanooga. Construction progresses rapidly on the Monroe road until Griffin was reached, about which time both

the bank and the railroad became financially

embarrassed. There was a great deal of litigation and finally the road and its equip-ment was sold August 5, 1845, under a decree of court.

Jeremy Cowles, agent for Daniel Tyler, bought the property for \$155,000. All of the original subscriptions were a loss to the stockholders. Daniel Tyler, a man of great energy and ability, organized a new company and brought into it northern capital. He was elected president. This same year, 1845, the name of the company was changed by act of the legislature to the Macca and Western. The new owners found the road and rolling stock in bad shape. They put down new ties and rails and bought new engines and cars. They extended the road on to Atlanta, 101 miles, and on October 1, 1846, opened the line its entire length for regular freight and passenger business.

ger business.

It nine months the company had spent \$600,000 in cash. This company made a reputation for running trains regularly. President Tyler in a report for 1848 compliment of Emergent Foote, the general superintendent for his "superior skill and management".

In 1871 the company was leased to the Central, and in 1872 was consolidated with that company. The Central's Dividends. The only years the Central railroad has ever passed in its history without paying

divitend since it became established as a railraid were in 1865 and 1892. At the begin-ning of the Central's history the dividence, of course, were small, being under \$2 per share

course, were small, being under \$2 per share semiannually.

In 1847 and 1848 semi-annual dividends of \$2 were paid. In 7349 the June dividend was \$3 and the December dividend \$3.50. In 1850 the dividends were \$3.50 and \$4 respectively. In 1855 the June dividend was \$4 and the December dividend \$5, and besides a stock dividend of \$8 per share was declared. The road was making money about that time. From December, 1856, to June, 1859, the semi-annual dividends were \$5 per share, and in December, 1859, a dividend of \$10 per share was declared. In June and December, 1865, declared. In June and December, 1865, dividends of \$6 per share were declared, and in March, 1861, a stock dividend of \$12 was declared. This was in United

States currency.

Havy dividends in confederate money were paid from 1861 to 1864, the highest dividend being \$18 per share in 1864. There was a lapse in 1865, but in 1866 the road

dividend being \$18 per share in 1804. There was a lapse in 1805, but in 1806 the road begin declaring dividends again, and from December, 1866, to December, 1872, regular semi-dinnual dividends were declared of \$5 per share, except in June, 1808, when a dividend of \$7 was declared. In June, 1873, and again in 1874 a dividend of \$4 per share was declared, there being no dividend recorded for December, 1873.

In December, 1877, the dividend fell to \$2.59 and continued at that figure until June, 1880, when a dividend of \$3 per share was declared. In December, 1880, the dividend was \$3.50, and in June, 1881, \$4.

On July 1, 1881, a dividend of \$40 per share in certificates of indebtedness was paid to the stockholders. The explanation of this is that a large amount of money had accumulated in the treasury of the road which it was proposed to divide among the stockholders. It was decided, however, to issue certificates of indebtedness to each stockholder in proportion to the amount to which he would be entitled in the division and to keep the money for the purposes of the road. The certificates of indebtedness bore 6 per cent interest and amounted to the Central borrowing its own money at that per cent. Money at that time was bringing about 9 per cent. Semi-annual dividends of \$4 per share were declared until June, 1883. They fell after that until they reached \$2 per share in 1885 and 1886. They then rose to \$4 per share can be a semi-annually until 1891, when the Rich-

nond and Danville paid \$3,50 according to

A charter was granted for this line in 1847, but construction was not begun until 1850. On St. Patrick's day of the following year eighteen miles of the line was opened for operation. This was from East Point to Palmetto. In September the trains were run as far as Newnan, thirty-three miles from East Point. The company was eighteen months in extending the line from Newnan to LaGrange, sixtyfive miles away from the starting point, the road being opened to LaGrange February, 15, 1853. On May 15, 1854, it was opened to West Point.

This was a good paying property from the

to West Point.

This was a good paying property from the first, the original stockholders receiving 7 per cent interest from the date of the pay



ments of installments on their capital stock. In April, 1881, a controlling interest in this company was purchased by the Cen-tral of Georgia and a dividend of 100 per cent in debenture certificates was afterward declared.
For many years Colonel L. P. Grant, the engineer who built it, was the company's

president.
Colonel C. H. Phinizy, of Augusta, is now the president.

Atlanta and Charlotte.

The Air-Line was chartered in 1856 and was located in 1860 and a slight beginning was made before the war to construct the road, but operations were suspended until 1867, under Colonel Buford as presi-dent. Mr. Jonathan Norcross, of Atlanta, was the first president of the company. The first rail was laid in October, 1869. The first rail was laid in October, 1869. In about two years the road was opened from Atlanta to Gainesville. Work had been going on from Charlotte southward, and in 1872 the line was opened from Charlotte to Greenville, S. C. The following year the link between Gainesville and Greenville was finished and the whote line was complete. This road, 265 miles in length, cost \$7,950,000. Captain J. G. Foreacre was the general manager for years. Colonel Avery, in his history of Georgia, says that between 1850 and 1860 the population in the section now traversed the population in the section now traversed by the Atlanta and Charlotte decreased, while along the Western and Atlantic road there was a large increase.

When the Atlanta and Richmond Rail-

read Company became insolvent soon after completion John H. Fisher was appointed receiver and John B. Peck was made mas-

ter of transportation.

The Atlanta and Charlotte is the successor of the Atlanta and Richmond AirLine Railway Company, which was formed
by the consolidation in 1870 of companies
of the same name chartered in the states of of the same name chartered in the states of Georgia. South Carolina and North Carolina. The whole line was opened September 28, 1873, the company, soon after making default. Its road was placed in the hands of a receiver November 25, 1874, and was purchased by the bondholders at foreclosure sale December 5, 1876. The present company was organized February 27, 1877, and came into possession of the property April 16, 1877. On March 26, 1881, the road was leased to the Richmond and Danville for ninefy-nine years from April 1, 1881, at a rental of \$462.500 annually, an amount equal to 7 per cent interest on both classes at a rental of \$462.500 annually, an amount equal to 7 per cent interest on both classes of first mortgage bonds; 6 per cent on income bonds, and 5 per cent dividends on stock. If the gross earnings of the Atlanta and Charlotte exceed \$1.500.000 the annual dividends are to be 6 per cent.

H. W. Sibley was one of the early presidents. Eugene Kelly, of New York, is now president of the commany, but it is operated by the Richmond and Dauville, and will no deubt be cumletely merged with

and will no doubt be empletely merged with that system in the financial reorganization which is pending.

The Ge originally the Georgia Western railroad, pro-jected to extend from Atlanta into the rich coal fields of Alabama. It had ups and downs for years. Finally General



Colquitt took hold of the company, enlisted capital in the Georgia Pacific syndicate, and with a capital of \$12,500,000 the road was built to Birmingham and on to Green-ville on the Mississippi river.

The East Tennessee

The East Tennessee.

The East Tennessee.

The East Tennessee. Virginia and Georgia is a consolidation of the East Tennessee and Georgia. Railroad Companies. The former company was chartered March 6. 1849, and completed its road from Bristol to Knoxville, 130 miles, June 3, 1858. The East Tennessee and Georgia was chartered February 4, 1848; its main line from Knoxville to Dalton. 110 miles, was opened July 10, 1855, and the Chattanooga extension, thirty miles, in 1858.

The East Tennessee spread out in different directions, but not until 1882 did it rench Atlanta direct. The Macon and Brunswick road had been bought by the Cincinnati and Georgia Railroad Company, which also got a charter to build a line from Macon on through Atlanta to Rome, where it would connect with the East Tennessee. Work was begun on this extension and while it was in progress the Cincinnati and Georgia sold out to the East Tennessee. Virginia and Georgia, which completed the line and opened it October 16, 1882. This gave the East Tennessee an outlet to the Atlantic coast at Brunswick.

"When pain and anguish wring the brow A ministering angel thon"—Bromo-Seltzer

Gasoline and Gasoline Stoves.

Five gallons gasoline for 50c at the store or 60c delivered to any part of the city by the Thomas Kirke Manufacturing Co., 81 and 83 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. Terms strictly cash without exception, thur sun

PERSONAL.

M. M. Mauck, wall paper, paints, shades, pic-ture frames, decorater. Samples sent. Atlanta. C. J. Daniel wall paper, window shades and furniture, 40 Marietta street. Paons 77.

To Chicago via Western and Atlantic Railway.

AND NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS

Railway in Twenty Two Honra and Fifty Eight Minutes.

The velvet vestibule to Chicago via W. & A. Railroad and N. C. & St. L. Railway. has captured the world's fair business from Atlanta and the southeast to Chicago.
The public was quick to "catch on."

The Western and Atlantic never advertises anything which it cannot accomplish and after the fast schedule of 22 hours and 58 minutes was promised, the first train's arrival in Chicago made it a certainty.

The train is composed of Pullman's finest vestibuled coaches, extra length, with twenty-two velvet covered easy seats on each side of the aisle, and has double plate these windows and provide leaves and the service of th

The Western and Atlantic never adver-

glass windows, and marble lavatory, and all facilities usually found on Pullman The sleepers on this train are of Pullman's latest design. The quick time to thicago is warranted by the excellent rock-ballasted roadbed, every foot of the way. It is the acknowledged safe route to

Way. It is the acknowledged safe route to Chicago.

The velvet vestibule runs solid through lAtanta to Chicago, without change, and no extra charge is made. President Thomas knowing that he had the shorter line between Atlanta and Chicago, said he intended to make whatever schedules might be necessary, both to meet the competition and prove to his patrons that he anarcei. and prove to his patrons that he appreci-ated their kindness, by giving them the quickest and best service between Atlanta

quickest and best service between Atlanta and Chicago.

The velvet vestibule leaves Atlanta every day at 10 a. m., and arrives in Chicago the next morning at 8558 o'clock.

If you desire sleeping car berths reserved it would be well to put in your application to Mr. C. B. Walker, T. A., Union depot, or R. D. Mann, T. A., No. 4 Kimball house several days in advance of your proposed departure.

The world's fair flyer leaving Atlanta at 2:15 p. m. composed of mail, baggage and

2:15 p. m. composed of mail, baggage and express cars, day coaches, and Pullman palace sleeper, runs solid Atlanta to Louispalace sleeper, runs solid Atlanta to Louisville. The sleeper on the train goes through Atlanta to Chicago via the Monon Route form Louisville. The solid train Atlanta to Louisville connects in the Union depot at Louisville with both great Pennsylvania lines and Monon Route.

Leaving Atlanta at 2:15 p. m. on this train you will arrive at Chicago the next aftenoon at 5:30 p. m.

The Chicago limited, the third train which the Western and Atlanta to 8:20 p. m. and arrives at Chicago next evening at 9:40 p. m. Carries Pullman palace sleeping car

Chicago leaves Atlanta at 8:20 p. m. and arrives at Chicago next evening at 9:30 p. m. Carries Pullman palace sleeping car Atlanta to Chicago without change via Louisville and Pennsylvania lines from Louisville.

Mr. Chárles E. Harman, general passenger agent of the Western and Atlantic, has a list of the hotels in Chicago, and has also obtained through reliable information the addresses of fifteen or twenty boarding houses, which he will furnish to the patrons of the Western and Atlantic rail only upon application. Mr. Harman says that the Western and Atlantic railroad has determined to give its patrons the quickest and best schedules to the world's fair. Speed, safety and comfort are absolutely required by the traveling public, and the world's fair service offered by the Western and Atlantic railroad is unexcelled.

The Western and Atlantic find new offers variable routes to persons attending the world's fair, allowing you to go via Evansville, Louisville or Cincinnati, and return via different routes to that used going.

CLOSED UP.

The Largest Establishment in Georgia Closed An Atlanta merchant, and one of the best known men in the city, tells this interesting story of the trouble:

"I came to Atlanta nearly a quarter of a century ago and saw that it was the place, but being quite young was afraid to tackle such a city. So I did business in smaller ones, but finally commenced here twelve years ago. Business increased. I soon became sole owner of the largest business of the kind in What is now the Georgia Pacific was miginally the Georgia Western railroad, proceed to extend from Atlanta into the ich coal fields of Alabama. It had ups downs for years. Finally General form B. Gordon and Senator Alfred H. will open early Monday morning and begin selling at the following unheard-of prices in order to secure money at once." Please finish reading this. There is money in it for you. Just think, enough gold wall paper for a room tenx fifteen and uine, two w two d, for one dollar. Border extra; Gold Seal White lead, five dollars per hundred Seal White lead, five dollars per hundred pounds; Gilt paper, five cents per roll, not gilt less price; Embossed gold ten cents. All in any quantity and hundreds of rolls of broken lots, enough for a room of fine embossed gold and cheaper kinds at a mere song. Solid gilt paper, beautiful in color and design, six and one-fourth to ten cents. Hundreds of rolls of this and thousands of the very fine gilts, ingrain cartridge, granites, luster tints, with ceiling and frieze to match. These solid papers has same efof the very fine gilts, ingrain cartridge, granites, luster tints, with ceiling and frieze to match. These solid papers has same effect as Painted or Frescoed walls, only softer and nicer and at prices unheard of before. My decorators must have work and I money, so will hang very cheap. Will even hang by the day, which is seldom, if ever done at any price. Thousands of pounds of white and colored leads, some as low as five dollars per hundred, and window shades on spring rollers, twenty-five to fifty cents and up, large, stock, Mixed paint, sixty-five cents per gallom and a good paint for one dollar. Yellow, ocre, one cent per pound, and all paints, brushes, glass, etc., very low. Remember these are marcellus mifflin mauck's summer cut rate clearance sale prices, and you know I stick to what I say, although you never heard of such prices before. Persons out of city can send exact size of rooms and sufficient money to guarantee payment and I will send c. o. d. for the balance or will send on good city reference. Can't send samples, too much trouble, too little money and besides paper be gone before returned, address m. m. mauck, atlanta, ga. Don't forget that I paper and paint houses and signs and make picture frames and fly screens to order. Young married persons and everybody else should remember the above if not you will regret it in the near future say in less time than one thousand years any way. sand years any way.

Christian Endeavor. Grand excursion to Montreal, via Detroit, Niagara Falls, and the Thousand islands. Fare for the round trip \$36.05. River \$3 extra. We start July 3rd. Tickets good to September 15th. A. B. CARRIER, Mgr. june 14—wed, fri. sun.

june 14—wed, fri. sun.

Grand Excursion to Cumberland Island
June 20th.

Tickets \$5 for the round trip from Atlanta to Brunswick. Trains leave Atlanta
at 7:50 o'clock a. m. and 7:40 o'clock p. m.,
June 20th. Parties desiring sleeping car
space should apply early to E. E. Kirby,
city ticket agent, corner Kimball house,
Tickets good ten days june 17, 5t.

Smith's Worm Oil acts finely on the stomach and liver, and when children nead a
liver medicine the Worm Oil will always give
satisfaction and at same time expel any
worms that might exist.

Dawsonville, Ga., November 3, 1890.—Dear

Dawsonville, Ga., November 3, 1800.—Dear Sir: One of your customers and a tenant on our place, gave his daughter a dose of Smith's Worm Oil, and it brought 25 large worms at one time. We think this a good recommendation for any worm medicine. Yours truly,

J. H. M'KEE & BRO.

"Go Mingle with the Sad Sea Waves. Special excursion of the Atlanta Rifles imbertant island June 20th at \$5 for and trip to Brunswick.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE

PAIN.

s and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore, Indammation, Rheumatism, Neu-Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Diffi-reathing. CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggista.

LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS

Taken according to directions they will retore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25e a box. Sold by all druggists, or
nailed by RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street,
New York, on receipt of price.
dec—d-1-y sun wk top col nmn last pg.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30. MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LEND-Several thousand dol-ars to lend on improved city property. Ad-lress Capital, care Constitution. MONEY TO LOAN in any amount, long or short time, on real estate, at 5 and 6 per cent interest. Repayable monthly. Address P. O. Box 522, Atlanta, Ga.

THREE TO FIVE YEARS 7 per cent loans on city improved property; also sums of \$100 and upward loaned on vacant or improved property, repaid in monthly installments. M. M. Welch, room 43 Gate City bank build-

TO LOAN-For a client, \$1,500; 8 per cent nterest and com. Jas. W. Austin, 69 1-2 MONEY TO LOAN-Short loans made upon approved paper at reasonable rates without and delay; established in 1875. J. B. Red-wine, 29 E. Alabama street. mar, 26-sun 13t

\$100,000 TO LOAN in any amount from \$1,000 to \$50,000 on improved real estate in Atlanta. Purchase money notes wanted. G. M. McKinnon, No. 2 South Broad st.

MONEY TO LOAN—On improved Atlanta property at current rates in any amount from \$2,000 up to \$500,000. J. W. English, office at American Trust and Banking Company.

june 8-1 mo. thur, sun. MONEY TO LOAN-Loans from \$2,000 to

\$50,000, five years time, on improved Atlanta real estate, can be secured without delay from Rambo & Jones, 613 Equitable building, june 8-1 mo. MONEY to any amount can always be berrowed on real estate in or near Atlanta, by applying to S. Barnett, 537 Equitable building.

MONEY TO LEND on central business and improved residence property at 6 and 7 per cent. Apply at once to Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building. may11-ly 7 PER CENT-Money to lend on improved Atlanta property. No delay. Rosser & Carter, over Merchants' bank.

IF YOU WANT to borrow money on real estate security at reasonable rates apply to John Y. Dixon, 411 Equitable building. 1y \$2,500 TO LOAN at once on Atlanta property. William C. Hale, 21 North Pryor, corner Decatur street. INSTRUCTION.

G. OSTERLOH teaches German by an easy, conversational method. Address 38:1-2 Marietta street, room 4. june 16:3t

TYPEWRITER supplies, oils, pencils, crasers, papers, carbon-papers, ribbons of all makes. Give me a trial and you will not buy elsewhere. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

LESSONS in china painting, oil and water polors at Lycett's art school; reduced prices for summer months, cool studio and new designs; number of lessons optional with pupil.

SPEND VACATION PROFITABLY in the SPEND VACATION PROFITABLY in the Atlanta Business university. Rooms large, cool and pleasant. Courses in business training, shorthand and correspondence, permanship and art. elocution, business preparatory, normal training. Excellent opportunity for advancement along some special line. Normal trained teachers and exports in charge of each school. Open all summer. Call or write for circulars. R. J. Maclean, secretary, Whitehall and Alabama.

ELOCUTION Taught by an expert Joseph I. Shepard, of the Frobisher school of oracy, N. Y.; Philadelphia School of elocution, and private pupil of Vandenhoff, instructor of he English royal family. Mr. Shepard's chool is department of the Atlanta Busness inversity. Call or write for circulars. L. J. Maclean, secretary, Whitehall and Alamama.

bama.

THE BALTIMORE Kindergarten Training Shoool will be opened under the auspices of the Kindergarten Association of Baltimore, in October, 1893. Comprehensive and advanced courses for teachers and trainers, Lectures on special subjects will be delivered. For particulars apply to Mrs. Henry Wood, 2126 Oak st., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Gliman, 1300 Entaw Place, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Genas, 107 E. Chase street, Baltimore, Md. Junell Im sun wed BICYCLES.

BICYCLE and typewriter supplies; second-hand typewriters of all makes cheap; come and examine them. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street. "QUINTON SCORCHER" Bicycles at 33
1-3 per cent discount; if you want bargains in
the bicycle and typewriter line, don't fail
to call on George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor

FOR SALE-Second hand bicycles; been used One No. 3 Rambler
One Century Columbia \$100
One Lady's Columbia \$130
One Blackhawk \$105
One Boy's Cinch \$25
One Boy's Junior \$20
These are bargains. Nunnally's Bicycle
Department, corner Broad and Marietta Sts.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

TO BUILDERS and Contractors—Lime at 85c. in ten-barrel lots, and at building materials accordingly G. O. Williams & Bro., phone 328, 257 Marietta st. june18 sun mon MAGNOLIA white lead, ten years in good service with Atlanta and is justly celebrated for its durability, whiteness and smoothness, found only at McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall st. The celebrated O. K. white and tinted lead gives satisfaction in every case and is in great demand, found at McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall st.

FINANCIAL FOR SALE—Twenty shares Southern Mutual Building and Loan stock, Atlanta, that has been running thirteen months. Write to T. K. Sands, Box 860, Richmond, Va.

june 13—sun tues.

DEATH OF MRS. L. M. HINTON.

The Mother of Mrs. Dr. I. S. Hopkins Passe

Away Last Night.

Mrs. L. M. Hinton, the mother of Mrs. Dr. I. S. Hopkins, died at the residence of her son-in-law on Ponce de Leon avenue, last night at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Hinton had been ill for several days and her death was not unexpected. She was a lovable Christian lady, and illustrated during her lifetime all of the graces which adorn and embellish womanhood. Her friends throughout Georgia will be grieved to learn of the sad event, and the sympathy of many hearts will go out to the bereaved family.

The burial will occur tomorrow morning at Oxford.

To stimulate the appetite and secure good digestion, use Angostura Bitters. Sole manufacturers Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your dengrists.

Ticket office world's fair line corner Kimball house. Sleeping car reservations made by B. Kichy, city ticket agent.—Adv.

HILL TO GIVE BOND.

His Wilkes County Relatives to Sign Bail for Him This Week.

TWO ABLE ATTORNEYS SECURED.

Assist Tinny Rucker in Hill's De-fense-Lewis Redwine Sick.

Harry Hill will give bond next weekthorpe plantation and with relatives in

thoritatively made yesterday, and it came from a source which should be well posted on the movements of the muched-talked-

It was given out yesterday that Hill's Wilkes county relatives were coming to

Harry Hill. Welborn and Ed Hill are frequent visitors of his at the jail, and his meals are sent to him from the table of his uncle. Just who are to sign the \$11,000-bond

but it is given out that it is to be signed without fail next week and by the Wilkes county Hills. The reputation of Harry Hill, in Wilkes

county, was very fair, indeed, until he got into his present trouble. Even now his oldtime friends stand by him. He spent his boyhood days there and was known to be quite a gay youth.

It would seem that Hill and his friends are making preparations for a hard legal fight. Three as fine lawyers as there are in the state have been employed to defend him. Since Captain Harry Jackson with-drew from the defense hts friends have se-cured, as attorneys, Colonel William C. Glenn, Hon. Benjamin H. Hill and Hon. Tinny Rucker. These three able attorneys are preparing to make a strong fight for their client.

and seems not at all depressed on account of his troubles. He has a comfortable room and never leaves it. He spends his time reading, his friends having supplied him with plenty of reading matter. He has numerous callers, but his most frequent caller is his aunt, Mrs. Casey. Before Hill got in his present trouble she was his best friend early hed great feith in him.

in months, and during the past he has not been able to do so. He has been very sick for three or four days and has been attended by Dr. Nicolson. He is still confined to his bed, but nothing perious is feared.

A LIBERAL RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

The Action of the N. C. and St. L. Railway Towards Its Employees.

world's fair.

free and allowed a vacation to attend the world's fair.

This exceeding liberality on the part of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis is deeply appreciated by its Atlanta employes, who have asked The Constitution to publish the following open letter of thanks:

"Mr. John W. Thomas, Jr., Assistant General Manager Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway—Dear str: We, the undersigned machinists, blacksmiths, boiler makers and car builders of the Western and Atlantic division of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway take this method of expressing our thanks and appreciation for the kindness displayed in tendering us free transportation to Chicago to attend the world's fair. We assure you that we appreciate the favor, not alone for the opportunity of visiting the fair it places within our reach, but more especially because it goes to show that our services are appreciated by our employers, and the remembrance of this fact will add no little to the enjoyment of our trip. Again thanking you for your thoughtfulness in our behalf and trusting we our trip. Again thanking you for your thoughtfulness in our behalf and trusting we may ever prove worthy of it. we are respectfully your obedient servants.

EMPLOYES M. DEPARTMENT.

W. & A. Division of N. C. & St. L. R. R.

Approved.
M. L. COLLIER, M. M.

Mr. McAdoo Is Doing by Paterson as He Did

by Atlanta.

The Paterson, N. J., Morning Call has a very complimentary reference to Mr. M. R. McAdoo, late superintendent of the Atlanta Consolidated. It says:
"Mr. M. R. McAdoo, the new manager of

The mission Sunday school of the West End Baptist church, organized only a few weeks ago at Manchester, is flourishing beyond all expectations. Upwards of 100 names are now on the roll and the actual names are now on the roll and the actual attendance on last Sunday was sixty-nine.

Mr. Royal Daniel, the superintendent, is doing a good work, and he has the hearty co-operation and assistance of a noble set of officers and teachers. The school now meets in one of the large rooms of the Southern Baptist Female college building, where there is plenty of room, and there services are pleasant in all kinds of weather.

First Baptist Church.

Messrs. W. C. Glenn and Ben H. Hill Will

perhaps Tuesday, and until his trial rolls around he will spend the time on his Ogle-

Wilkes county. This statement was definitely and au-

about forger.

his aid, and that next week several of them would come to Atlanta to sign a bond for

that has been fixed for Hill is not stated,

their client.

Hill is in fine spirits in contemplation of his coming release on bond. He has regained his old-time levity and brightness and seems not at all depressed on account

friend and had great faith in him.
Hill's cell adjoins that of Lewis Redwine,
the defaulter, but the two men see little of
each other. Redwine has not left his room

Mr. John W. Thomas, Jr., assistant general passenger agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, embracing the Western and Atlantic railway, has notified all of the machinists, blacksmiths, boiler makers and car builders of the Western and Atlantic and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railways that they will be given transportation free and allowed a vacation to attend the world's fair.

THEY KNOW A GOOD MAN-

Consolidated. It says:

"Mr. M. R. McAdoo, the new manager of the Paterson Railway Company, is hard at work acquainting himself with his duties and the requirements of the road. It is his intention to give the Paterson people a better street car service than they have ever had before. "The first duty of a railroad," says Mr. McAdoo, is to its patrons, the public. That shows that the new manager understands his business, and it only takes a few minutes' conversation to convince one that he does. Although apparently a young man, he has had considerable experience. He is a southerner, being a graduate of a Kentucky college. He built and organized the electric service in Nashville, Tenn., and for some years past has had charge of the electric service in Nashville, Tenn., on for some years past has had charge of the electric street roads in Atlanta, Ga., which, under his management, came to be ranked among the best in the country. The number of miles of track there is three or four times as large as In Paterson. Atlanta, with its suburbs and adjacent municipalities, is about as large as Paterson, but is spread over considerably more territory. That Mr. McAdoo successfully managed that great system is evidence that his recommenders were fully justified in giving the flattering testimonials that they have given."

If Mr. McAdoo makes as many friends and as great a reputation as a manager in as short a time in Paterson as he did in Atlanta, it will show that the people of the New Jersey town are as appreciative as the Atlanta public.

Mr. McAdoo has a remarkable genius for railway management.

West End Baptist Mission

where there is plenty of room, and there services are pleasant in all kinds of weather.

With 100 pupils pow, after the college has been opened in the fall, it is safe to predict that this will be one of the largest Sunday schools about Atlanta, but it has ever been thus, that whatever these West End Baptists take hold of they not only meet with success, but reach a degree of success beyond their own expectations.

Their enterprise and devotion to their own church in West End is remarkable, and has placed the West End Baptist church above all others in usefulness and influence outside of a few of the larger churches uptown, and even those may look to their laurels in a few years, if the West End Baptist continues to grow and prosper in the future as she has in the past.

WEST END.

The pastor, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., rill preach at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m. Sub-ect of the morning sermon. The Folly

DRY GOODS!

Come Ye That Love Real Bargains! D. H. DOUGHERTY & GO.

ARE LAYING PRICES LOW ON EVERYTHING.

They bought their New Summer Stock so cheap that it is all the talk. What do they mean by selling at such Slaughtering Prices? Last week Competition made a kick against the way we sold Fine Goods. Monday morning at 7 o'clock the Crusade will begin for one week in great shape. Watch our tables each day this week.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE STARTLERS:

50 and 60c China Silks, in plain and fancy figures, at 19c. 75c Silk Mulls at 33c. 65c Satins at 271/2c. 50, 60 and 75c Surah Silk at 25c. Special big cut in China Silks at 29, 37, 49, 50 and 65c that are selling everywhere at just double these prices

Monday morning, at 7 o'clock sharp, we will sell Fancy Figured Lawns at 11/3c.

A regular \$1.65 Silk Henrietta it 98c. Pure Silk Pongee at 31c. Challies, in nice patterns, at 27/8c. The prettiest line of Woolen Henriettas you ever saw at 48c; same as sell everywhere else at 75c.

There has been a good deal of talk the last few days about the way we were cutting prices; but we simply say it's nobody's business but ours.

Swiss Edging, all widths, at 3½c. 20,000 yards Laces and Embroideries go on Bargain Table at half value. 2,700 yards Laces, that are worth 7½ to 10c, all on table at 5c for choice. Everlasting Trimming at 15c per dozen.

A BONANZA FOR THE LADIES—All our Muslin Underwear will go this week at less than the cost of making. Men's Work Shirts, worth 40c, for 15c. Men's Work Shirts, worth 50c, for 25c. Men's Work Shirts, worth 75c, for 4oc. Men's Negligee Shirts, worth \$1.50, for \$1. Ladies, men and childres's Knit Summer Underwear put out at 33 per cent discount. Boys' Waist, worth 35, 40 and 50c, for 18c. Ladies' Waists, worth 75 and 90c, for 41c. Ladies' Waists, worth \$1.50 and \$1.65, for 75c. We only have a ew Silk Waists and Silk Skirts in stock; Monday they will be sold at exactly half price.

50 dozen Gents' fine Ties and Scarfs worth 50c and 75c, these all put out at one price, choice for 25. 400 dozen Men's fine 15c and 20c Linen Collars, Monday and this week at 10c. Gents' 75c white Shirts for 50c. Gents' \$1 white Shirts for 75c. Monday we will sell Gents' \$1.75 French Percale Shirts with 3 Collars and pair Cuffs for 63c. Ladies' Blazers for IIc. We have about 200 pair Ladies' fine \$4, \$5 and \$6 Shoes that we will close out at \$2.50 for choice. REMEMBER this is the last of our Shoe stock, and if you want a pair of fine Shoes this is the chance.

Rain and Sun Umbrellas. 800 Umbrellas at 50c, 75c, 87c, 93c, \$1 and \$1.27. 600 fine Umbrellas at \$1.36, \$1.53, \$1.65, \$1.87, \$2.93 and \$3.25. These Umbrellas are worth double these prices and some thrible. Palm Fans 1c, Children's Jap Fans Ic. All 25c Jap Fans down to Ioc. All 75c Jap Fans down is a Special Bargain for the men.

to 40c. Silk and Gauze Fans half price. \$1 white Feather Fans for 50c. 4.000 large Jap Fans will be given away to our customers this week. VEILING.-Ladies, here is something our competitors don't understand. We do. All Veiling Netts in the very latest styles are 10c per yard. Any of these Veilings are worth 25c, and the greater part of them

are worth 50c to 75c, yet we sell them at 10c. Sun Bonnets for Ladies, Misses and Children.

720 Sun Bonnets at 5c, 10c, 17c and 25c. We sell more Bonnets than any five houses in the city. See the prices. LINENS-12 pieces extra wide Satin Table Linen at 43c. Turkish

Towels at 5c. Fine Damask Towels at 12½c. About 40 dozen Huck, Damask and Dice Towels that are worth 50c, 65c and 75c. They are samples and all go on table at 35c for choice. 18 pieces extra quality Table Linen that is worth \$2 and \$2.50, Monday choice for \$1.50, Napkins to match. 150 dozen Fancy Doylies at 25c. 35 dozen Fancy Doy. lies at 39c. 15 dozen Fancy Doylies at 48c.

Our Biggest Bargains will be in our new stocks of White Goods, Printed Lawns, Colored Mulls and French Organdies.

Yard wide Bleaching 5c. Sea Island 5c. Chambray, all colors, 48c. Ginghams 5c, 61/2c, 71/2c, 10c, 121/3c and 15c. We own more Ginghams than any house in the South, and these prices are less than half.

FRENCH SATEEN REMNANTS .- 4,000 yards fine French Sateens in short lengths of five to ten yards at 10c. Printed Swisses 7½c. Best Oil Calicoes 5c. Yard wide French Percales at 6½c. Special 45-inch White Flouncing at 19c and 21c. I case extra large White Marseilles Spreads at \$1.14, worth \$2.50. All \$6 to \$12 Spreads at half price. 500 pairs Boys' 75c Ready-Made Pants at 25c. 50 dozen Ladies and Children's 50c Silk Mitts at 25c. 30 dozen Ladies' Silk Mitts at 15c, reduced from 25c. Big bargains in Kid Gloves. We are headquarters for Hosiery. Have got the best stock and give the best value for the price. All Ladies, Men and Children's Hose marked down to 25c that formerly sold for 40c. Our Notion Stock is running over with choice bargains. DON'T FORGET, MONDAY WE BEGIN A SPECIAL SALE OF FINE

Silks and Black Goods.

All train packages delivered free. Out-of-Town People are invited

to make our store their stopping place while in the city. FOR MEN ONLY-25 dozen of the best Overalls at 25c. This

46, 48 & 50 WHITEHALL STREET.

AT THE EDGEWOOD.

'Pinafore," Comical and Breezy, Will Be Sung the Coming Week.

MR. SAM BURBANK AS THE CAPTAIN.

It Will Be a Fine Operatic Production. The Cast the Strongest Ever Pre-sented in Atlanta,

We will have the great and only "Pina one of the finest satires ever written and sung, this week at the Edgewood Avenue theater. This is considered all over the country as being without a peer, as far as comic opera compositions are concerned. "Pinafore" has been heard many times in this city, and its sweet and attractive music has always been accorded a hearts reception by all. The jolly and tuneful airs seem never to grow old, and when once heara they are hard to forget. Mirth, melody, satire and romance are principally the

agredients of the work, and its authors have never regretted giving to the musical world this splendid creation. "Pinafore" is, in short, a burlesque upon the British navy, and how well Gilbert & Sullivan have succeeded in carrying out

their plans is only attested by the great popularity of their opera.

"Pinafore" has, from its very first production, enjoyed an enormous success. It was first sung in London, England, where it originally ran for many months. It was given its initial production in this country in Baltimore, Md. After the American company's engagement in that city the opera was taken to Philadelphia, where it was done for nearly a year and a half. The opera has also been sung in New York city with unbounded success. The New York press stamped it a work worthy of living a robust life, and its American popularity is too well known for any further criticism here. their plans is only attested by the great

Dick Dead Eye. Mr. Pearson
Captain Corcoran. Mr. Burbank
Josephine Miss Fierce
Hebe. Miss Mehtyre
Joseph Mr. Mathews Joseph Porter, G. C. B. Mr. Newbocough Buttercup.

This cast will make the stronges and the most reliable Atlantians have ever heard here in "Pinafore." That much is assured in advance.

here in "Pinafore." That much is assured in advance.

Atlanta's local baritone soloist, Mr. Sam Burbank, will sing the role of the captain, and how well he will do it his hundreds of friends throughout the city know already. Mr. Burbank has worked very hard in the course of preparation for his formal debut in opera the past week, and his manly figure, coupled with his fine musical instinct and voice, will make his new departure one of unlimited success all around. Mr. Pearson, who will sing the part of Dick Dead Eye, was the original in the United States. Pearson's performance of the character is said to be immense. Miss Dressler has sung Buttercup many seasons, and her graceful impersonation of the character will be all that could be desired. Miss Pierce will make a charming Joesphine, and her pure soprano will be heard to better advantage this week than heretofore. Mr. Gurville will sing Ralph Rakestraw to perfection. Mr. Gurville is perfectly familiar with the entire opera, and he will make a fine impression upon all that see and hear him.

"Pinafore" can be relied upon as being a great entertainer. That is, if you like good comic opera.

Matinees will be given on Wednesday

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The above convention will be held in the beautiful and famous old city of Montreal during the month of July, and as the trip and visit to that section at this season with the trip and colorable many. trip and visit to that section at this season is especially attractive and enjoyable many will go from the south. Very satisfactory rates have been arranged by the Richmond and Danville system via Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Saratoga and Lake Champlain; the round trip ticket from Atlanta being \$36.05, on sale July 1st to 4th inclusive, good returning until Septebmer 15th, 1893. The trip via the Richmond and Danville is up through the Pieds to 4th inclusive, good returning until Septebmer 15th, 1893. The trip via the Richmond and Danville is up through the Piedmont section of the Carolinas and Virginia, and with the famous vestibule dining car limited train and also the fast mail trains with very best Pullman sleeping cars, the journey via this line will be fully thirty-six hours the quickest, and certainly the most attractive route.

most attractive route.

Messrs. W. H. Tayloe and A. A. Vernoy, agents, No. 10 Kimball house, Atlanta, are already making up some pleasant parties and those contemplating going will do well

to communicate with them.

COURTHOUSE NEWS. A mistrial was declared in the case of Ly-A mistrial was declared in the case of hy-brend against the Georgia railroad. The jury went out at 11 o'clock on Friday and re-mained out all day and all night. Judge Marshall Clarke informed them that he wanted a sealed verdict. Yesterday morning it be-came evident that no verdict would be reached, and a mistrial was declared.

W. W. Kitchens was tried yesterday in the w. W. Kitchens was tried yesterday in the court of Ordinary Calhoun on a writ of lunacy sworn out by his wife yesterday morning.

After hearing all the evidence, which came in the main from relatives of Kitchens, he was adjusted learner and will be sent to the was adjudged insane and will be sent to the asylum as soon as it is expedient.

Judge Marshall Clarke was engaged festerday in chambers with the application of the minority stockholders of the Atlanta car works for a receiver. The applicants, Messrs. Gould, Peck and others, were represented by Messrs. Arnold & Arnold, and the car works is represented by Judge John L. Hopkins. The case will taken up again and argument continued next Saturday.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. G. B. Everett was appointed receiver of the Union Mill and Warehouse Company. The appointment was made by Judge Marshall J. Clarke on the petition of Wellhouse & Sons, the Capital City bank, G. B. Everett & Co. and others. He will take immediate charge.

will take immediate charge. FUNERAL NOTICE.

FOWLER.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Fowler and family are invited to attend the funeral services of Mrs. N R. Fowler at 10 o'clock a. m. ,on Monday, June 19th, at the Firse Methodist church. june 18-2t.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Will Take Place Wednesday at the Conver of the Immacwate Conception The commencement exercises of the convent of the Immaculate Conception will take place in the basement of the Catholic church, corner Loyd and Hunter streets, on Wednes day evening next and will start promptly

at 7:30 o'clock. Great care has been taken for this com mencement and the exercises will be unasually interesting. Miss Lovette and Miss Hastings will receive diplomas.

A HANDSOME SOUVENIR.—The Postal Telegraph Company has issued a handsome world's fair souvenir of thirty pages, in which a history of the Commercial Cable Company is given, including an account of the laying of the Mackay-Bennett cable. Pictures of the company's buildings in all parts of the

The International Convention to Be Held at Montreal, Canada-Round Trip Rates Via the Richmond and Danville. The above convention will be held in the beautiful and famous old city of Montre beautiful and fa

42 PEAGHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA. Wholesale and Retail

FISHING TAGKLE, ETG.

OUR SUMMER LIST: Ice Tools. Water Coolers. Water Filters,

Fly Fans,

Ice Cream Freezers, Lemon Squeezers, Rubber Hose, Lown Sprinklers. Hammocks, Zinc Bath Tubs.

BARBERS' SUPPLIES



COLUMBIA No. 3.7 Most complete line of Barbers' Goods in the

south. Everything needed to fit up and furnish a firstclass Barber Shop, and at prices as low as any house in the United States.

Catalogue on applica-

New and Second-Hand.

ALL GRADES, SIZES AND PRICES. Big Discount for Gash. Immense Bargains in

second-hand Wheels. Best equipped Repair Shop in the country.

First-class Work at reasonable prices.

DANGER so Colonel Li

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